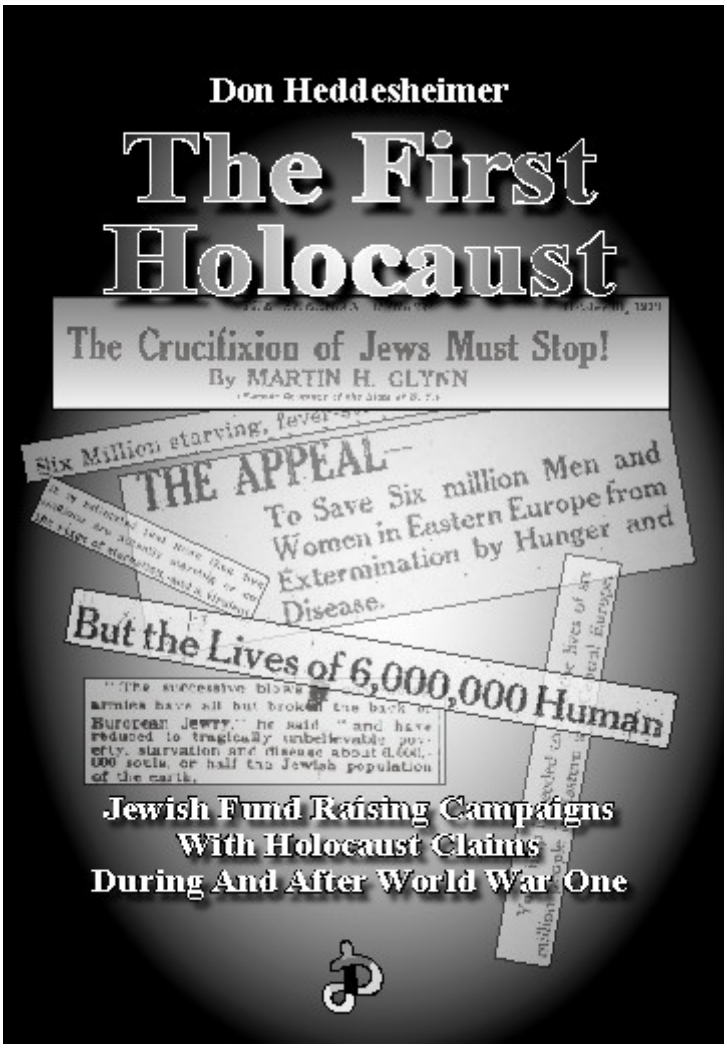
Un poco de formación para los que desconocen el tema.

Libro de Don Heddesheimer, el Primer Holocausto. The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After World War One. Heddesheimer documenta la gran cantidad de intentos anteriores de los Judios de difundir propaganda engañosa sobre falsas atrocidades antes, durante y después de la Primera Guerra Mundial.

http://www.vho.org/GB/Books/tfh/




El Primer Holocausto cuenta con una impresionante colección de recortes de prensa y artículos de propaganda que datan de finales del siglo XIX de afirmaciones sobre el sufrimiento y el inmimente exterminio de la Judería 'europea'. Entre estos artículos nos encontramos con que los Judíos hacen docenas de invocaciones antes de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, a la cabalística cifra de los "6.000.000" como la cantidad de Judíos al borde de la destrucción y la muerte durante varios períodos de agitación y conflicto en Europa y Rusia. Sin ninguna duda este libro expone la falsedad deliberada de estas siniestras campañas SIONISTAS y bombardeos mediáticos, mucho antes de que Hitler se convirtiera en canciller de Alemania en 1933, diseñadas para obtener la simpatía del público y el apoyo financiero para las ambiciones políticas Judías, principalmente el establecimiento del Estado de Israel.

La invocación obsesiva de la fábula cabalística de los "6.000.000 de Judíos muertos", que data de por lo menos cuatro décadas antes de los acontecimientos de la Segunda Guerra Mundial socava directamente y traiciona la idea de que 6.000.000 Judíos perecieron en Europa entre 1939-1945, tal como han afirmado los Judios. Era una mentira la primera vez y es una mentira hoy!

Durante generaciones los colonizadores Judíos han adoctrinado a desprevenidas e indefensas generaciones de jóvenes y adultos blancos para odiarse a sí mismos por algo que ni siquiera ha sucedido!




Las poblaciones 'Gentiles' de Occidente han sido inundados e inoculados, durante décadas, con una avalancha interminable de peliculas de Hollywood, programas de televisión, documentales dramáticos, libros y memorias, junto a una obligatoria adoctrinación en las escuelas sobre "el Holacausto"; principalmente en América y Europa.

La función principal de esta insidiosa campaña de propaganda global es "simplemente " lavar el cerebro a los no-Judios hacia un estado de miedo abyecto y parálisis mientras estamos siendo ideológica, económica y físicamente esclavizados por la tribu Judía.

También está diseñada para deslegitimar toda crítica de los Judios y el Estado de Israel y para atrapar a los no-Judios en la adopción de una visión del mundo pro-Judía y SIONISTA. Con sus odiosas mentiras holocausticas, los creadores de mitos Sionistas están enseñando a generaciones de jóvenes escolares a odiar a los Alemanes y a la humanidad Europea en general.

Estos niños, sin conocer nada mejor e incapaces de pensar por sí mismos se creen ciegamente estos cuentos y nunca cuestionan lo que les han dicho cuando se convierten en adultos. El adoctrinamiento en la ficción SIONISTA del 'holocausto' está dañando permanentemente las mentes de nuestros pequeños y jóvenes. Alimentando forzosamente a los indefensos niños, así como adolescentes, con distorsiones y falsedades sobre la Segunda Guerra Mundial para que simpaticen con el "pueblo elegido" y sus traicioneras causas Judías tales como el Sionismo y el Comunismo."

Una pregunta que deberían hacerse es:
"¿Cuál es el significado de la figura de los 'Seis Millones" y dónde se originó?"

La figura mítica de los "Seis millones" tiene de hecho origienes interesantes. Los Judios han enfatizado incondicionalmente la cifra de los 6.000.000 con atroz propaganda desde los años 1890 a 1945. La Segunda Guerra Mundial terminó en 1945 y desde entonces la figura cabalística 6.000.000 ha alcanzado el estatus de sacrosanta. Esto se ha logrado a través de una sordida y engañosa campaña repetitiva en los medios de noticias y el entrenimiento, con la industria Judía de Hollywood como centro.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2012/02/145-references-to-6000000-jews-prior-to.html?zx=d5e03bcca17ec3f8



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FROM THE ARCHIVES

Oscars 2013: Seth MacFarlane's seven worst jokes
*February 25, 2013*

Trouble in Paradise
*October 23, 2005*

# Who runs Hollywood? C'mon

**December 19, 2008** | JOEL STEIN

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I have never been so upset by a poll in my life. Only 22% of Americans now believe "the movie and television industries are pretty much run by Jews," down from nearly 50% in 1964. The Anti-Defamation League, which released the poll results last month, sees in these numbers a victory against stereotyping. Actually, it just shows how dumb America has gotten. Jews totally run Hollywood.

http://articles.latimes.com/2008/dec/19/opinion/oe-stein19

Como dijo una vez el asesino de masas comunista-JUDIO,(((Vladimir Lenin))):
"Una mentira repetida muchas veces se convierte en una gran verdad ."

Esta campaña de engaño Judío se ha ido intensificando con los años. Cuando los Judios detectan un aumento entre la consciencia del "público Gentil" sobre su traición y crímenes globales contra la humanidad (reacciones naturales entre las cuales están el resentimiento y la hostilidad) más alto empiezan a llorar sobre su 'holocausto' inventado a través de los multiples tentaculos en los medios de comunicación que ellos controlan. Es por ello que los Judíos siempre están midiendo el pulso de la opinión pública.

Líderes mundiales, Presidentes, Primeros Ministros, ceremoniosos Reyes y Reinas, Papas, Sacerdotes y hombres santos de todas las creencias, en genuflexión servil y reverencia ante el mítico "6.000.000" de Judios, que no perecieron en "las cámaras de gas nazis" ya que estas cámaras no existieron y eran imposibles.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/12/no-real-evidence-for-gas-chambers.html

http://www.ihr.org/

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/

http://zundelsite.org/

http://www.nazigassings.com/

La investigación muestra que la razón de esta extraña fijación judía con en el número "6.000.000" proviene principalmente de una antigua profecía religiosa en la Torá. En la profecía se prevé que antes de que el pueblo judío pudiera recuperar y reconquistar Palestina para establecer una patria judía llamada "Israel", 6.000.000 de Judios tendrían que perecer primero en una ofrenda de fuego (es decir, el "Holocausto") como sacrificio a su sanguinaria deidad tribal, YHWH (Ver El dogma del Holocausto del judaísmo,clave del Nuevo Orden Mundial (1995)). El autor judío Benjamen Blech, confirma esta realidad en su libro "Los secretos de las palabras hebreas" (J (((Aronson))) Inc., 1991, p. 241)

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2010/06/kabbalah-gematria-jewish-magic_228.html?zx=23a9070c87b65c83

https://goo.gl/JAVWD5

# תָּשֻׁבוּ

TaShuVU

# *YOU SHALL RETURN*

In the days when slavery existed, the Torah decreed that there must come a time when every man goes free. Even those who resold themselves after six years of servitude, and had their ears pierced for voluntary enslavement, could not remain beyond the time of the Jubilee.

וְקִדַּשְׁתֶּם אֵת שְׁנַת הַחֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה וְקָרָאתֶם דְּרוֹר בָּאָרֶץ
לְכָל־יֹשְׁבֶיהָ יוֹבֵל הִוא תִּהְיֶה לָכֶם

(Ve-kidashtem et shenat ha-ḥamishim shanah u-keratem deror ba-arez le-khol yoshveha yovel hi tihyeh lakhem)

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

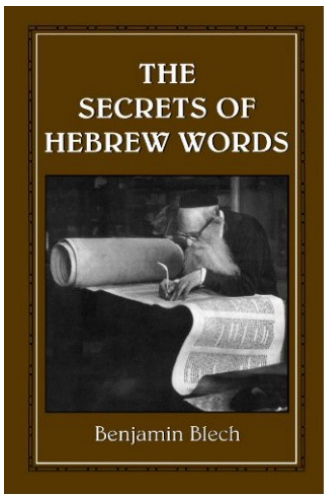
[Leviticus 25:10]

These are the words chosen to be inscribed on the Liberty Bell. It is in the Jubilee year that "ye shall return every man unto his possession and ye shall return every man unto his family."

The Hebrew word for "ye shall return," תָּשֻׁבוּ (TaShuVU), seems to be spelled incorrectly. Grammatically it requires another ו (vav). It ought to read תָּשׁוּבוּ (TaShUVU).

Why is it lacking the letter ו (vav), which stands for 6? תָּשֻׁבוּ (without the "vav") is a prediction to the Jewish people of ultimate return to their national homeland. תָּשֻׁבוּ in numbers adds up to 708: ת (tav) = 400, ש (shin) = 300, ב (vet) = 2, ו (vav) = 6. When we write the year, we ignore the millennia. In 1948 on the secular calendar, we witnessed the miracle of Jewish return to Israel. On the Hebrew calendar it was the year 5708. That was the year pre-

"and ye shall return..."; la escritura judía relata una profecía de 6.000.000 de Judios que deben desaparecer antes de que puedan volver a su patria o antigua tierra ancestral.




These are the words chosen to be inscribed on the Liberty Bell. It is in the Jubilee year that "ye shall return every man unto his possession and ye shall return every man unto his family."

The Hebrew word for "ye shall return," תָּשֻׁבוּ (TaShuVU), seems to be spelled incorrectly. Grammatically it requires another ו (vav). It ought to read תשובו (TaShUVU).

Why is it lacking the letter (vav) which stands for six?. [TaShuVU] without the vav is a prediction to the Jewish people of ultimate return to their national homeland. TaShuVU in numbers adds up to 708: tav=400, shin=300, vei=2, vey=6. When we write the year, we ignore the millennia. In 1948 on the secular calendar, we witnessed the miracle of Jewish return to Israel. On the Hebrew calendar it was the year 5708. That was the year predicted by the incomplete word תָּשֻׁבוּ (TaShuVU), you shall return. We did return, lacking 6—an all-important 6 million of our people who perished during the Holocaust.

Yet the fulfillment of the prediction of return in precisely that year implied by the gematria of תָּשֻׁבוּ (TaShuVU) gives us firm hope that the words of the Prophets for Final Redemption will come true as well.



"La palabra hebrea para 'ye shall return' (TaShuVU), parece haber sido escrita incorrectamente. Gramaticalmente se requiere otro (vav). Debería leerse (TaShUVU). ¿Por qué carece de la letra (vav), que representa 'seis'? [TaShuVU] sin la 'vav' es una predicción para el pueblo judío de regreso definitivo a su patria nacional. TaShuVU en números asciende a 708 ( tav=400, shin = 300, vei = 2, vey = 6 ). Cuando escribimos el año, hacemos caso omiso de los milenios. En el año 1948 del calendario secular fuimos testigos del milagro del retorno de los judíos a Israel. En el calendario hebreo era el año 5708. Este era el año previsto por la palabra incompleta (TaShuVu). Volvimos, faltando '6', los 6 millones de nuestro pueblo que perecieron en el holocausto. Sin embargo, el cumplimiento de la predicción del retorno precisamente en ese año implicado por la gematría de TaShuVU nos dan firme esperanza de que las palabras de los profetas sobre la Redención Final también se harán realidad."

Aquí hay dos comentarios adicionales sobre los orígenes de los "Seis Millones" en -Historia y Orígenes Bíblicos del número Seis Millones-:

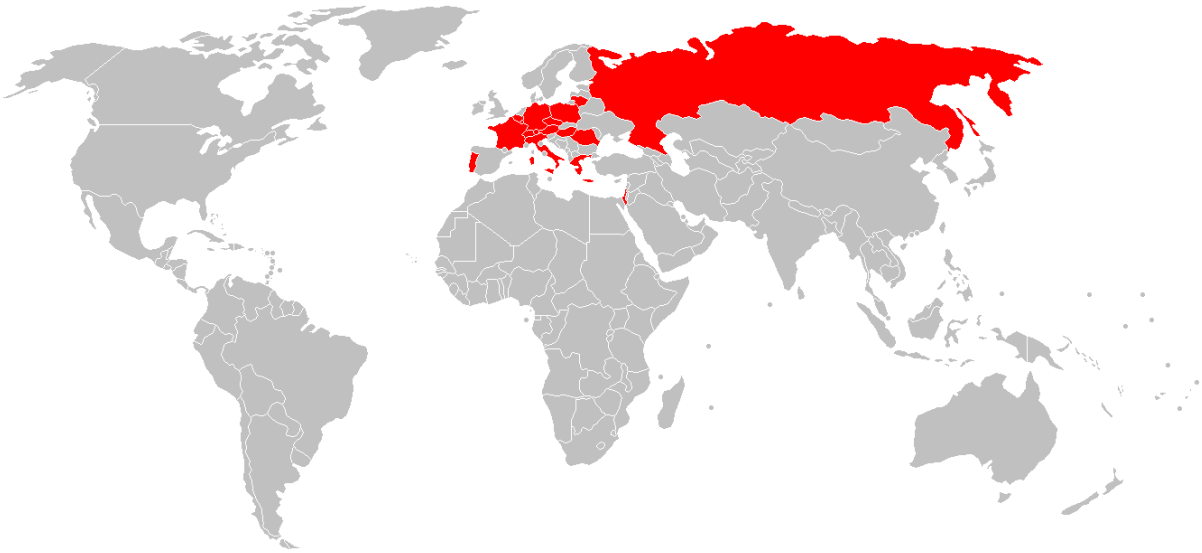
http://www.thebirdman.org/Index/Jews/Jews-History&ScripturalOriginOfThe6MillionNumber.html

Cita 1: "Las profecías judías en la Torá requieren que 6 millones de Judios deben "desaparecer" antes de que el Estado de Israel se pueda formar. "Ustedes volverán menos seís millones.". Por eso (((Tom Segev))), historiador Israelí, declaró que los "6 millones" es un intento de transformar la historia del Holocausto en la religión del estado. Los seis millones, según la profecía, tenían que desaparecer en "hornos abrasadores", que la versión judicial del Holocausto ahora autentica. A decir verdad, Robert B. Goldmann escribe: ". . . sin el Holocausto no habría Estado judío ". La consecuencia simple: dado que seis millones de Judíos gaseados en Auschwitz terminaron en "hornos ardientes" (la palabra holocausto griego significa ofrendas quemadas), por lo tanto, las profecías han sido" cumplidas " e Israel puede convertirse en un 'Estado legítimo'."

Cita 2: "En cuanto al número 'seis millones' debería saber lo siguiente: En el texto hebreo de las profecías de la Torá se puede leer "ustedes volverán". En el texto la letra "V" o "VAU" está ausente, como el hebreo no tiene números la letra V es el número 6. Ben Weintraub, un científico religioso, aprendió de los rabinos que el significado de la letra que falta se refiere al número '6 millones '. Entonces en la profecía se lee como: Ustedes volverán, pero con 6 millones menos. Ver a Ben Weintraub: "El dogma del Holocausto del judaísmo" (Cosmo publishing, Washington 1995, página 3). Los ausentes 6 millones debían serlo antes de que los Judios puedan regresar a la Tierra Prometida. Yahvé ve esto como una limpieza de las almas del pueblo pecador. Los Judios debían, en el retorno a la Tierra Prometida, estar limpios. la limpieza se llevaría a cabo en abrasamiento avivador.

¿Es simplemente una coincidencia que el ridículo y endeble 'Hoax' de los "6.000.000" de Judíos siendo asesinados en "cámaras de gas" e incinerados en "hornos" en los campos de concentración durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial diera a los Judios el ímpetu y la munición 'público-mediática' que necesitaban para hacer su "retorno galante "a la "tierra prometida" en el final de la guerra (ocupando y limpiando étnicamente Palestina a través del terrorismo y la fuerza de las armas), estableciendo el "Estado judío" racista/apartheid conocido como "Israel" en 1948? ¿Y que todo esto ocurra sólo para encajar con la letra de la anteriormente citada antigua profecía de la Torá? Dificilmente puede creerse!

Hoy en día, la exageración del holocausto ™ ha tomado la forma de culto bizarro forzado y de protegido dogma religioso de Occidente, así como es ilegal cuestionarlo, discutirlo o negarlo en más de una docena de países europeos bajo pena de fuertes multas y de prisión! Esta inverosímil teoría y complot pregonado por Sionistas está siendo utilizado por charlatanes y estafadores Judíos como empresa lucrativa de proporciones planetarias que el profesor judío (((Norman Finkelstein))) apodó como "La Industria del Holocausto". ("La Industria del Holocausto: reflexión sobre la explotación del sufrimiento judio". Londers, VERSO (2000))



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laws_against_Holocaust_denial

Además de esto, este mito ha sido utilizado por los supremacistas fanáticos judíos como mazo ideológico para golpear a los Gentiles en la cabeza cada vez que los no-Judíos se atreven a criticar u oponerse al vandalismo global y la influencia amenazadora de los que se autoproclaman como "pueblo elegido".

A continuación tenemos los muchos recortes de prensa y artículos mostrando el cabalístico número "6.000.000", que se remontan al año 1900. Noten las referencias permanentes de multitud de autores a los "seis millones de judíos", la mendicidad continua por el dinero y la tierra (Palestina), y el término "holocausto" utilizado mucho antes de los acontecimientos de la década de 1940. También cabe destacar que los autores de la gran mayoría de estos artículos de propaganda eran los más ricos de los banqueros judíos de Wall Street, así como líderes de los grupos de presión SIONISTAS.

http://sv.metapedia.org/wiki/Bildgalleri%2c_publicerade_artiklar_om_Sex_miljoner_judar_fram_till_1945

http://sv.metapedia.org/w/6_000_000_judar

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/?zx=d209ac361ed6a88d

# 1839

The London Saturday Journal: *"El Rey David dirigía a 6 millones de judíos en Palestina..."*



teuch laws of all kinds—some intended merely for their nomade existence in the desert, and some looking forward to their settled existence as a nation. We have laws of medical police—laws of social and personal cleanliness—regulations inculcating mercy, kindly feeling, temperance, and purity,—all calculated to shape into national form a rude, ignorant, wilful, unlettered race. Yet many of these laws—some intended only for the desert, and some for a secluded agricultural people in Palestine,—have been quoted as of force and obligation in the Christian church; and at this very hour there are some good men amongst us, to whom Paul would turn round and say, "I am afraid of ye, lest I have bestowed upon you labour in vain."

Moses, having hewn out the statue, was not permitted to place it on its pedestal. He died "on this side Jordan:" yet, ere he died, he saw "afar off the promised land." Before he died, his vision, undimmed by natural decay, was anointed with prophetic eye-salve; his generous spirit, yearning over the people he had ruled and guided for forty years, pierced the future, and hedged their pathway with blessing and cursing. Moses the Lawgiver departed, and Joshua the Conqueror came. He and his companion Caleb, with some of the Levites, were the only living links that connected Egypt with Palestine,—the only survivors of the host that had come out of "the house of bondage." All the rest of the cowardly, ungrateful, murmuring race had died; and, in their stead, their children were to show the influence of the desert training, in the conquest of the promised country. Yet, full as the Book of Joshua is of wars and rumours of wars, the history of the conquest of Palestine there recorded gives us but a poor idea of the courage, military skill, or the generous humanity of the conquerors. The slave-taint was still in the blood of the children of the slaves; the "hearts of the people melted, and became as water," because thirty-six men were struck down at the siege of Ai. Success inspired them with greater boldness; and at last, though the land was not all conquered, nor all the inhabitants subdued, it was divided by lot amongst the tribes of Israel.

Rapidly now must we pass over a period of several centuries, known as the period of the "Judges." The Jews were in a state of great rudeness and great simplicity; their manners and their government were patriarchal and agricultural; they existed as a simple federal republic, offering a rough outline of the government of the United States. Each tribe was governed by itself, but all were linked in union, and the Judge for the time being was the President. The Judges, indeed, were frequently only temporary officers, raised up in some emergency, when the nation was distressed by its neighbours. But from Joshua to Samuel is the republican era of the Jews, when they were simple, ignorant, sometimes interesting, often foolish and perverse, with little national forethought or spirit, yet primitive as well as often cruel in their habits; a period which includes the marvellous adventures of Samson, the singular deeds of Gideon, the affecting story of Ruth, and the enigmatical incident of Jephthah's daughter.

During all the time of the Judges, the nation was gradually—though slowly—advancing. There is a perceptible difference between the earlier and the later portions of its republican history. The people were more numerous, wealthier, had advanced in social life, and had attained a higher national spirit. At last they demanded a king, and a king was given them. Saul, whose varied, inconstant, flickering reign was ended by an ignominious death, was succeeded by David the Warrior—David the Bard—under whom the Jewish nation, as a monarchy, rose to splendour and glory.

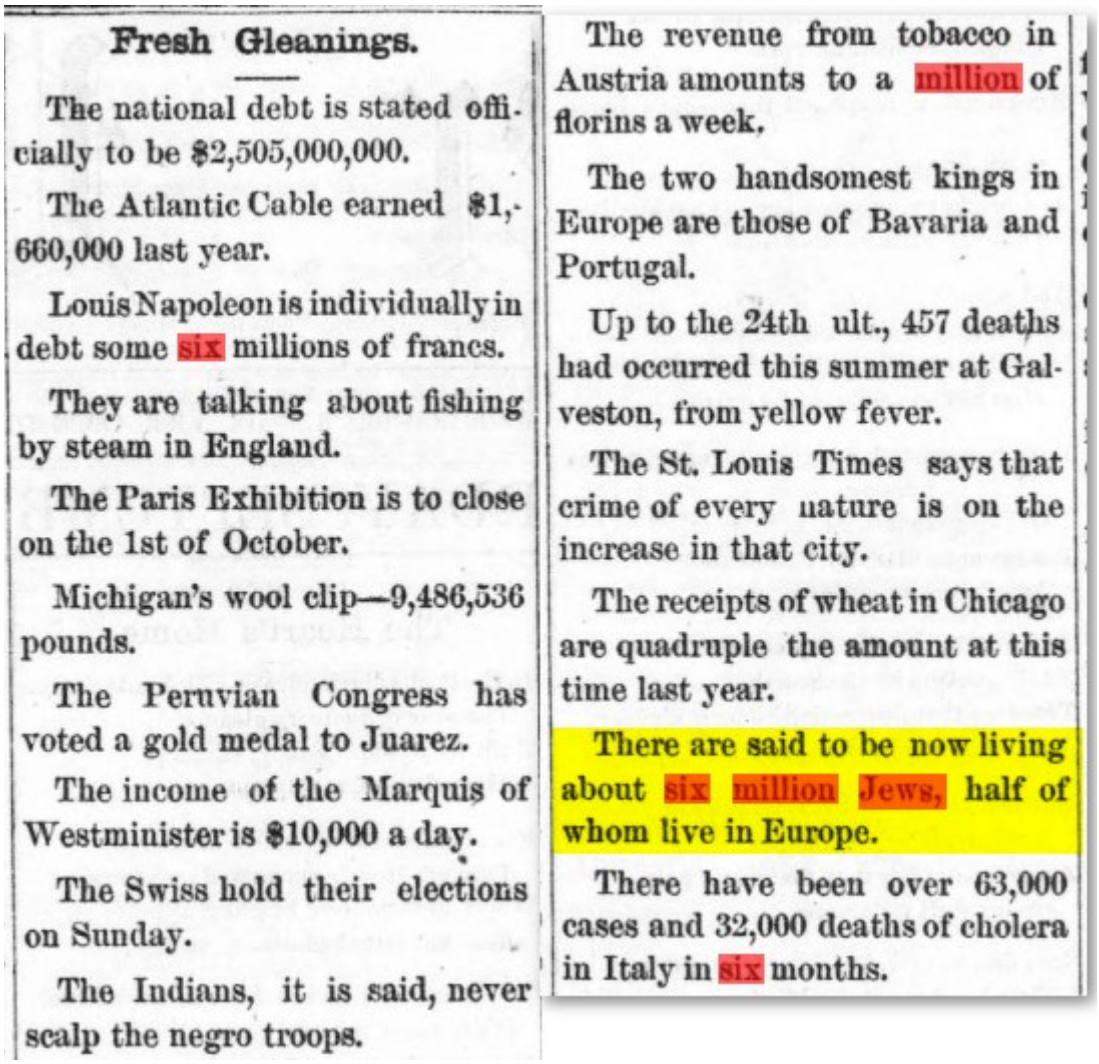
The glorious period, then, of Jewish history commences with the reign of David. By his time, the Jewish population of Palestine is supposed to have nearly trebled in the six hundred years that had elapsed from the time of leaving Egypt;—David ruled over six million Jews, and many tributary nations. In his time, too, was Jerusalem—hitherto a hill-fortress in the possession of a Canaanitish nation—taken, and made the seat of government, and the central place of the national religion. When the Jews wandered in the desert, the tabernacle occupied the centre of the camp; and after they arrived in Palestine, the place where it rested was the point of union—the place of rendezvous—the spot where the annual celebration of the three great festivals took place, those annual festivals appointed, under God's direction, by the wise and provident Moses, that the bond of union might be strengthened by the tri-annual intercourse and meeting of the entire nation. But from the *accident* of David's having selected Jerusalem as the seat of his government, that city became intimately interwoven with the religious faith of the Jews; and when the Temple was built, that moveable IDEA, whose primary place was the centre of the Jews, wherever the Jews might be, became a fixture, irrevocably settled at Jerusalem.

In some respects, the reign of David contains a parallel to that of George III. Tremendous war raged, and conquests were made on every side; yet the nation, as a nation, advanced rapidly, became outwardly great, while a vast improvement was made in the art of government, in financial regulation and political economy, in the arts, and in literature. But the parallel—if parallel it can be called—extends no further; for David himself was the greatest literary character of his age; and left a son behind him, not only to occupy his throne, but to fill his literary station; for though Solomon had but a small portion of that poetic genius which immortalised his father, he had a far more varied knowledge, a more diversified and exquisite taste, and a much more extensive range as a writer. The world owes much to these two men, whose rank as king was but a mere adjunct to their higher character as noble men. Not only did they cause to be gathered, and placed in security, those earlier productions which are to us the only authentic documents of the first history of the earth, but their own writings will descend to the latest posterity, and fill many hearts yet unborn with inspiring thoughts and maxims of divine wisdom.

David the Warrior and the Bard died, after a glorious reign; and Solomon the Wise and Magnificent succeeded. Under him the Tabernacle disappeared, and the TEMPLE rose; the wandering Ark, with its sacred deposit, which David had brought into Jerusalem, that it might wander no more, was received into the "Holy Place" of the Temple, there to remain till it perished with the Temple itself. Truly was Solomon's reign a magnificent one. In peace he spent the rich treasures gathered in his father's wars; he built "Tadmor in the wilderness," supposed to have been the original of that city, whose more modern ruins are known as those of Palmyra; his ships went out with the Phœnicians, and he carried on a land commercial intercourse with the Egyptians and other nations—in oriental style he is said to have "made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar trees made he as the sycamore trees that are in the low plains in abundance." Yet, said the TEACHER, pointing to the lilies, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one these."

Solomon the Wise was succeeded by Rehoboam the Foolish. We have said that David's reign, in some respects, presents a resemblance to that of George III.—if comparisons are worth any thing, we may also say that it resembled the reign of Louis XIV. of France—for the weight of David's glory and wars fell upon his grandson, and produced a revolution. At least, Solomon's expenses far outran David's gatherings—for David accumulated vast treasure. The people, groaning under the weight of taxation, came to Rehoboam, and desired to be lightened of their burdens. The Fool consulted the old men, who had been with his father, and they advised a meek and kind answer to be returned to the suffering people. Then he turned to his young companions, and they, in that spirit of sneering imbecility characteristic of pampered idiots in all ages, advised the king to return a mocking answer. Keep the people down, by all means, was the tenor of their advice: but sometimes the bent wand starts back and smites the bender in the face. "My father," said the Fool, "made your yoke heavy, and I will add to your yoke; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." "Now when all Israel saw that the king hearkened not unto them, the people answered the king, saying, What portion have we in David? or inheritance in the son of Jesse! To your tents, O Israel! *Now*

# 1867



## Fresh Gleanings.

The national debt is stated officially to be $2,505,000,000.

The Atlantic Cable earned $1,660,000 last year.

Louis Napoleon is individually in debt some six millions of francs.

They are talking about fishing by steam in England.

The Paris Exhibition is to close on the 1st of October.

Michigan's wool clip—9,486,536 pounds.

The Peruvian Congress has voted a gold medal to Juarez.

The income of the Marquis of Westminister is $10,000 a day.

The Swiss hold their elections on Sunday.

The Indians, it is said, never scalp the negro troops.

The revenue from tobacco in Austria amounts to a million of florins a week.

The two handsomest kings in Europe are those of Bavaria and Portugal.

Up to the 24th ult., 457 deaths had occurred this summer at Galveston, from yellow fever.

The St. Louis Times says that crime of every nature is on the increase in that city.

The receipts of wheat in Chicago are quadruple the amount at this time last year.

There are said to be now living about six million Jews, half of whom live in Europe.

There have been over 63,000 cases and 32,000 deaths of cholera in Italy in six months.

[The Bossier banner. (Bellevue, Bossier Parish, La.), September 21, 1867, p.2]

*"Se dice que ahora hay viviendo unos seis millones de judíos, la mitad de los cuales viven en Europa."*

# THE BOSSIER BANNER.

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The Bossier Banner will be issued every Saturday morning. Subscription, per annum, Five dollars—in advance. Three dollars for six months. Two dollars for three months.

Advertisements inserted at $1 50 per square, of ten lines or less first insertion; 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal terms offered to yearly advertisers.

Professional and business cards of one square, inserted at $15 per annum; $10 for six months; $7 for three months.

Publishing announcements of candidates for office, $15—to be paid invariably in advance.

Obituary notices, when exceeding a square, will be charged as advertisements.

☞ All articles published for the benefit of parties or individuals, at their own solicitation, will be charged for as advertisements.

BELLEVUE, LA.,

Saturday,::::September 21, 1867.


☞ Mr. JOHN H. LOFTON is authorized to collect and receipt for any dues to this office.

☞ Mr. Samuel M. Furniss has called upon us in relation to the article that appeared in our paper touching his character. He denies emphatically any intention to incite insubordination among the negroes of our parish, or of currying favor with them for the purpose of securing their votes for any office whatever. He admits having acted imprudently, but avers that his motives were honorable, and trusts that they will be so taken by our citizens—hoping to prove in the future, his unquestionable good citizenship.

☞ Mr. P. E. Jones, of the firm of Oneill & Jones, Benton, La., is now absent in New York laying in their fall and winter stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, plantation supplies, &c., and to make room for their new stock, they are now selling off that on hand at reduced prices, and no mistake. We caution all who are short legged and narrow chested, to make tracks for their store before the bargains are all disposed of to the faster class of buying humanity.

DISTRICT COURT.—His Honor, Judge Weems, opened Court on last Monday, and dismissed the Jury because the drawing was less than thirty days previous to Court, although the Jury was drawn at this late day by his own order. He opened Court on Tuesday, and in less than an hour, adjourned the Court without doing any business, except to sign two or three orders that the Clerk could not sign. There was a heavy docket of non-jury cases, and probate business; yet his Honor thought fit to adjourn Court until the 4th Monday in November next, when he promises to give this parish three weeks. It is to be hoped that he will not fail us then, as we are informed that at the last March term no cases were tried but consent cases and the like.

We are entitled to four Courts a year, but we would be very thankful for one whole Court.

Probate Courts are defunct, and to be appointed administrator is as good as an inheritance, if the administrator desires it.

Our coming Radical convention would do a very good thing if they would give us Parish Courts.

☞ In our opinion, the most effectual "stay law" that Louisiana could establish, would be to have a James I. Weems appointed Judge for every Judicial District in the State. Sure cure for legal redress.

☞ In his proclamation of the 3d of September the President forgets his proverbial economy and wastes shot on "dead ducks."

☞ Radicalism is evidently weakening; it's all is staked on the negro, and if that fail all fails. They are loosing ground in the Northeast and West, but gaining in the South. How is it? We hear some say oh! we will have to submit, they are gaining strength every day and night, they are cementing the country together in one common league. Now let us examine this league and see of what it consists? Simply an order induced by a few miserable whites, that skulk around among the negroes, in each neighborhood, with their hats down over their eyes, avoiding decent white people, or if compelled to face them, it is with a hang dog look—they are rascals and thieves, and dread the searching glance of the honest and intelligent white man. They are in their element with the ignorant negroes, on whose soft elastic natures, they with novel proceeding may make impressions, but not of a lasting kind. They may possibly use them in the next election, but not longer, the negroes will soon find out that it don't feed and clothe them, and that the object of their pretended friends is one sided, with all their Loyal disunion leagues it is almost certain they will not carry the next elections. They hope to make the next President, and then they would have a fine time, but it can't be. And are they not beautifully consistent? They have enfranchised the blacks which gives them equal rights and privileges, and then turn around and promise them one half of the offices if they will vote with the Radical party—even make the negro believe that he cannot vote at all, if he does not belong to the Union League, and vote the Radical ticket. Many of the more sensible negroes have already found, how matters are working, but are holding on out of pure rascality, hoping to make something by it, but in this they will be deceived; then good bye Radicalism. When this country fills up with white people, and none but negroes of the very best character, can get employment or a place to lay their heads, what will then become of the pets of the Radicals? Wonder if they will take them to their bosoms? Not they. Poor darkie, we fear, will never realize his true position until it is too late.

☞ A few years more of Radical rule and the country will be hepelessly bankrupt, beyond the reach of resurrection. Civil liberty will have been gone forever, and a vile military despotism installed in its place. Every patriot who loves his country and her free institutions, should do his utmost to rescue her from the Goths and Vandals of Radicalism who are fast accomplishing her ruin and overthrow.

☞ A six weeks old baby in Iowa said, "Give me a drink of water, with perfect distinctness, and hasn't said a word since.—[Exchange.

That's nothing. We know of an "older baby" than that, walking boldly up to the counter of the Arcade, asking for—"sugar in his!" and hasn't said a word since—about pay! Decidedly precocious.

☞ Gen. Ord has issued an order deciding that a man who voted for secession thereby gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and that if he held an office previous to the war he is debarred the privilege of registering and voting.

☞ Statistics of the colored schools in Virginia show that nearly 17,000 scholars are enrolled, the annual expenses of whose teaching will be about $100,000.

## Fresh Gleanings.

The national debt is stated officially to be $2,505,000,000.

The Atlantic Cable earned $1,660,000 last year.

Louis Napoleon is individually in debt some six millions of francs.

They are talking about fishing by steam in England.

The Paris Exhibition is to close on the 1st of October.

Michigan's wool clip—9,486,536 pounds.

The Peruvian Congress has voted a gold medal to Juarez.

The income of the Marquis of Westminister is $10,000 a day.

The Swiss hold their elections on Sunday.

The Indians, it is said, never scalp the negro troops.

The revenue from tobacco in Austria amounts to a million of florins a week.

The two handsomest kings in Europe are those of Bavaria and Portugal.

Up to the 24th ult., 457 deaths had occurred this summer at Galveston, from yellow fever.

The St. Louis Times says that crime of every nature is on the increase in that city.

The receipts of wheat in Chicago are quadruple the amount at this time last year.

There are said to be now living about six million Jews, half of whom live in Europe.

There have been over 63,000 cases and 32,000 deaths of cholera in Italy in six months.

There are living in Paris 35,000 Germans, as many Belgians, and nearly as many Swiss.

Minnesota is expected to have a wheat crop this year that will average thirty bushels to the acre.

There are 225 cheese factories in Canada, 20,000 cows, and a product of 20,000,000 pounds of cheese.

There were 30 bales of new cotton received in Montgomery on the 30th ult. Sales at 20½ cents for middlings.

A man in Buffalo fired a pistol into his mouth and it is the last morsel he will ever put there, poor soul.

The town of Humboldt, Tenn., has put up over one hundred houses during the present season. It is a growing town.

Between Canal street and Grace Church on Broadway, New York, there are over 50 stores to let. Cause—exorbitant rents.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, manifests indications of hypochondriacism, amounting almost to monomania.

A Charleston, S. C., paper estimates the total rice crop of the United States for the current year at 44,500 tierces.

James Gordon Bennet taught school in 1818 at Stuben, Maine, for two dollars a week and his board.

A history of woman's progression, entitled "From the Fig Leaf to the Crinoline," is being written by a Hartford literateur.

A correspodent of the Columbus (Miss.) Index thinks, that: "from Okolona to West Point, the crop will not exceed a bale to three acres."

Singular taste, that of Mrs. Lincoln, in having the scrap of Laura Keene's dress, stained with her husband's blood, framed and hung up in her house.

The South Carolina rice crop is nearly ready for the sickle.—Haven't they had enough of Sickles down that way? asks the Boston Post.

## Latest News.

[From the South-Western.]

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—Sales of cotton 50 bales; market dull and lower; low middling 21¼c.—Receipts for three days 964 bales, against 531 for same time last week. Exports for same time 453 bales. Louisiana sugar—only retail business; fully fair 15¾; Cuba very firm; numbers 12 and 13 12⅞ to 14¼c. Molasses—no Louisiana; Cuba 50c. Flour—rainy weather prevented operations; single extra $9 50, and choice $13 25. Corn quiet but firm at $1 15 to $1 20. Oats firm at 75c. Pork held at $27 50; little demand. Bacon firm; shoulders jobbing at 16c.; clear rib 19½c.; clear sides 19¾c. Lard—prime keg 15⅞ to 16c. Gold 145½ to 145.

New York, Sept. 17.—Cotton lower; sales six hundred bales at 24½ to 25c. for middling uplands. Gold 145⅞ to 145⅝.

Houston, Texas Sept. 15.—Yellow fever very prevalent. At least one thousand cases in town.—Deaths 10 to 15 daily.

Cotton crop will turn out one-fourth to one-half of a crop for the whole State, and will not reach over fifty or sixty thousand for Gulf shipments. The yield of corn is ample, and in some counties enormous.

New Orleans, Sept. 16.—The deaths from yellow fever Saturday and Sunday are officially reported at one hundred and three.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—River falling with 22 inches water in the canal.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.— Yellow fever deaths for 24 hours ending 6 o'clock this morning, 41.

Richmond, Sept. 15.—General Schofield to-day issued an order for an election for a State convention on the 22d of October.

Savannah, Sept. 14.—Reports from the crop are very gloomy. Heavy rains, and in some instances have nearly ruined it.

Washington, Sept. 13.—It is now definitely settled by the executive authority to suggest to the several district commanders the extention of the time to 1st of October for the completion and correction of registration lists, and to fix the 1st Monday of November for the elections. The object, among other things, is to ensure uniformity. For order will be issued on the subject of the reconstruction act giving the district commanders discretion, but they will be promptly informed of the recommendation of the suggestion in official form.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Special Omaha dispatches say the northern hostile Indians refuse to meet the commissioners, unless they agree to withdraw all the troops from the Powder river country.

New York, Sept. 11.—It is stated on good authority that registration will be opened in Louisiana and Alabama until the 1st of October, that election will occur on the 31st, and that they will take place on that day in all the Southern States.

The Northern papers of all complexions are discussing the dangers menacing the Republican party.

The Herald's specials say, in view of anticipated trouble with the President, there is a manifest disposition upon the part of the Radicals to cultivate Grant.

The Maine Democrats have 45 representatives against 13 last year.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Estimated product of gold this year, $70,000,000; silver $19,000,000.

Memphis, Sept. 14.—Reports from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee state the worm is damaging cotton seriously.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Report of the House Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question is now being printed at the Government printing office. The pressmen have all been sworn to secrecy.

Leavenworth, Sept. 17.—The Indians have resumed hostilities on Smoky Hill route, attacting several stage stations. They attacted a Government train at Bunker Hill, killing two teamsters, wounding three, captured one man and three children and stampeded all the stock. The teamsters subsequently recaptured a woman and the children. White men, disguised as Indians, were among the attacting party. Two Indians were killed.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—General Mower, in his order assuming command, continues in force the existing orders of his predecessors, assigns Brevet Major General Reynolds to command of the district of Texas, and Brevet Brigadier General Mackenzie to the command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande—General Reynolds to establish headquarters at San Antonio or Austin until the fever shall have abated sufficiently at Galveston to render it safe to remove there.

Sixty-eight deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock this morning. Among them, E. W. Sherbourne, special agent of the Treasury Department.

Washingion, Sept. 11.—The heavy Radical loss in Maine creates intense excitement. The lower house of the Legislature, which last session had but thirteen Democrats, is now claimed by that party.

The great central States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are claimed as certain for anti-Radical ticket, and the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio seems to be conceded.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.—Yellow fever deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning sixty-seven.

The common council last night had an election for assistant Recorders. Three negroes and one white man were chosen. Negroes were also chosen to several other municipal positions.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Stevenson has been inaugurated Governor of Kentucky. He endorses and will carry out the principles enunciated by Helm.

In the Cabinet Grant was inclined to favor a simultaneous election on the first Monday in November. It is confidently expected the district commanders will concur.

☞ The Terre Haute Express is intensely grieved that Kentucky "did not swing off squarely into the rebellion in the outset," so that she could have got her share of punishment and afforded Congress an excuse to put her under military government. The Express fails to consider that if the 103,000 gallant spirits that Kentucky furnished the Federal Government had been transferred to the Rebel side Congress might not have had the opportunity of legislating for the ex-rebel States at all.—[Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

☞ "Fanny," in a Charleston paper, advises the dandy loafers of that city to "take off their kids and patent leather boots and go to work and not depend on papa for everything." Fanny's advice is applicable to more than Charleston.

☞ William Richardson, of Paulding county, Ohio, is one hundred and four years old. He is the survivor of five wives, and is now living with the sixth. He is the father of twenty-five children by two of his wives—twenty-one are living.

☞ The average yearly production of distilled spirits in the United States during the past five years has been fifty millions of gallons. The revenue has been collected on about seventeen millions. Loss to government $66,000,000 annually.

☞ There are two things in this world a man does not often find away from home; the first is good soup; the second is disinterested love.—Exchange.

Does he always find them at home?

☞ The Boston Post says a man in Hamilton, Ohio, has drunk an average of 25 glasses of lager per day for fifteen years past, and is still drinking.

☞ The artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, in the prison, is 2,775 feet deep—more than two miles—the deepest in the world.

☞ The State of Iowa has now 1,145 miles of railroad complete and in running order, which have cost in constructing the sum of $45,480,000.

☞ An Indianopolis father is blessed with an infant son with hands and feet fashioned exactly like a cat's. The child is "perfectly healthy."

☞ The promised land—forty acres apiece to the freedmen.—[Louisville Journal.

☞ An official record gives the following statement of cotton exports for the year ending June 30, 1867: Uplands and Sea Island exported from all the ports of the United States, 667,137 870 pounds; value in currency, as declared by the exporters on their clearances, $202,870,910. The admixture of Sea Island with the uplands explains the seemingly high valuation. Official comparisons with the foreign statistics reveal the fact that the cotton on arrival abroad fully realized in the market the value sworn to here, although the price of cotton has declined since October last. The exports of cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were, including Sea Island cotton, 550,572 pounds, valued at $281,385,223.—[N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

☞ A North Carolina editor heads an article thusly:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who to himself hath never said,
God d—n the Freedman's Bureau.

That man has a hole in his head where there ought to be a big bump of veneration. Salt wouldn't save him. Impious wretch! Congress will find employment for him in a cussing bureau.

☞ "Sheridan has been disgraced as the representative of a principle," says the New York Tribune. Not, however, until he disgraced himself as a representative of the worst kind of principles.

☞ The Boston Post says: "A big cigar, a little cane, and immeasurable cheek doesn't make a man among men." The Post is in error. These "elements, so mixed up," not only make a man among men, but among women also.

☞ A widow lady in Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wis., hung herself the other day because her wheat crop turned out only twenty bushels to the acre, instead of twenty-five, as she predicted it would.

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin call Secretary Seward a "diplomatic Mrs. Toodles"—referring to his passion for buying "second-hand islands, capes, deserts, bays, etc., under the impression that they will be 'handy to have in the house.'"

☞ Havana has found a new source of revenue. Some 21,000 cock-fights take place there every year, and by imposing a license of $100 per day on the fighters a neat little sum will be obtained. There is $240,000 invested in that business in Havana.

☞ One hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty emigrants have arrived at New York during the present year to date.

☞ A radical paper says that General Sheridan has issued a sensible order. We have seen all his other orders. We should be glad to see that one.—[Missouri Republican.

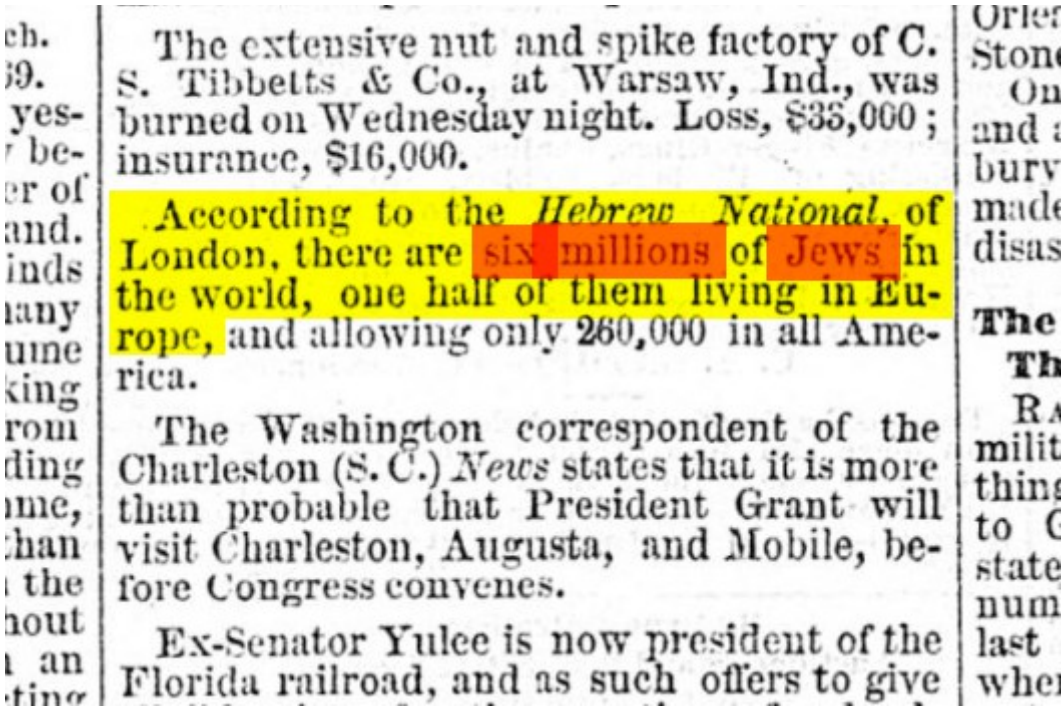
☞ Elections will shortly be held in the following States, viz: Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, Oct. 8; Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, Nov. 4.

☞ Salt Lake City has had the grasshopper badly. Apple, pear, and plum trees are stripped bare, and the corn and potatoe crops are much injured.

☞ The value of the wholesale oyster trade of New York city is estimated at not less than $40,000,000 annually.

☞ An old resident of Jackson county, Miss., has been refused registration because he made soft soap for the Confederacy.

**1869**



The extensive nut and spike factory of C. S. Tibbetts & Co., at Warsaw, Ind., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000.

According to the *Hebrew National*, of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only 260,000 in all America.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News* states that it is more than probable that President Grant will visit Charleston, Augusta, and Mobile, before Congress convenes.

Ex-Senator Yulee is now president of the Florida railroad, and as such offers to give

[The daily dispatch. (Richmond [Va.]), October 30, 1869, p.3]

*"De acuerdo al Hebrew National of Londonm hay seis millones de judíos en el mundo, la mitad de ellos viviendo en Europa,..."*

# Richmond Dispatch.

SATURDAY.........OCTOBER 30, 1869.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A MONTH AHEAD—ABSTRACT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT:

| | Number. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Stamps issued | [illegible] | $12,[illegible] |
| Plain stamped envelopes | 48,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Letter-request stamped envelopes | 21,414,[illegible] | |
| Newspaper wrappers | 3,[illegible] | |
| Total stamped envelopes and wrappers and stamps | 562,721,[illegible] | $15,478,[illegible] |

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, compared with those of June 30, 1869:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts—Total, 1869 | $18,344,[illegible] |
| Receipts—Total, 1868 | 16,[illegible] |
| Increase, 11.[illegible] per cent | 2,[illegible] |
| Expenditures—Total, 1869 | $23,[illegible] |
| Expenditures—Total, 1868 | 22,[illegible] |
| Increase, 4.[illegible] per cent | [illegible] |

The following letters were received at the dead-letter office in Washington:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary letters | 3,[illegible] |
| Drop letters | [illegible] |
| Unmailable letters | [illegible] |
| Held letters | [illegible] |
| Fictitious letters | [illegible] |
| Registered letters | [illegible] |
| Returned from foreign countries | [illegible] |
| Foreign letters | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

Of these letters 18,227 were found to contain money, amounting to $94,710.93, in sums of $1 and upward, of which number 16,1[illegible], containing $82,570.90, were delivered to writers or persons addressed; and 2,040, containing $12,040.05, were filed for reclamation by the owners, or were outstanding. The unclaimed letters are kept on file four years awaiting the claimants, the money being deposited for safe-keeping at the same time.

The number inclosing sums less than $1 was 14,724, containing $3,472.77, of which amount $2,788.29 was delivered to writers, and $684.48 were filed for reclamation. The amount taken from dead letters and deposited in the Treasury was $14,585.63. The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, letters of exchange, &c., received and recorded, was 16,925, (the nominal value $3,011,354.71) of which 15,286 (nominal value $2,799,144.54) were delivered to owners, and 16,339 (nominal value $212,210.29) were returned or filed for reclamation. Of the unmailable letters 2[illegible] were detained for postage, not being prepaid as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, not prepaid our full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 70,429 were misdirected, the post-office, State, or some necessary part of address being omitted; 2,678 had no address whatever, and 2,570 were addressed to places where there was no mail service. The amount realized for sales of waste paper was $2,067.05.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—A prominent Democrat, in conversation regarding the political situation, asserted publicly to-night that the Democratic party would continue its policy of opposition to the principles of the reconstruction acts in all future elections, adding that finally the Supreme Court would sustain them, and predicted that the next Presidential campaign will be narrowed down to a struggle over the legality of the fourteenth amendment. In explanation, he declared that repudiationists, as well as anti-reconstructionists, would unite on such a platform, because the amendment, while prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt, guarantees the payment of the national debt, and opposition to it is, therefore, the national inclination of the great masses of the Democratic party.—*Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press, October 28th.*

The work of construction on the Berme-Bank railroad, to connect Georgetown with Alexandria and the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, was commenced this morning, and a large force of workmen has been employed for steady work. The proposed road will be four miles long, and will run along the berme-bank of the canal. The work will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. Berkeley Ward, chief engineer of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, who made the preliminary survey. This road is designed to be a connecting link between the northern and southern railroads over the Aqueduct bridge, with the aid of the National Junction railway for the building of which road active steps are now being taken.—*Washington letter in Baltimore Sun.*

MORE TOBACCO FRAUDS.—Supervisor Fulton, of Baltimore, reports the seizure of a lot of tobacco that was shipped as eggs. It has been discovered that tobacco comes from Virginia and North Carolina in large packing trunks, some weighing as much as three hundred pounds.

FIVE-CENT NICKELS TO BE REDEEMED.—The five-cent coins, not redeemable heretofore by Government agents, will be redeemed shortly, the Secretary intending soon to issue a circular to that effect. Assistant treasurers and designated depositaries will redeem them in packages of $100 and upward.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—This worthy and much pestered gentleman desires the *Tribune* to say, in his behalf, as follows:

Although thankful for the manifold tokens of sympathy received at the hands of the American public, and which, in his opinion, express more than mere curiosity, the importunities of professional interviewers have forced the Rev. Father to give a standing order to the hotel employés not to bring up to his room the cards of visitors, except those of the few intimate friends who always have free access to him. He formally denies certain statements which have appeared from time to time in some papers, as he has on no occasion expressed views different from those contained in his letter to the General of his Order in Rome, published in the *Tribune* of the 4th instant.

The Father states that until present at the Œcumenical Council in Rome he will not express further his views and opinions; that he never has meddled with politics except so far as politics bear upon religion; that he is and will be a true and fervent Catholic, although opposed to extreme measures and outré sentiments detrimental to the welfare of the Church. He requests that during his further stay in the United States the public will extend to him that courtesy due to every foreigner, and to leave his further actions and movements unwatched and unrestricted; that all his visits to different places of worship, etc., are to be explained by the natural desire of a stranger to see and hear those whose names are celebrated.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE SENSES—A REMARKABLE CASE.—In the last No. of the *Mutes' Chronicle*, published at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city, Superintendent Fay has the following interesting account of one of his pupils named William E. Morfier: "This pupil, in his misfortune, illustrates the intimate connection between the senses of hearing and seeing in their origin. Last year, while a pupil at the Blind Asylum, he suddenly recovered his sight, with a simultaneous loss of hearing and power of speech. Accordingly, at the opening of this term he was transferred to this institution, and has been in all respects a genuine deaf mute. Last Sunday he was attacked with severe neuralgic pain in his head and chest, resulting soon in perfect restoration of hearing and the loss of sight, without even the power of raising the eyelids. His faculty of speech has not returned to him, but he communicates by the manual alphabet. He still suffers considerable pain."—*Columbus Statesman.*

State elections will be held on Tuesday the 2d day of November in the States of Maryland, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. On Tuesday, November 9, a special election will be held in New Hampshire. On the 30th of November elections will be held in Mississippi and Texas for the adoption of the State constitutions, the former to continue two and the latter four days. These elections will close the political campaign for the present year.

A son of Prince Lucien Murat ran away to sea as a common sailor.

The Boston *Journal* says it is rumored that Miss Anna E. Dickinson will soon make her *début* on the stage at the Boston Theatre.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

From our Special Reporter.

**State Council Friends of Temperance. Last Day.**

PETERSBURG, October 28, 1869.

We had this morning the installation of officers according to the beautiful ceremony of the Order.

The President, on taking his seat, delivered an appropriate inaugural.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported through their chairman (Rev. C. F. Ross) that no case had come up, and that this fact indicates a rare degree of harmony in the subordinate Councils throughout the State.

Rev. R. H. Whitaker, Secretary of the State Council of North Carolina and editor of the *Friend of Temperance*, was called on, and made a very interesting statement of the state of the Order in North Carolina. The *Friend of Temperance* was recommended to the Council. There was a lengthy discussion as to the introduction of "degrees" into the Order, and a resolution adopted to the effect that it would be inexpedient to do so.

The report on the state of the Order was read by Rev. D. A. Long, and indicates that our prospects are "bright and brightening."

The committee on the Associate feature of the Order made a report, which was adopted, and which refers all of the details to each Council, which is exhorted to consider earnestly its surrounding circumstances, and act with great caution in the whole matter.

The Committee on Finance recommend that *Junior* Councils be charged only half the usual fees. Unanimously adopted.

There will be a grand mass meeting to-night; after which the Council will attend to some other matters and adjourn to meet in Waynesboro' the fourth Tuesday in April next.

A FRIEND.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

**Grand Division Sons of Temperance—Election of Officers, &c.**

PORTSMOUTH, October 28, 1869.

But little business was done last night besides what I telegraphed you. The vacancies in the standing committees were all filled, and the usual special committees appointed. The Division adjourned at a late hour to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Committee on the State of the Order reported this morning. As the best means of spreading the principles of temperance, the employment of a State lecturer is recommended. They also recommend the encouragement of the *Temperance Avalanche*, a paper which will soon be started in Richmond, devoted to the cause of total abstinence. Another measure they recommend is the holding of public temperance meetings by each Division at least once a month in their respective localities.

The members of Howard Division had arranged for a public meeting this evening, and the members of the Grand Division united with them, and at the appointed hour repaired to the church. Very excellent addresses were made by Rev. W. T. Lindsey, of Richmond, and William J. Blair, of Portsmouth, both members of the Grand Division. At the close of the meeting the Grand Division returned to the hall, and went into the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result: G. W. P., R. G. Staples, of Norfolk; G. W. A., Rev. W. T. Lindsey, of Richmond; G. S., T. Wiley Davis, of Richmond; G. T., W. H. Pleasants, of Richmond; Grand Chaplain, William J. Bain, of Portsmouth; G. C., W. J. Cussen, of Richmond; G. S., C. C. McCabe, of Leesburg.

Mr. R. H. Mullen, of Richmond, was elected State Lecturer.

A fraternal communication from the "Friends of Temperance," now in session in Petersburg, was received through the hands of W. Hall Crew. It was cordially received, and a committee of seven (the Grand Worthy Patriarch as chairman) was immediately appointed to draft and report to-morrow morning a suitable reply. The resolutions of the Friends will be published in their proceedings, and your readers have no doubt seen them ere this.

I will send the reply of the Grand Division to-morrow, with all other matters of public interest which may transpire.

AITCH.

**Lynchburg Fair, &c.**

Reported for the Dispatch.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 29, 1869.

The crowd upon the Fair Grounds yesterday was even larger than on the day before—a low estimate placing the number of people at from six to seven thousand. Though the sky was clear, ungallant winds shook crinolines mightily, and caused many a one not in the habit of doing so to assume the "Grecian bend," with faces looking down to prevent the clouds of dust from putting their eyes out. Notwithstanding this disagreeable feature of the programme, the ladies, who were more numerous than we men, acted their part manfully(?) in the storm, and stood their ground throughout the day. Everybody seemed to be in an excess of enjoyment—some in inspecting the latest improvements of mechanical art, others in social conversations with old friends, others in looking upon the races, etc., etc.

As we entered the grounds the first thing of interest that attracted our attention was seeing grown-up boys and men attempting to climb a smooth pole, about twenty feet high, with shoes, &c., on. Several succeeded in reaching an eminence of ten feet or so, but not one could touch the top. It was indeed amusing to see such a sight, and many a merry laugh was caused thereby.

The trial of ploughs on the farm of Mr. Frank Lee was largely attended by farmers. A brother of our countryman Mr. A. Plank, living in Cumberland, Penn.; Perkins, Nelson & Co., of Staunton; Collins & Co., of New York; W. J. Keller, of Staunton; and the manufacturer of the "Watt Plough," from Richmond, exhibited and thoroughly tested their respective implements in turning heavy sod land.

Perhaps the most entertaining part of the programme yesterday was connected with the tournament, which began at 3 o'clock P. M. and continued until nightfall. Major C. M. Blackford, of our city, delivered the charge to the knights (who were about thirty in number) in a very appropriate and interesting address. This being concluded, the knights proceeded at once, on fine chargers, to the race-course. In the contest Mr. Charles Hamner was thrown from his horse, though we are glad to say was not in the least injured. He had succeeded in taking all three rings, and would no doubt have been announced as the successful knight but for the accident, which prevented him from returning the ring to the stand—one of the requirements of the sport. As it was, Mr. J. A. Armistead, of this city, Knight of the Nursery, won the highest honor. It had to be submitted to a long contest who should be the honored ones to crown the Maids of Honor. Night coming on, the decision was postponed till to-day. The coronation ceremonies will take place to-day, and the ball to-night, at the Norvell House.

MAD.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE LYNCHBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—General R. E. Lee, General Jubal A. Early, Governor G. C. Walker, ex-Governor Letcher, Commodore M. F. Maury; General F. H. Smith, Virginia Military Institute; Professor Frank Smith, University of Virginia; Professor J. W. Mallett, University of Virginia; President E. E. Wiley, Emory and Henry College; Dr. Arbogast, President Martha Washington College; Major Peter J. Otey, Lynchburg; Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Rev. Dr. Bittle, President Roanoke College; Colonel William Gilham; Professor John S. Campbell, Washington College; Dr. George B. Loring, President New England Agricultural Society; General Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington; A. T. McLain, Assistant Commissioner same; General E. Kirby Smith; the Professors of Chemistry at Randolph Macon and Emory and Henry Colleges.

LAND SALES.—To Mr. B. Hendricks, of Pennsylvania, a farm belonging to John Lightfoot, near Port Royal, known as Belle-town, containing 918 acres, for $13,725. Also, to M. D. Whiston, of Pennsylvania, 80 acres, just across the river in Stafford, belonging to Mrs. Sands, for $2,000 cash. Mr. Hendricks is a man of large means and fine intelligence, and will be a great acquisition to our community.—*Fredericksburg News.*

The farm belonging to Mr. William McFarland, near Guilford station, Loudoun county, Va., to R. W. Teese, of Pittsburg, Pa. Also, 1,000 acres in Loudoun county near the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, to a gentleman from Maine. Also, a farm of 138 acres in Orange county, Va., belonging to Mr. William Berryman, to Jacob B. Hawk, of Reading, Pa.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A RETURNED MISSIONARY.—The Rev. Elliott H. Thomson, of Fredericksburg, who left over ten years ago, is now sojourning here with his brother-in-law, S. C. Kearsley, Esq. For ten years Mr. Thomson has been incessantly and vigorously engaged in China as a missionary, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. We understand that he will remain here, the place of his nativity, for several months to come. It is a richly-earned relaxation. During his absence Mr. Thomson wed a lady born in Philadelphia, who was also laboring in the good work in China.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—It is stated that the papers for the removal of Mr. S. F. Beach from the office of United States District Attorney for Virginia, and the appointment of J. W. Jenkins in his stead, had been made out, and were on the eve of being sent to their respective destinations, when the friends of Mr. Beach in Washington were informed of the circumstance by a telegram in the *Gazette* from Richmond, and interfered and had further proceedings stopped. The cat was let out of the bag just in time to be caught.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

BUCKINGHAM RAILROAD.—A party of engineers are now engaged in surveying the route of the proposed railroad from this point to Buckingham Courthouse. The friends of the improvement are sanguine of its construction.—*Farmville News.*

BURNED.—Last week the wife of a German named Voght, who lives near Bristersburg, in this county, left her child locked up in the house. Some one passing by discovered that the house was on fire, and upon breaking down the door found the flames so far advanced as to prevent the rescue of the child, which perished.—*Warrenton Sentinel.*

Mr. Barney Finch, a well-known citizen of Campbell county, died at his residence, near the Courthouse, on Thursday. The deceased had passed his fourscore years and ten.—*Lynchburg News.*

POOR BEAU!—We find the following relative to one of Washington's well-known personages in the Baltimore *American*:

The hotels and the retail liquor establishments were haunted yesterday by a shabby-genteel old gentleman, wearing well-brushed although threadbare clothes, a plug hat with a huge weed pinned about it, and carrying an ivory-headed cane, with the air of John Hopkins surveying a block of his new buildings on south Frederick street. This imperious gentleman was the celebrated Beau Hickman, of Washington, who had forsaken the capital city to have a capital time in the city of Baltimore. He enjoyed considerable celebrity, and as he lounged in bar-rooms or wandered along the street was frequently pointed out by those who happened to know him. An amusing incident occurred on Baltimore street as he was standing on one of its corners. Two friends caught sight of him while he was standing near them. Said one, "There's Beau Hickman on the corner." Said the other, "The —— it is." Beau heard the last remark. He wheeled around, and with the air of the port warden contemplating his magnificent improvements on Jones's Falls, said, "Yes, the ——, this is Beau Hickman; and now you've seen my physiognomy, don't you think it worth a quarter?" The gentleman handed out a portrait of the late Mr. Fessenden and incontinently sloped.

A school for colored preachers has been organized at Lexington, Ky., under the auspices of the Christian Church.

The best colored talent of the country will be enlisted in its behalf.—*Boston Advertiser.*

[What is the "best color" for talent?]

A Miss Amy Wilkinson, of Benton county, Ind., has been sent to the insane asylum, she having lost her reason from the excessive use of tobacco.

Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, has given the handsome sum of $30,000 to Princeton College, to endow that institution with a mathematical professorship.

The extensive nut and spike factory of C. S. Tibbetts & Co., at Warsaw, Ind., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000.

According to the *Hebrew National*, of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only $80,000 in all America.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News* states that it is more than probable that President Grant will visit Charleston, Augusta, and Mobile, before Congress convenes.

Ex-Senator Yulee is now president of the Florida railroad, and as such offers to give eligible sites for the erection of school-houses wherever they may be needed along the line of the road.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Nashville and Northern railroad with the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri. The object of the consolidation is to allow passengers and freight to go through from St. Louis to Nashville without change.

Father Hyacinthe, it appears, following the example of his Protestant friend Henry Ward Beecher, is about to enter the field of journalism. He proposes to publish in Paris a newspaper to be entitled *Le Chrétien*, which shall be both religious and political, or rather secular, in its character.

A decided improvement in theatre construction has been introduced in Munich. The orchestra has been lowered three feet, bringing the heads of the performers and their instruments below the level of the stage, so that the view of the spectators is entirely uninterrupted. Other leading theatres in Europe will follow the example, which has already been copied at Booth's Theatre, in New York.

Panification is the name now applied to a process of bread-making recently discovered and patented in France. This method dispenses with the grinding of the wheat, and, it is asserted, will produce 150 pounds of bread from 100 pounds of grain; while by the old plan of using flour only 112 pounds of bread are produced from the 100 pounds of wheat. The new kind of bread is said also to be of better quality than the old, as the gluten is not decomposed and lost by the heat of grinding. The new mode of fermentation, it is also asserted, contributes greatly to the whiteness of the bread.

"A most estimable lady, who for many years has ornamented society by her grace and accomplishments" in New Orleans, has been deserted by her husband, an ex-colonel of the Union army. The New Orleans *Times* says: "Quite recently he invited the lady and her children out to walk, and stopping casually on a corner, asked them to wait there a few minutes until he rejoined them. Much to the surprise of all, an hour passed without his returning. Fearing some calamity, the lady started home. There, to her horror, the servants informed her the man had put his trunks in an express wagon and started off. The house had been stripped of every article of value. Plate, jewelry, and even the casket containing her diamonds, were gone. A note curtly informed the distracted woman her deceiver had suddenly been called away; and now the fact is developed that he has a wife and four children in the North."


IRON WORKS.

RICHMOND STOVE AND ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, FOUNDED 1851, 1600 CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VA., Manufacture COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, FRONTS AND GRATES.

ALSO,

IRON FRONTS for stores and public buildings, WINDOW CAPS AND SILLS, CAST-IRON CORNICES, GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, IRON RAILINGS, IRON VERANDAHS, VAULT DOORS, &c., &c.; and all SCOTCH AND AMERICAN PIG IRONS and FOUNDRY SUPPLIES.

BUY OF HOME MANUFACTURE—Because better, and as cheap; because you give home mechanics and laborers employment; because you can easily get your articles repaired; because your money is left at home. Address SNYDER & IRBY, Proprietors.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

**The United States Supreme Court Decisions.**

WASHINGTON, October 29.—It is stated that upon the assembling of Congress a movement will be inaugurated modifying the powers of the Supreme Court to the extent of subjecting all its decisions affecting reconstruction to the revision of a special joint judiciary committee of Congress. [The foregoing is too absurd to need denial. Congress may oust the court of its jurisdiction, but will never dream of the silly project here attributed to it.]

The policy of the Government in the Yerger case seems to be to postpone the issue.

Attorney-General Hoar, in conversation with a friend a few days since, complained bitterly that the Republican press of the country does not seem to appreciate the situation in its true light. He explained that the next question would be upon the issue of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which would be followed by a delay occasioned by an argument on the questions involved on the points of the return made to the writ, and after that the Government might act in a manner calculated to effect further delay. It is evident, therefore, from this statement, as well as other circumstances, that the Administration has agreed to do everything in their power to defer final action by the Supreme Court relative to the reconstruction acts until after the admission of Mississippi and Texas is an accomplished fact.

**The Cotton Crop—Estimates and Facts from the Agricultural Bureau.**

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The report of the Bureau of Agriculture regarding cotton says fertilizers have been liberally used in the Atlantic States, and much money has been invested in improved implements. These agencies have forced the crop to early maturity, and the late picking will be comparatively light. The drought in the Carolinas and Georgia caused the early bolls to drop, in the uplands. The ravages of the caterpillar and boll worm, though severe in some sections, was by no means general. The picking will be over early, except on plantations short of labor. Without complete returns, the Bureau thinks 2,750,000 bales will be made this season, notwithstanding the newspaper reports to the contrary. [The Bureau knows nothing about it.]

**The Mississippi and Texas Elections.**

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The following is from a truthful source: General Clark and other Texans, and some Mississippians, have applied to the President to have the elections in those States indefinitely postponed. They insist that the decision in the Yerger case and the certainty that Hamilton and Dent will carry the elections render this necessary. It is not probable that they will succeed.

**United States Supreme Court—Suit Against Mr. Peabody.**

WASHINGTON, October 29.—In case No. 21, State of Texas *versus* George Peabody et. al., Judge Paschal to-day obtained writs of subpœna, returnable the first Monday in December next; and the first Friday in February was fixed for the hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction.

**Various Items.**

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The revenue receipts to-day were $690,000.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet here next week. It is hoped by Cuban sympathizers that their action will advance Cuban interests.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular to the revenue officers directing them to enforce the law regarding safety-valves on vessels carrying passengers.

Mrs. Agnes Paschal, aged ninety-four, one of the last of the widowed pensioners of the Revolution, died recently in Georgia.

**The Mississippi Calamity—Further Particulars.**

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—The steamer Rubicon has arrived here from the wreck of the Stonewall, bringing but two more of the survivors. It is apprehended that Colonel Casey, collector of customs at New Orleans, and his family, were on board the Stonewall.

On 'Change to-day $1,000 was subscribed, and a committee sent to visit the wreck and bury the dead. Other subscriptions will be made for the families made destitute by the disaster.

**The Negro Militia in North Carolina—Their Movement and Destination.**

RALEIGH, N. C., October 29.—The negro militia excitement continues unabated. Nothing definite can be ascertained in regard to Governor Holden's intentions. It is stated, upon good authority, that a body numbering 300 left this city very secretly last night for Chapel Hill, Orange county, where arms, it is believed, await them.

A train was sent to Goldsboro' yesterday to bring up more from the eastern portion of the State. It was expected to return this morning, but has not been heard from yet. The destination of the militia by that train is supposed to be Orange and Chatham counties.

The *Standard* (the Governor's organ) says this morning that no troops have been sent off yet, but facts have leaked out that show that a serious movement of some description is taking place.

**The Lynchburg Fair—Serious Stabbing Affair.**

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 29.—At the Fair Ground to-day William O. McCorkle, a prominent young merchant, was stabbed by Max. Sempter. It is thought Mr. McCorkle will die.

The trotting race to-day was won by Bradshaw's "Virginia Girl" over Paxton's "Oliver Twist."

The premiums, to the amount of $2,500, were awarded to-day. The receipts of the Fair aggregate $10,000.

The Fair closed to-night with a grand coronation ball.

**Foreign News.**

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29.—The shipping was decorated to-day, and to-night the city was illuminated, in honor of the reception of Francis Joseph of Austria by the Sultan. Great enthusiasm was displayed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 29.—Seven battalions of volunteers will soon depart for Cuba, and enlistments continue.

Dissensions among the Cabinet and the people touching who shall be monarch are unabated. The final election of the Duke of Genoa is probable.

ENGLAND—THE LOST SHIP WESER HEARD FROM—OVER THREE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS LOST.

LONDON, October 29.—A bottle has been found containing a memorandum giving the particulars of the foundering at sea of the emigrant ship Weser, on the 1st of July, with 340 persons aboard, bound from Bremen for New York.

The weather is unusually cold, and from all parts of the kingdom come advices of frost, ice, and snow.

**Thanksgiving in Louisiana.**

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Governor Warmouth designates November 18th for thanksgiving.

**The Sloop-of-War Cuba.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 29.—The argument in the case of the officers of the Cuba closed to-day. The Commissioner will give his decision to-morrow.


FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—We are receiving an entirely fresh stock of GOODS in our line, and merchants making their fall purchases will find our assortment of NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, WOOLLEN GOODS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., unrivalled. BURRESS, BLAIR & THAXTON, Wholesale Dealers in Notions, White Goods, &c., 14 Pearl street. oc 14

FALL TRADE, 1869.—WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—We have now in store, and offer to the trade of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, the largest stock of our goods we have ever done before. Prices guaranteed as low as those of jobbers in any Northern market. VALENTINE & FRANKLIN, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, White Goods, Notions, &c. [illegible]

CALCINED PLASTER.—250 barrels daily expected. A. S. LEE. oc 23


## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**Grain and Flour Markets.**

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE, RICHMOND, VA., October 29, 1869.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat.—White, 1,7[illegible] bushels. Red, 2,[illegible] bushels. Corn.—White, 1[illegible] bushels. Mixed, [illegible] bushels. Oats.—[illegible] bushels. Rye.—[illegible] bushels.

SALES.

Wheat.—White, 100 bushels fool at $1.[illegible]; [illegible] bushels fair at $1.40; 40 bushels good at $1.[illegible]; total, 340 bushels. Red, 50 bushels at ——; [illegible] bushels fool at $1.35.

Corn.—White, 50 bushels very good at $1.21.

Oats.—[illegible] bushels prime on private terms; [illegible] bushels prime at 60c. Total, [illegible] bushels.

Rye.—[illegible] bushels prime at $1.[illegible]; 20 bushels very good at $1.0[illegible]; 20 bushels common at $1. Total, 1[illegible] bushels.

RE-EXHIBITED.

Wheat.—White, 100 bushels. Red, 2[illegible] bushels. Corn.—White, 100 bushels. Oats.—1[illegible] bushels. Rye.—1[illegible] bushels.

REMARKS.—Offerings of Wheat on 'Change today 1,[illegible] bushels white and 2,[illegible] bushels red, of which 100 bushels white and 1[illegible] bushels red were re-exhibited, and [illegible] bushels white and [illegible] bushels red were sold. Market almost at a stand-still. Shippers doing nothing and millers buying but very sparingly.

Corn inactive; but one sale made, and that was at the closing figure of the preceding day.

Oats in moderate demand, and prices firmer.

Prices of Corn in North Carolina are: In Salisbury, $1.10 to $1.15; in Newbern, $1.10 to $1.12; in Wilmington, $1.10 to $1.15.

In Savannah, Ga., prime white Maryland Corn sells from wharf at $1.4[illegible] to $1.[illegible]. In Atlanta, Ga., $1.[illegible] to $1.[illegible].

**Domestic Markets—[By Telegraph].**

NEW YORK, October 29—Noon.—Stocks unsettled. Money, [illegible] per cent. Sterling—Long, [illegible]; short, [illegible]. Gold, 12[illegible]. 5-20's—'62, 1[illegible]. Tennessee 6's—Ex-coupons, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Virginia 6's—Ex-coupons, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. North Carolina 6's—Old, [illegible]; new, [illegible].

Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and nominally [illegible] lower. Corn unchanged. Pork dull at $[illegible]. Lard dull. Cotton heavy at [illegible]. Turpentine quiet at [illegible]. Rosin quiet and steady. Freights dull.

*Evening.*—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1,[illegible] bales at [illegible]. Flour dull and declining; superfine, $[illegible]; common to fair extra southern, $[illegible]. Wheat heavy, closing steadier. Corn less active. Pork a shade lower at $[illegible]. Lard unchanged. Whiskey heavy at $[illegible]. Rice easier; Carolina, [illegible]. Naval stores quiet. Freights heavy and lower; cotton, per steam, [illegible].

Money easy at [illegible] per cent. Sterling, [illegible]. Gold, 12[illegible]. Governments lower; 5-20's, '62, 12[illegible]. Stocks unsettled but strong.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Cotton nominal. Flour—High grades declined 25c. Wheat and corn dull. Provisions quiet. Whiskey inactive at $1.[illegible].

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 29.—Spirits turpentine very quiet at [illegible]; crude steady at $[illegible]. Rosin quiet at $1.[illegible] for strained. Tar steady at $2.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Cotton [illegible] lower at [illegible]; sales, 2,[illegible] bales; for the week, [illegible]. Sugar and molasses unchanged.

**Foreign Markets—[By Telegraph].**

LONDON, October 29—Noon.—Consols, 9[illegible]. United States bonds, [illegible]. Common rosin, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, October 29—Noon.—Cotton steady; estimated sales, 12,000 bales. Sales for the week, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales for export and [illegible] for speculation. Receipts for the week, [illegible] bales, including 7,[illegible] bales American. Stock, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales American.

LIVERPOOL, October 29—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands, 12[illegible]; Orleans, 12[illegible]; sales, [illegible] bales; stock afloat, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] American. Yarns and fabrics steady. Red winter wheat, [illegible]. Bacon firmer and unchanged.

HAVRE, October 29.—Cotton opens quiet; low middling afloat, 1[illegible].


DRY GOODS.

THE ARABS HAVE ARRIVED, besides MANY OTHER DESIRABLE ARTICLES in addition to our usual GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

We offer special bargains in all styles of goods, as we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices in order to do away with the old cry of *dull times*; for by establishing the system of QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS dull times are made brisk, and thereby our stores are well patronized.

Our stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, and FURNISHING GOODS, is large and complete, and we respectfully solicit a call from the public generally.

WILLIAM THALHIMER & SONS, corner Broad and Sixth streets, and 1119 Main street, Exekiel's old stand. oc 30

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO VISITORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND THE CITIZENS GENERALLY.

We are happy to inform the public that there will be during this week a glorious exhibition of the latest novelties in FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS, just now receiving from the northern importing houses and auctioneers at No. 403 Broad street, near Sixth.

There will be a profusion of Most beautiful ARABS, Handsome BROCHE SHAWLS, Prettiest DRESS GOODS imaginable, SATINS and SILKS in delightful shades, KNIT and other WORSTED GOODS of greatest variation, CLOAKS and CLOAKING, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, etc.; DOMESTICS of every description, at prices as low as, if not lower than, the lowest; Really good quality KID GLOVES at $1.25.

A tremendous assortment of WHITE GOODS, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, etc., etc., and a decidedly fine lot of JEWELRY and NOTIONS, at JULIUS MEYER'S, 403 Broad street, near Sixth. oc 30

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CONNOLLY & BASS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, No. 45 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY, W. ALEXANDER BASS. oc 1—3m

POWDER.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER, in kegs, half kegs, quarter kegs, and canisters. A full assortment of this celebrated POWDER, sporting and blasting, always on hand and for sale by E. & S. WORTHAM & CO., Agents. oc 23—3tawtw

POWDER AND SHOT.—100 bags NEW YORK SHOT, 25 kegs DUPONT'S POWDER. W. G. DANDRIDGE & CO. oc 23

GRAPE-VINES OF THE FOLLOWING varieties and of very superior quality for sale at reduced prices, at the ground they occupy must be cleared—viz., CONCORD, IVES, IONA, ISRAELLA, DELAWARE, ADIRONDAC, and SALEM—all two and some three years old, and all strongly rooted. Address JOHN J. WERTH, box 3[illegible], Richmond, Va. oc 26—1[illegible]

SPICES.—MACE, PEPPER, GINGER, NUTMEGS, BI-CARB. SODA (for cooking), SAL. SODA (for washing). For sale low by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Druggists. oc 13

DRY GOODS.

GREAT EXHIBITION, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1869, AT JULIUS SYCLE'S, 425 BROAD STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, where he will be ready to exhibit a large stock of FANCY DRY GOODS to the public in general, consisting of the VERY LATEST STYLES OF GOODS, at REMARKABLE LOW PRICES, as follows:

SOLID-COLORED ALPACA at 25c.; CHIENE POPLINS, various shades, 30 to 40c.; SCOTCH PLAIDS, STRIPED POPLINS, BLACK ALPACAS, and REPS—all prices and grades; IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, and FRENCH MERINOS, all colors and shades; BALMORAL SKIRTS from 75c. upwards; CALICOES, neat patterns, at 12½c. to 15c.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! OPERA FLANNELS, plaid and plain, in all shades; PLAIN and TWILLED FLANNELS, in colors, from 25c. upwards. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS at 10c. upwards; Elegant LACE COLLARS from 25c. to [illegible]; LADIES' WHITE HOSE at 12½c.—good; A great variety of ARABS, BROCHE SHAWLS, and SILK VELVET and VELVETEEN; RED BLANKETS at great bargains.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKING: A full line of WHITE GOODS, LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS; MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER SHIRTS at all prices; BROADCLOTH, MELTON, DOESKIN, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, and KENTUCKY JEANS, to suit everybody; A large variety of WORSTED GOODS: SONTAGS and HOODS; CORSETS, NOTIONS, JET JEWELRY; and many other FANCY ARTICLES too numerous to mention, at great bargains.

Country merchants and visitors to the Fair will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock of JULIUS SYCLE, 425 Broad street, between Fourth and Fifth. SATURDAY—CLOSED. oc 30

A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE LARGEST AND PRETTIEST STOCKS OF DRY GOODS PURCHASED AT THE RECENT GREAT PANIC SALES IN NEW YORK, AND HAVE LAID IN A MORE THAN USUAL SUPPLY IN ANTICIPATION OF THE GREAT CROWD OF STRANGERS EXPECTED IN THE CITY ON THE OCCASION OF THE NINTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! We beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES particularly to our splendid variety of beautiful PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, BEAUTIFUL SERGE CLOTHS, all shades and very wide, only $1.25 per yard, worth a great deal more.

BLACK ALPACAS we make a specialty.

We have a beautiful line of SILK CHAIN BORAUX POPLINS at 50c., and an assortment of DRESS GOODS at 25c. per yard that can't be beat in the city.

MEN'S WEAR! MEN'S WEAR! A large line of CASSIMERES, PLAIN and SILK MIXTURES, SATINETS, MELTONS, FULL CLOTHS, 6-4 OVERCOATINGS, FREDERICKSBURG TWILLS, BLACK, BLUE, and SCARLET CLOTHS, WATERPROOFS, all colors.

WOOLLENS! WOOLLENS! A full assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED WHITE, BLUE, and RED FLANNELS; OPERA FLANNELS, all colors; BLANKETS, white and gray.

A complete stock of DOMESTICS.

SHAWLS! ARABS! SHAWLS!

FURNISHING GOODS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! A splendid stock of TABLE NAPKINS, DIAPER, TOWELS, &c.

We have a great bargain in TOWELS. $2 per dozen for some thirty-six inches long.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Strangers visiting our city will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

HIRSH & GUGGENHEIMER, 407 Broad street, third door above the Theatre.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SALESMEN: W. C. Kean, J. H. Chenery, and W. H. Gordon. Closed on SATURDAYS. oc 29

CARDOZO, ALSOP & FOURQUEREAN, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, 413 BROAD STREET, are now receiving a handsome assortment of TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c.

ALSO, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, VELOURS, POPLINS, SILKS, SILK VELVET, SHAWLS, ARABS, LACES, &c., which will be sold very low for CASH and to PROMPT BUYERS.

Their stock of BLACK GOODS embraces everything known in the market, selected with great care, and cannot be excelled.

A call is solicited. CARDOZO, ALSOP & FOURQUEREAN. oc 28

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN by an order of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Virginia appointed receivers of the effects of the Bank of Virginia, hereby, in obedience to that decree, notify all persons indebted to said bank forthwith to pay the debts due by them to said bank to the undersigned receivers. DAVID J. SAUNDERS, S. C. TARDY, Receivers. oc 21—30t

SCHOOL REPORTS.—GO TO THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE IF YOU WANT THEM PRINTED NEATLY AND CHEAP.

DRY GOODS.

DUCKWALL & BOUSH, No. 1303 MAIN STREET, OCTOBER 28, 1869.

GREAT TUMBLE IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE—DOMESTICS DOWN—DRESS GOODS AT A SACRIFICE.

Just received per steamer these Bell a magnificent shipment of DRY GOODS of all kinds, bought by Mr. Roscoe at the great auction sales of New York at half their value, and sold by us accordingly. Come one, come all, and come soon. Great bargains in these Goods particularly; also, Carpets, Cassimeres, and Fancy Articles, and Notions of all kinds. oc 29

THOMAS SMITH. THOMAS D. QUARLES. R. M. LAVELLE.

THOMAS SMITH & CO., No. 319 BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to an entire new and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, purchased mostly at the recent large auction sales, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices. LADIES' DRESS AND FURNISHING GOODS, GENTS' AND BOYS' GOODS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETING AND COCOA MATTING in great variety.

I am interested in the above house, and would be pleased to see my friends at my old stand, No. 319 Broad street. THOMAS D. QUARLES.

We are with the above house, and would be glad to see our friends. F. V. SUTTON, JR., HENRY BATES, formerly with Levy Brothers. oc 25—2w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the old firm name of THOMAS R. PRICE & CO., 1301 MAIN STREET.

In thus renewing this old and long-established firm they return thanks for the favor shown them in the last forty years, and pledge themselves to keep it still worthy the patronage of the city and the State. T. R. PRICE, JACOB HALL, E. P. HUDGINS.

SECOND SUPPLIES OF ELEGANT GOODS. They have just received by steamer and express more Elegant IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, MOURNING GOODS—great variety—a specialty, Rich BLACK and COLORED SILKS, LACE COLLARS, DRESS GOODS all kinds, 25c. to $1.50 per yard; LINENS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS and DRAWERS for ladies and gentlemen, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN—CASSIMERES and CLOTHS, CRAVATS, LINEN-BOSOM SHIRTS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, &c., &c. T. R. PRICE & CO., nearly opposite post-office. oc 18

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO THE PUBLIC.—For the accommodation of visitors to the STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR, I wish to give notice that they can engage rooms, (including supper, lodging, and breakfast,) for $2, and get on and off the excursion trains immediately in front of Jarratt's Hotel, Petersburg, Va. PHIL. F. BROWN, Proprietor. oc 30—2t

MONUMENTAL HOTEL, CORNER OF NINTH AND GRACE STREETS, RICHMOND, VA., has been newly fitted up, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is directly opposite the Capitol Square and St. Paul's church. All reasonable means will be employed to please guests.

TERMS: $2 per day. Day and monthly boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms. C. E. BARRINGTON & CO., Proprietors. G. J. SCAMMELL, Manager; J. E. DICKINSON, Clerk. oc 28—1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL AND BALLARD HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA., October 21, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, announces that he has leased the BALLARD HOUSE, immediately opposite, and from this date both houses will be conducted under his management as proprietor of the same.

The two houses will be connected, as in former years, by a covered bridge, so as to form practically one establishment. The union of these two Hotels, so long and favorably known, will enable the undersigned to offer greatly increased accommodations to the travelling public, and he can confidently say that no more commodious, complete, or attractive establishment can be found in any part of the southern States. J. L. CARRINGTON.

Referring to the above card, I take pleasure in saying that in retiring from the management of the Ballard House I cordially recommend my successor, Mr. J. L. CARRINGTON, and trust that he may continue to receive the patronage of my friends and the public, which for the past twenty years has been so liberally extended to me. JOHN P. BALLARD. oc 22—1m

NICKERSON HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C. W. A. WRIGHT, Proprietor. se 28—3m

GILMOR HOUSE, MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of the travelling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites for a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; is centrally located and convenient to the business portion of the city, and public buildings, city railways, &c.

The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

BOARD, $3 per day. KIRKLAND & CO., Proprietors.

Our coaches run to and from all depots and steamboat landings. Fare, 25 cents. oc 1—3m

$3 PER DAY. $3 PER DAY.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA.

The undersigned, having leased this the only first-class hotel located on Main street, and within one square of the capitol, post-office, custom-house, theatre, and the great northern and southern railroad depots, respectfully inform the public that IT IS NOW OPEN. It will be thoroughly renovated, and refurnished to some extent.

This hotel is world-renowned as the headquarters of the President and Cabinet officers of the late Confederacy. It also contains the historic rooms of Presidents Davis, Johnson, and Grant, and Chief Justice Chase.

The travelling public are cordially invited to make their home at the Spotswood, where they will find every comfort and delicacy that this and other markets can supply.

Express and Telegraph office in the building. J. M. SUBLETT, C. B. LUCK, W. B. BISHOP, Proprietors. my 4

DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSHIPS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, having this day formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP (as per articles of agreement) under the firm name of MANDERS & WILLIAMS, and having bought out the stock, fixtures, and good-will, of Mr. J. M. Manders, do propose to carry on a FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, keeping constantly on hand a full assortment of GERMAN and AMERICAN GROCERIES, and we hope by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of our city and country friends. RICHARD E. MANDERS, FREDERICK H. WILLIAMS.

Having sold out my entire stock of groceries, fixtures, and good-will, to Messrs. MANDERS & WILLIAMS, and thankful for past favors, I would most respectfully ask a continuance of patronage to the above firm.

All parties indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts by the 1st of November, and those having bills will present them to be examined, and arrangements made for payment. J. M. MANDERS.

RICHMOND, October 26, 1869. oc 27—1w

RESTAURANTS.





THE OLD DIME SALOON, 1406 MAIN STREET, RE-OPENED AGAIN ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and the public generally that he has again opened the EATING DEPARTMENT of his establishment, and is prepared to furnish them with the best the markets afford. Meals at all hours.

The BAR is supplied with the BEST LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

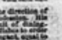
LODGING by the day, week, or month. oc 9—1w W. H. HAYWARD, Proprietor.





THE ONLY STEAMED OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT in the city is SCHOTT'S, at the corner of Ninth and Bank streets, where can be had STEAMED and CHERRYSTONE OYSTERS. Also every other kind of OYSTER brought to this market; and the best of LIQUORS, WINES, ALES, &c.

Give him a call; it is the oyster-house of the city. oc 21—3m


ZETELLE, RESTAURATEUR, No. 1307 MAIN STREET,





begins the cold season with renewed energies and increased resources. The public will find in his larder every luxury that is produced within the United States.

He offers everything in season, here, and delicacies of the tropics. TAME and WILD FOWL of water and land of all sorts, VENISON, OYSTERS, FISH, TERRAPINS, and DOMESTIC MEATS, of the very best, selected with skill and care.

He has the best of cooks, under the direction of a French artist, master of the profession. His tables in the main saloon and his suit of dining-rooms for parties are supplied with dishes to order from the plainer sorts to the most elegant, equal to any prepared in Paris. Parties entertained with entire privacy and comfort.

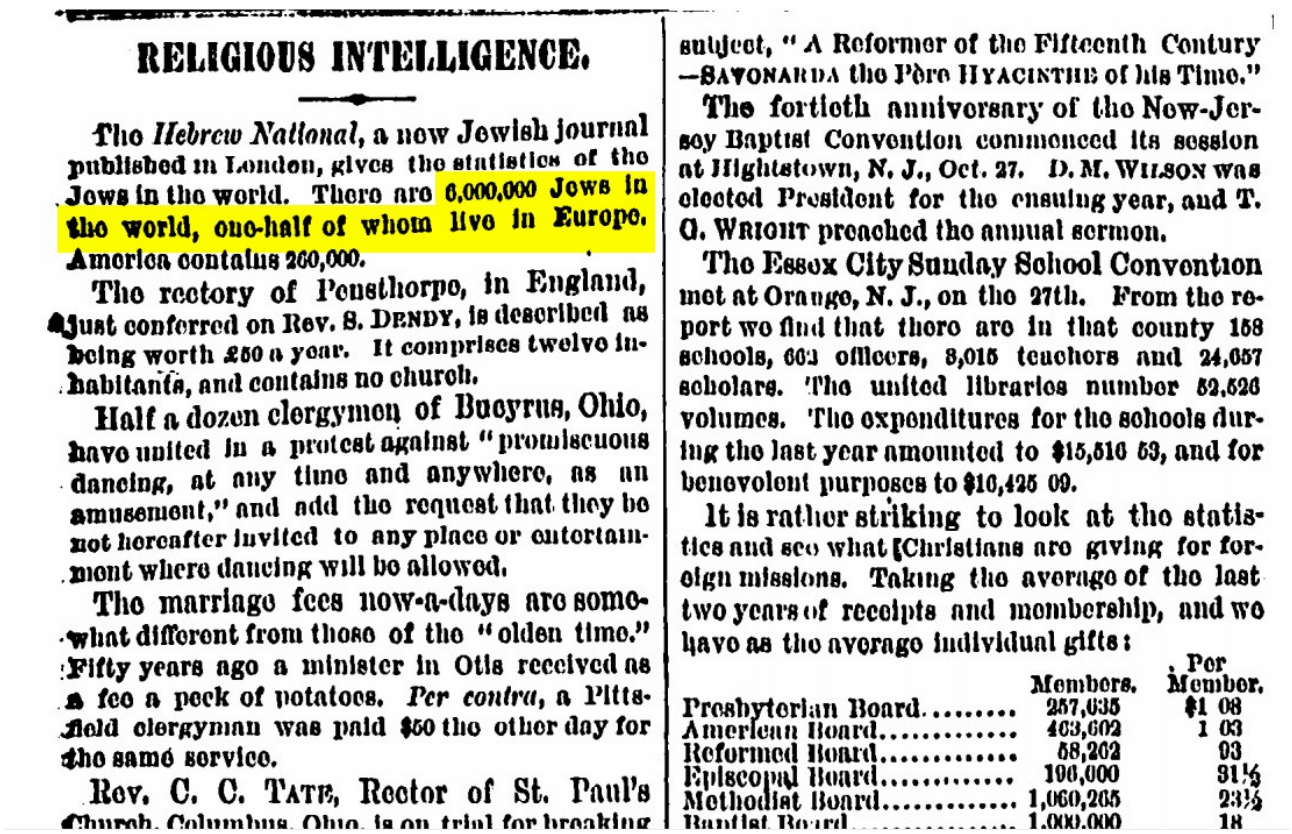
He will supply parties and families promptly with Meats, Fish, Oysters, Game, Pastry, Dessert, and Wines and Liquors.

He will cater for those in town and country who desire seasoned supplies, ensuring the best the market affords at the most reasonable charges.

His Bar is supplied with the choicest LIQUORS and WINES. This he warrants. Mixed drinks prepared by the most skilful brewer in the city. Grateful for past favor, he invites the public to continue its patronage, and promises the most skilful and prompt filling of orders. oc 30

NEW HOPS, grown in Henrico county; CUCUMBER PICKLES, new and fine; FRENCH MUSTARD, genuine; BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA, CALIFORNIA BRANDY and WINES, at J. B. KIDD'S, 117 Broad street. oc 21

Otro artículo del *New Tork Times* publicado ese mismo año afirma de nuevo que hay 6 millones de judíos en el mundo y que la mitad de estos viven en Europa.



## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Hebrew National*, a new Jewish journal published in London, gives the statistics of the Jews in the world. There are 6,000,000 Jews in the world, one-half of whom live in Europe. America contains 260,000.

The rectory of Pensthorpe, in England, just conferred on Rev. S. DENDY, is described as being worth £50 a year. It comprises twelve inhabitants, and contains no church.

Half a dozen clergymen of Bucyrus, Ohio, have united in a protest against "promiscuous dancing, at any time and anywhere, as an amusement," and add the request that they be not hereafter invited to any place or entertainment where dancing will be allowed.

The marriage fees now-a-days are somewhat different from those of the "olden time." Fifty years ago a minister in Otis received as a fee a peck of potatoes. *Per contra*, a Pittsfield clergyman was paid $50 the other day for the same service.

Rev. C. C. TATE, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Ohio, is on trial for breaking

subject, "A Reformer of the Fifteenth Century —SAVONARDA the Père HYACINTHE of his Time."

The fortieth anniversary of the New-Jersey Baptist Convention commenced its session at Hightstown, N. J., Oct. 27. D. M. WILSON was elected President for the ensuing year, and T. C. WRIGHT preached the annual sermon.

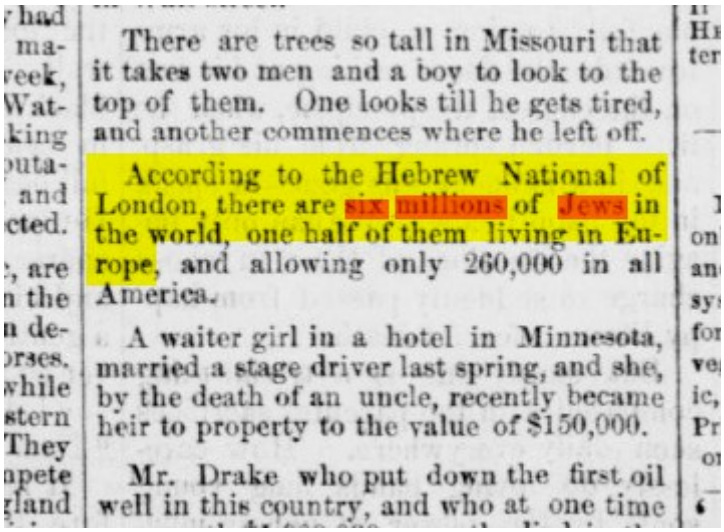
The Essex City Sunday School Convention met at Orange, N. J., on the 27th. From the report we find that there are in that county 158 schools, 663 officers, 8,015 teachers and 24,657 scholars. The united libraries number 52,526 volumes. The expenditures for the schools during the last year amounted to $15,516 53, and for benevolent purposes to $16,425 09.

It is rather striking to look at the statistics and see what Christians are giving for foreign missions. Taking the average of the last two years of receipts and membership, and we have as the average individual gifts:

| | Members. | Per Member. |
|---|---|---|
| Presbyterian Board..... | 257,035 | $1 08 |
| American Board..... | 463,602 | 1 03 |
| Reformed Board..... | 58,262 | 03 |
| Episcopal Board..... | 100,000 | 31½ |
| Methodist Board..... | 1,060,265 | 23½ |
| Baptist Board..... | 1,000,000 | 18 |

*New York Times - October 31, 1869*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9903E2D91F38E63BBC4950DFB6678382679FDE&scp=9&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true



There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

According to the Hebrew National of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only 260,000 in all America.

A waiter girl in a hotel in Minnesota, married a stage driver last spring, and she, by the death of an uncle, recently became heir to property to the value of $150,000.

Mr. Drake who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time

*Orleans independent standard. (Irasburgh, Vt.), November 02, 1869, p.2*

## Orleans Independent Standard

A. A. EARLE, Editor.

Barton, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1869.

**TERMS:**

Terms of the Standard $2,00 in advance and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

**Rates of Advertising:**

| | |
|---|---|
| One column, one year, | $65,00 |
| Half column, | 50,00 |
| One fourth column, | 30,00 |
| One square—12 lines, or less—one year, | 8,00 |
| One square three weeks, | 1,50 |
| Legal notices at 15 cents per line, | |


A TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—One of the worst steamboat disasters that has occurred within our remembrance, was that which happened Tuesday evening last, about fifty miles below St. Louis on the Mississippi river, when the steamer Stonewall, with about 250 persons on board took fire and burned with fearful rapidity, owing to a large quantity of hay that was on board becoming ignited, so that it was impossible to save the boat. It was immediately run upon a sand bar where the water was six feet deep in the shallowest place. All was confusion and consternation of course, and of the 250 passengers and deck hands but about thirty are positively known to be saved, so it is altogether probable not far from 200 were either burned or went to a watery grave. Of the eleven women on board but three were saved.—One man saved sixteen persons with a skiff and another swam ashore with a woman on his back and then returned and got her child. That man was a good swimmer and had a brave, impulsive heart, surely. As long as that woman lives he should not need a friend. 800 tons of freight were lost and 270 head of cattle, horses and mules, but this is nothing to the loss of human life. What an hour of horror, misery and anguish was that for the passengers and crew of the ill fated Stonewall!

OUR MIND EXACTLY.—The Caledonian of week before last, published a Montpelier letter that had the following, which has a volume of sound sense in it:

"There is something repugnant to the high calling of a minister of the gospel to see him mixing in the muddy matters of political strife, so far as to be looking for a paltry office, and even begging to receive the same—and all for the sake of three dollars per day compensation. The strife for the offices of chaplain of the two houses of the legislature, which is becoming more and more intense every year, is not calculated to raise the participants in those strifes in the estimation of truly christian men. Heretofore the strife has been mostly confined to the resident clergymen of Montpelier—sometimes conducted mostly by their friends, they in the meantime keeping in the back ground, by no means disinterested spectators. This year, however, the applicants for these offices were non-residents of this town, and in the house, at least, it became a matter of personal solicitation, which, to your correspondent, had too much the appearance of the English hustings, or more nearly, perhaps, resembling the hucksters upon the streets on election day—price three dollars a prayer."

PROLIFIC.—Dr. O. H. Watson, of West Topsham, has a prolific sow. Since May last he has sold $85,000 worth of pigs from her, and kept four for himself. The grandmother of this sow was imported from England by a Bradford man. Can any one equal this?—*Argus and Patriot.*

Well, this is "prolific," surely, "eighty-five thousand dollars worth of pigs" from one sow in less than eight months, and not all sold at that, beats anything we ever heard of. She must have democratic blood in her, seeing that she goes in so strong for the money. "Can any one equal this?" No, they can't.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, L. Stebbins, Hartford, Conn., a book entitled, "Woman; Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges and Responsibilities." It contains a sketch of her condition in all ages and countries, from the earliest times; her present condition before the law in England, France and our own country; her relations to man, physiologically, socially, morally and intellectually considered. It closes with a few chapters on the inexpediency of female suffrage, and argues the case strongly on its disadvantages and objections.

Mr. John Thomas of Burnet has had a second crop of peas from the seed which was self-sown, grown from peas planted the past spring. This is rather an unusual circumstance.—*Caledonian.*

The same thing has happened here and more too. Mr. John Porter of this town, brought us a mess a few weeks ago, they being part of a second crop, and he brought us the blossoms of a third crop. The peas were not "self-sown."

A BLESSED COUNTRY.—Snow six feet deep on an average all last winter; planting not done till the middle of June the last summer; rained moderately most of the time till Oct. 4th, when it just laid everything all out for two weeks, and now (Oct. 29,) the snow is ten inches deep and snowing like fun, bids fair to be a foot deep by to-morrow. "Home, sweet home" (in a horn.) "'Tis sweet, O yes, 'tis sweet for *such* a country to die," for there is little pleasure living in it.

In the Galaxy we have three chapters each of Mrs. Edward's "Susan Fielding" and Chas. Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place." An article on "Imperialism in America" declares that there is really a movement on foot in this country to change the nature of our government. Anthony Trollope gives an entertaining story entitled "An Editors Tale. The Turkish Bath."

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire broke out near the old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, Oct. 27th, and destroyed property to the amount of a half million.

SUICIDE IN BRADFORD.—Mr. Levi D. Corlis of this village, committed suicide by hanging, on Wednesday of this week.—For some time past, two or three years, we believe, Mr. Corlis had been in a melancholy state of mind, frequently expressing a fear that his family would come to penury and want, of which there was no probability whatever, he being a man of considerable property. His family and friends had long expected that he would attempt suicide, and indeed only a week ago he had fixed up a rope in his shed with the probable intention of hanging himself, but such a close watch was kept on his movements that this was discovered. On Wednesday he went first to the barn of Mr. Sibley, but being observed by one of the neighbors, he started down the street and slipped into Mr. Samuel Merrill's barn, climbed up on the side of the scaffold, fixed his rope, which was about four feet long, to a cross piece, put the noose about his neck and jumped off. He was discovered about fifteen or twenty minutes after by J. K. Clark, but life was extinct, his neck having been broken by the fall.—*Bradford Opinion.*

E. H. Uniac, the well-known temperance lecturer, died at his boarding house, No. 5 Asylum street, Boston, on Friday last, after a short illness. His death was undoubtedly caused by an overdose of opium which he had been taking Thursday during the day and evening. For a few days past he had relapsed into habits of intemperance, against which he had often vainly struggled to free himself. In these efforts he had been aided by many friends who will hear of his sad death with sorrow. He was attacked with delirium tremens Wednesday night and was using opiates to get relief. He was found dead in his bed. He was about 50 years of age, of unusual talent and brilliancy and was very popular as a lecturer.

## Letter from New York.

October 25, 1869.

This great city is never without its excitements. Thousands of these would be but momentary, and confined to narrow limits, but for the rivalry existing between the newspapers which must supply their readers with everything in the shape of news whether good or bad; and to our shame be it said, the worse the news the more popular the vehicle through which it reaches the people. Every day we read of murder, arson, burglary and other crimes indicating the existence of a phase of civilization before the flood. To-day a husband murders his wife and blows his own brains out. To-morrow a mother kills her child and then drowns herself. Now a bank is robbed of the wealth of a hundred rich men. Then comes the story of a fire fiend, who burns house after house for the gratification of an uncontrollable and inexplicable desire to work mischief. Clip from the last week's files of New York papers the various records of crime, O, Philosopher! and explain if you can, on any principles laid down in your books, or deduced from the ever-present experience of the past, or evolved from the workings of your own busy mind, what has produced this state of affairs now so common as to excite but little remark among any class of people except those, who, like yourself make mankind their study. Does the solution of the question lie in the fact that men are radically depraved, and that their depravity is more apparent now than of old, only by reason of the general advance of the world in mortality and the multiplication of news vehicles; Or, in the special case of New York, for example, can we account for it on the score of bad government?

Sometimes, it is but justice to say, criminals receive their deserts. On Saturday, Owen Hand, who murdered James O'Donnell, in the South Brooklyn Gas Works, was sentenced to expiate his crime on the 3d of December. This judgment was pronounced by Judge Gilbert, of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer. On the day before, David Burke, convicted of the murder of Thomas Kane, at Hunter's Point, in October, 1868, was condemned by Judge Justice Barnard, to die on the 10th of December. In both cases the prisoners pleaded that they had acted in self-defence.

The Gold Conspiracy is still a prominent topic of conversation, and is now engaging more than ordinary attention, from the alleged complicity of Gen. Dan. Butterfield with the arch-conspirators, Fisk and Gould. Butterfield, as an officer of the army, has demanded a courtmartial to investigate the charges made against him; but it is very doubtful whether his request can be complied with. The offence with which he stands charged does not come within the jurisdiction of a military commission in times of peace, seeing that the misdemeanor was committed by an officer in the civil, and not the military service.

It had been decided at Washington to remove the General unless he resigned, but yesterday the decision was reconsidered. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says: "The fact, however, that he is held under suspicion by the business public of New York, and that the full confidence necessary for the proper administration of the high office is now lacking, will, it is believed, soon effect a change in the office, whether the charges against him are sustained or not." The investigation will be made by a special committee of both Houses, in the beginning of December, and until then General Butterfield will remain at the head of the Sub Treasury.

Fisk is, of course, in hot water, an element out of which he could not enjoy an hour's existence. He has succeeded in padlocking the Sun, but the other papers scourge him unmercifully. It would be as difficult for him to tell where to seek for real friends as it was for Calmet and Herder and other geographers to determine the exact locality of the Garden of Eden. That the gold excitement increased his wealth I cannot believe, for he is even now unable to pay his workmen on the Erie Railway. He has a large and expensive Opera House to take care of, three or four private establishments to manage, one or two steamboat lines to keep in running order, two theatres, a passenger railway line, a magnificent ferry, a line of omnibuses, a line of cabs, a valuable stud of horses, a regiment of servants, clerks, messengers, private watchmen, &c., and a corps of friends who must be a severe drain upon his exchequer. A few days ago he was summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, but he failed to come. Jay Gould was also summoned, but, like his partner, remained invisible. What will come of this and the Erie Railway strike, and the unpleasantness with the Times, and the trouble with the President, it remains for Time to disclose. Certain it is, however, that the man who bullied Vanderbilt, frightened Drew, captured Wall street and fascinated Jay Gould, will not be undone without a struggle which shall make him famous the wide world over. Corbin is still in retirement, and the rest of the gold cabal are pursuing the even tenor of their devious way, with, seemingly, no apprehension of being brought to grief. If the proper investigation of the conspiracy, which so nearly plunged the business community in ruin is held, and the guilty parties are ever summoned to hear a righteous sentence pronounced, it is not wicked to hope that it could be uttered in the solemn words of the English judge who sent the counterfeiter back to jail as a preliminary to a longer journey. Said he: "William Higginbotham Fitz Lawrence, I trust that through the merits and mediation of our Blessed Redeemer you may experience in the world whereto you are going that mercy which a due regard for the credit of the National finances forbids you to hope for here."

The Second adventists are all agog again. They have been in a state of quiescence ever since the earthquakes and other convulsions of nature in South America; but the shocks down East the other day are a sign to one division of the Millenarians at least, that the world is now "on its last legs, and desperately sick." The second division, who may be very properly be called the conservatives, will not admit that we stand on ruin. They hold that many signs and omens and potents dire, and miracles must be witnessed before the final crack of doom is heard. Father Snow slides with the conservative Millinarians, but the radicals, the Millerite Millenarians, have many able prophets in whose foresight they have an abiding faith, equally creditable to head and heart.

Father Hyacinthe has been terribly bored by the reporters and by a legion of that class of visitors who prey only upon lions. He manages to live through the infliction, however, and seems to be about as stout and happy to-day as when he first landed. Yesterday morning he attended service at Beecher's Church, where, after the sermon, he had a pleasant conversation with the great preacher of Plymouth Church. It was a notable sight to see the brave Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris and the famous Beecher together. As neither of the great men could speak the language of the other, their words were interpreted by an accomplished young banker, a protege of Beecher's and a fast friend of the Carmelite.

The question is asked here every day, "What brings Father Hyacinthe to the United States?" The natural Yankee answer is, "To make money." But that is not his object. Neither does he propose to stir up new troubles in the Church he has vowed to live and die for. He has defied his superiors, and this morning received the official dispatch informing him that they have stripped him of all his honors and privileges and titles; but for this punishment he cares nothing. He says he is a Roman Catholic and will ever be one; but that he will never on that account cease to be a nun. He says that the wrath of the orthodox clergy of his church has been poured out against him because he dared to assert his right to judge for himself in matters non-essential. His attitude in this crisis of the church will have great influence not only in the Ecumenical Council, but everywhere in Christendom.—Strange as it may sound, there are liberal Catholics in every country. France had her Abbe Chatel, and has Pere Hyacinthe and a score of brave reformers to-day. Italy had Passaglia, who suffered the penalty of his boldness. The Spanish liberals will soon speak. In America they are speaking every day, and when the hour for action arrives, will not fail to denounce with earnestness and power the extravagances and the gross errors which disgrace the Romish Church in this age of enlightenment and progress.

In politics our fellow citizens are just now so busy that many of them who have no other business spend all their time in making slates and breaking them; and in holding meetings and drafting resolutions, and doing other things equally essential to the success of self and friends. Their meetings are held at noon and night, and so great is the interest in the business that many good people neglected divine worship last night and made speeches and voted on resolutions, and nominated candidates at separate and distinct meetings. Both parties are making bids for the German vote. The republicans have placed on their State ticket the name of Franz Sigel; the democrats promise a repeal of the Excise Law. These are excellent baits—but you know that if you add the same quantity to both members of an equation the relation between them is not changed—and it strikes me that, after all, the German vote will be divided just about as it was last year. The workingmen will be a great power during the campaign, and although they have not organized as a political party, it is thought that they will do so, and this will have a powerful influence in deciding the nature of the legislation at Albany when the new members go in. By the way, in the death of the old Earl of Derby Lord Stanley succeeds to the Earldom. Lord S. is one of the staunchest friends of the workingman in England, and has always been an able advocate for co-operation. His accession to new power will enable him to do much for the promotion of the laborer's interests in his own country and elsewhere. Another of the best friends and advisers of the workingman has just died in Brooklyn. Your readers all remember honest John W. Farmer, the plumber, who supplied soup to the poor in 1857—58, during those two hard winters. Some of them perhaps remember his queer hat and his beaming face and cheery voice. The workingmen of New York will never forget him. He was in the forefront of the co-operative movement here, and owned stock in every enterprise established in the country by associations of workingmen. For a long time before his death he kept one of his large uptown buildings open for the use of workingmen's organizations, and for three years his free reading room in the same buildings has been one of the most useful institutions of its kind in the country.

On the other hand, the garb of our sisters promises to be as complex this winter as the French modiste can make it. The mysteries of the coming costume have not all been explained. Only enough has been suggested to stimulate the curiosity of the fair ones who seem never to tire of novelty in garniture, and who, alas, seem pleased with any fashion however ridiculous. Let us bless what is left of the spirit of modesty, in that she has foiled the attempt of milliners to introduce the Black Crook costume, and to make familiar and dear to us the scanty enfoldings of the actors in that noted spectacle. We have yet the high and pointed heel on which our loved ones toddle and waddle—it would be folly to call it walking—such heels as Atalanta never could have run upon. We have also a few lingering locks of yellow hair—"blonde" is the modern name for it—left on the heads of charming creatures to whom Nature gave tresses of black or brown or red, with eyelashes to match. We have patches, too, in spots. And we shall have many more queer whims exhibited before women pass away—for there is danger that ere many days

"Our poets
Shall with satire steeped in gall and vinegar,
Rithme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland."

Why, in all seriousness, is it necessary for all the women in the land to dress alike? To say nothing of the heels they wear, of the panniers, the points, the puffs to their dresses, all cut after the same pattern; of the chignon on the back of each head—even the wooly heads bear them—why should those supplemental snaky locks, and all the rest of the capillary covering be of the same shade throughout the community? Why, even in Queen Bess' time, women, although given then as much as now to the marring of the fair form and face of nature's mold, had some independence. She who dyed her hair, dyed it to suit her individual taste. In those days, as in these, the man who loved a true woman, cared little for the shade of her wig; and Benedick, one of the types of manly wisdom, says of his future wife: "Her hair shall be of what color it pleases God"—not Miss McFlimsy. Far be it from your correspondent to ridicule a harmless device, intended to cover a natural deformity.—Physical peculiarities should never be the subject of jest. Let a man's ears be like those mentioned by Purchas in his "Pilgrim," or like ears of corn, or like asses' ears; let his nose be Slawkenbergian in its size, or so turned up that he must throw a somersault or stand on his head to blow it; let his eyes be fishy, or like the eyes of potatoes, or like unto saucers, or the espials of owls; let his legs bow like the arcs of a great circle, or come together at the knees like a capital X; these are not faults of his making. But he is a fair target, if, like Mephibosheth, he let his beard grow till David come again; or if he walk like a goose, or any other proudrooster [illegible] because 'tis the fashion; or if he part his hair in the middle and carry a switch cane like a country pedagogue, who hath use for it; or plaster his locks with unguents, and dye his red beard black; or imitate the tadpole in growing more and more bobtailed as his years increase, instead of hiding his shrunken shanks with an ample flow of skirting;—and no man should pity his sorrows. Why, it was but yesterday I saw what I thought must be the original of Shakspeare's Shallow. As Falstaff says: "You might have trussed him and all his apparel in an eel skin; the case of a treble haut-boy was a mansion for him—a court"—and how was he garnished? In the integuments of an alderman of two hundred pounds of obesity, and he strutted like a Bantam.

It may be interesting for you to know that a passenger by the Hudson River Railroad, who three years ago brought a charge of overcharge against the company, has just received from them to satisfy the verdict the nice little sum of $27,819.11.

VERMONT.

A Missouri editor alludes to the "Equinoxial Council" to be held in Rome.

## Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 28, 1869.

The Gay Season, the harvest season for hotel proprietors and boarding house mistresses, is approaching so rapidly that in almost every department of business, there seems to be more than usual life and energy exhibited in getting "the House in readiness" for the grand tournaments awaiting the meeting of Congress.

The National Theatre, capable of holding 4000 people, is thronged nightly to witness Miss Lydia Thompson's Burlesque Troupe, which with its familiar characters in "Sinbad," is attracting to it all classes of people, from President Grant, members of Congress, foreign ministers, &c., who occupy private boxes or orchestra chairs, to the humblest laborers who seem pleased with the privilege of securing 25 cent seats in the gallery.

The P. O. Department under the wise legislation of Congress, and efficient officers at its head, is continually undergoing reforms which effect the people more generally than reforms in any one of the other departments. The P. M. General has under consideration a contemplated change in the route agent service in his department, securing to railroad postal clerks, by which the mail will be assorted for the respective roads over which they are to go, and thereby prevent the delays now attending the mails in the various distributing offices of the country. These reforms keep step and become a part of the progress of the age. This government through all administrations, I think, has been exceedingly liberal in extending its favors even to the most sparse sections of our country; and the people in reciprocating those favors have gradually increased their patronage, until the department is now nearly self-sustaining. It is estimated that since the completion of the Pacific railroad, the government is saving at the rate of one million a year in the transmission of its mails to the Pacific.

The post office money order system, now being daily extended to the smaller offices of the country, netted to the government in the last fiscal year, after paying all expenses, $65,697, having issued 1,264,143 orders, amounting to $24,848,058.

It would seem with our present postal system, improved by a few changes contemplated by the post-master general, that if we could now have added to it, in practical operation, the postal telegraph system which it is hoped congress will arrange at its next session, we should be in a condition to challenge the whole world for our equal in securing "the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people."

There has been but little said of late about the spurious seven-thirties that were thrown upon the public more than two years since, while S. M. Clarke was superintendent of the currency printing bureau. At that time it seems there were strong suspicions that those spurious bonds, which were so perfect that there were some forty or fifty thousand dollars taken by officers of the treasury, that the plates on which this money was printed, was electrotyped in the printing bureau. Mr. Clarke protested against there being any reason for such suspicion, and contended that they were engraved outside. It is reported here today that there has been sufficient proof elicited lately to substantiate the correctness of the first suspicions about the matter, and that there is not a question of doubt that, as I stated some time since in my correspondence, that there is much spurious money, duplicates, now afloat, printed either on the genuine plates in the treasury department or plates produced from electrotyping the genuine plate. In this connection I would say that some who are considered competent to judge, whom I have conversed with today on the subject, contend that the seal is counterfeit only, the rest being duplicates printed from the genuine plates in the treasury department.

The general land office is in receipt from the following district land offices, showing a disposal during the past month of 76,628 acres of the public lands; Denver, Colorado Territory, 52,146 acres; Ionia, Michigan, 8,814 acres; St. Cloud, Minnesota, 4,961 acres; Marquette, Michigan, 4,706 in the state of California, 42,149 acres, viz: San Francisco, 19,046 acres; Stockton, 9,794 acres; Marysville, 9,555 acres; Visalia, 3,735. The greater portions of these lands were sold for cash, and the remainder taken by actual settlers under the homestead law and located with military land warrants.

Of the number of patents issued from the patent office for the week ending Tuesday, four were granted to citizens of your State.

The following "Trip through the South," which I hope will be of interest to your readers, is a contribution from O. S. Lovell, Esq., of Cincinnati, one of the assistant counsels for the government in the cotton cases:

A TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

FRIEND LIFE:—I found the Orange & Alexandria, Virginia & East Tennessee and Georgia railroad in a much better condition than any one had a right to expect after the long abuse without necessary repairs that was incurred during the war. The route was a new one to me, and I was constantly on the watch for the "scenery and incidents." We passed Manassas with only a slight allusion to Prentiss joke about the Yankees striking for their homes and firesides, at the battle of Bull Run, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. If they performed this feat, they nearly equaled the rate of traveling on the O. & A. railroad. At Charlottsville, passengers stop for what they are pleased to announce as dinner. Beyond the wing of a canary bird, I never conceived of a smaller fragment of bird to be set before one as his dinner, yet just such a fragment was offered me to dine off, water and corn meal stirred up for bread. Nothing but a traveling appetite would ever permit of his paying one dollar, (the price always asked) for such a miserable pretence for a meal. The views from Charlottsville to Lynchburg, are doubtless very fine, but inasmuch as that four of the five hours run are spent in cuts that are above the tops of the cars, you are somewhat restricted in your observations. Reaching Lynchburg, you get into the magnificent sleeping cars of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, and it is my opinion that we have none in the North to equal them. The attention of the steward or colored man who had charge excelled in every attention I had ever experienced before, and thinking it worthy of mention, I will here say to all those who are traveling on this road—and many of our Northern people are bound to travel it the coming year—that the colored women at different stations along the road will give them a better meal and more of it, for half the cost that these pretending feeding houses do.

In despite of the feeling that has heretofore been expressed against the sacred soil of Virginia being invaded by the Northern hordes, one will find thousands of sensible natives of the soil, quite anxious and willing to have Northern men and Northern capital introduced, and I had much inquiry made of me in that regard. Through the greater part of the way from Alexandria to Lynchburg, the soil presents no inducements for Northern settlers, but I was told that there were many desirable farms and lots for sale a short way back from the line of the railroad. Northern men and capital will not be turned away.

Crops this year have been very much diminished by the drouth that prevailed from about the middle of June until September. Corn and tobacco especially has been reduced from the usual yield.

In northern Georgia things were looking better in an agricultural point of view, and enough was to be seen of the cultivation of cotton for one to rest assured that all the meetings in England to extend encouragement to its growth in their colonies and other countries, would be "love's labor lost;" for we will yet raise King Cotton up to his former standard, and reassure the world of the adaptability of our soil and system of labor to meet every foreign demand for the raw material. I was confirmed in my belief of this by listening to a conversation at Kingston, Ga., between a farmer and a commission merchant, wherein the farmer had got an advance on his growing field of cotton; and I learned of the same farmer of many northern men who had this year cultivated plantations that had been divided into smaller tracts, and that many more would be soon growing cotton as they had been growing grain in their northern homes before the war.—In fact it will not take many years before a larger area than formerly, will be under cultivation for the growth of this staple, and be more thoroughly worked than when under slave labor. Time will show that cotton will be produced and sent or brot' to market much in the same manner as our corn, oats or wheat have heretofore been.

My trip south extended no farther than to the beautiful city of Rome. In my opinion this city of Rome will become a great point for manufacture and commerce; it was considered such before the war, but its future will to my mind, exceed its past experience in both branches of trade. It is situated at the junction of the Ostenaula and Etowah rivers, which rivers, running together, form the Coosa, all of which are more or less navigable. The iron works destroyed here during the war are rapidly being rebuilt on a much more extensive scale. Indeed, upon climbing the heights which surround this beautifully located place, the hum of the saw, the ring of the trowel and the pounding of the hammer was an increasing din in one's ears. In conclusion, for perhaps I have been tedious, let me say that I found everywhere a willingness and disposition to apply mind and active exertion to the rebuilding of the country, and a strong effort to forget and wipe out the terrible effects of the civil war.

LIFE.

## 'Gawkey's' Defence of Free Masonry

*Mr. Editor*—In common with many others, I had begun to fear that your generous and *independent* offer to open your columns, to a limited extent, for the temperate discussion of the subject of Masonry and Anti Masonry, would be declined by the gentlemen of the lodge. The communication of your correspondent "Gawkey," in your last issue, however, has dispelled my fears. That popular and influential body, the masonic fraternity, has found a champion.—To be sure this first response to the charges alleged against Masonry is not exactly such a one as an intelligent public had a right to expect. Nor is it, I apprehend, one of which Masons themselves will be very proud. Broad burlesque, interlarded with slang phrases about "the saints" and scraps of profanity will not satisfy any honest inquirer after the truth in this matter. Let me state the case as it presents itself to my mind: The opponents of secret societies affirm of speculative Free Masonry, that so far from being calculated to promote peace and good will among men, it is, as a system, intensely selfish and vindictive; that its claims to antiquity, beyond about two hundred years, are a tissue of falsehoods; that it has been guilty of numerous homicides, not to call them murders; that it has obstructed, and still obstructs, the righteous administration of criminal and civil justice; that it is a conspiracy against society; that although a system of pure Deism, it promises future eternal felicity to its members upon the sole condition of obedience to its own oaths and obligations, its oaths being outrageously atrocious and such as no good man, who is acquainted with their import, ought to take, and its whole liturgical service being so constructed as of set purpose, to exclude the name and merits of the Savior of mankind from the work; that it has corrupted and is still corrupting, to a fearful extent, the christian church and the christian ministry, and finally that if not arrested it will, at no distant day, mould the civil and most of the ecclesiastical institutions of our country to its own selfish purposes and ends. Now is it not reasonable and pertinent to ask if the Free Masons have no better, or rather no other, arguments with which to meet these grave charges than an assumed dignified silence, coarse burlesque and vituperation and personal abuse?—Such weapons never bring victory to a bad cause, and when used are always damaging to a good one. Surely an organization embracing so much of the culture, the influence and the piety of our land as the Masonic fraternity claims for itself, must be abundantly competent to attempt the work of defining and defending its position in a sober and intelligent manner. It is both absurd and useless to affirm that those who prefer those charges are bad men, actuated by malevolent motives, and unworthy of notice; for while it is cheerfully admitted that there are thousands of the purest patriots of our country, who owing to want of information in relation to their *real objects* and workings, patronize these societies; it is also confidently maintained that in the ranks of those who oppose them are men equally patriotic, intelligent and pure minded. But it will be asked, how should this last class be so much better informed in relation to the enormities of Free Masonry than the former; for the simple reason that they have read and believed the revelations made by seceding Masons and the others have not. The Free Mason who has read, or heard read, these disclosures and declines giving his opinion in relation to their credibility is either too honest to tell a lie by denying their truthfulness, or too conscientious to perjure himself, *if he recognizes the validity of his Masonic oaths*, by admitting their general truthfulness; and the Free Mason who affirms that these seceders are perjured and unworthy of credence is an unwilling, but unimpeachable witness that they have told the truth, and that per consequence, Free Masonry has no secrets about which it is worth any man's while to swear so horribly.

In conclusion I take the liberty kindly and earnestly to assure the gentlemen of the lodge that the time is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, when the "silent contempt" *ruse* will be neither politic nor possible. The opponents of secret organizations in our free republic are organizing; prepare for the battle and may God defend the right. C.

Albany, Oct. 28.

TOO LATE.—Our Montpelier letter for this week, came just one day too late, so we are without legislative news. Not much matter.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more neccessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—*Correspondent Alexand. Journal.*

## State News.

Wm. Young of Alburg, has been fined $5 and costs, for abusing his wife.

A. E. Bliss has sold his dwelling house on Railroad street to E. L. Hovey.—*Caledonian.*

Rowland Brown has sold his place on Main street in this village to Geo. W. Cook for $3,000.—*Caledonian.*

Peter Clement of St. Johnsbury, has a Morgan colt 27 months old which weighs 1140 pounds.

It is ascertained that there were ten lives lost by the recent flood, in Windham and Windsor counties.

The amount of Canada lumber received and inspected at Burlington, since May last, was 85,624,876 feet.

Benj. Wheeler of Wolcott, escaped from the Lamoille county jail on the 18th inst., by breaking the lock of his cell door.

S. W. Burt, the jailer at St. Johnsbury, was severely bitten by a large and savage "Thomas cat," one night last week.

Gates B. Bullard of St. Johnsbury, has been appointed Surgeon General of Vermont, with the rank of Brigadier General.

At St. Albans on Tuesday the price of summer dairies of butter ranged from 32 to 38 cents, and fall dairies 40 to 43 cents, ruling at 41.

Gilmore Morrison contracts to rebuild the South Ryegate bridge for $850. He has what lumber and iron he can get out of the old bridge.—*Union.*

Mr. Frank Merritt of Swanton, backed his horse and cart, loaded with stones, off a bank 45 feet high, the other day, killing the horse and smashing the cart.

The total loss by the flood in the town of Rockingham—including the village of Bellows Falls—will exceed $100,000.

Clark King of East Montpelier, has bot' during the last week 700 tubs of butter, 35,000 pounds, the ruling price being 38 cents.

Last week Friday, T. M. Nelson of Ryegate, bid off at auction, the David Warden farm, in Bath, N. H., two miles from McIndoes Falls. Price $7,250.—*Union.*

A town tax of 60 cents on the dollar has been voted upon the grand list of the town of Waitsfield, for the purpose of making good the public damage occasioned by the late flood.

VERMONT BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body which was adjourned on the 6th inst. at Brattleboro, to the call of the president of the board, is now by him called to meet at Windsor on the 10th of November.

T. M. Nelson has a four years old colt for which he paid $750 last July. He is 16 hands high, coal black, and weighs 1155 pounds. He is a grand-son of the old Bridgeport Black Hawk, and can trot his mile in 3 minutes.—*Union.*

Coal is selling at St. Albans for $10 per ton, and even as low as $9.50. It is more than that here—say $15 per ton—yet at that price it is cheaper than wood at the prices the wood dealers ask.—*Caledonian.*

As Mr. J. J. Lamb of this place was going to No. Strafford, he stopped at Mr. Silsby's mill in Lunenburg, to do some repairing, when he fell through a scuttle hole and was quite badly injured.—*Caledonian.*

Mr. Asa Wilmarth, and old resident, and for 45 years a prominent man in town affairs, in Addison, died last Monday, at the advanced age of 93 years and 5 months.

Lincoln has a Good Templar's Lodge of nearly 200 members, and every whiskey shop in town is closed. This is the town that twice cast a unanimous vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Daniel Smith of Wilmington, the other day ejected from his wind pipe, an ivory peg nearly one inch in length, which gave immediate relief from a severe cough under which he had been suffering since the 15th of last February.

Edwin Tuttle of Panton, aged 16 years, while crawling under a barn with a loaded gun, a few days since, was instantly killed, the contents of the gun passing through his head.

Ex-Governor Dillingham has been elected president of the Vermont Bible Society, and Rev. E. I. Carpenter appointed its agent. The receipts last year were $3700, a falling off of $2000 from previous annual averages.

The largest and most successful gathering of the kind ever held in the State, was the Young Men's Christian Association at Rutland last week. The reports of the subordinate societies proved that an excellent work is being done in many places.

Jailor Evans left Brattleboro for Windsor last week, having four prisoners sentenced at the last term of the Windham county court in charge. One of them, Carlos, the Marlboro rapist, has a neat little term of 20 years to serve.

KILLED.—Charles Lewis of Wells, was on the 16th inst., shot through the head, and instantly killed, by Russell Lamb, at a "chicken shoot." The boy was in charge of the birds to be shot, and it is supposed Lamb mistook the boy's head for the chicken.

ELOPEMENT.—Edward M. Prentiss aged 19 years, and Hattie M. O'Brien, aged 15 years, of Milton, eloped to St. Albans, last week Monday and got married. The girl's parents arrived just too late, and had to take two children or none, as Mrs. Prentiss obstinately refused to leave her husband. The laws ought to prevent such marriages as this.

Mr. M. O. Pingree informs us that from October 19th to October 23d, ninety-four freight trains passed Montpelier Junction. Allowing 25 cars to each train, which is a fair average, we have a total of 2350 cars which passed this place in five days.—*Argus.*

PEDDLER ROBBED.—A peddler named Rothschild was robbed at Danville last week Tuesday night. His cart was broken open, it standing under the shed at Smith's hotel, and dress goods, furs, &c., stolen therefrom. The circumstances showed that the thief came with a wagon from St. Johnsbury way, and went toward West Danville.

During the recent flood an engineer discovered a cow swimming in the Hartford meadows, near the railroad track. He fastened a rope to her horns, making the other end fast to his locomotive, and towed the beast ashore. She proved to be a valuable cow, which had come down from the up-country somewhere, nobody knew from what State.

SUICIDE.—Donald Mann, a nephew of Charles W. Rich, of Swanton, and a junior in the University of Vermont, was found dead, hanging in his room in the college last Tuesday morning. He had not been seen since Saturday. He was a young man nineteen years of age, of fine abilities and highly respected by his class mates. No cause can be assigned for the act.

ARM AMPUTATED.—Luther Bradley had his right arm drawn into a threshing machine on Tuesday morning of last week, while at work for widow Hastings in Waterford, mangling the flesh and breaking the bones in a shocking manner. Amputation was performed near the shoulder, and the patient is as well as could be expected.

H. & W. E. Peck of Passumpsic, are carrying on an extensive business in the line of horses. They have this season delivered and sold in market over 250 horses. Wm. Peck usually does the selling, while his brother travels through the Western States buying and shipping East. They claim that no Eastern buyer can compete with them. They say that New England is losing her prestige as a horse raising country and that the West is every day improving.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.—Two Lyndon lads named Geo. M. Downs and James Howard, with morals sadly dilapidated by the example of some of the leading Jacobins over there, undertook to enact the role of highwaymen. Armed with a revolver, in mid-afternoon, they frightened Charles Houghton and Charles Nichols, full grown men, into being searched and robbed. The boys were afterward arrested and lodged in jail at St. Johnsbury.

CHEESE.—Mr. E. D. Mason of Richmond, exhibited at the darymen's meeting yesterday, a specimen number of the product of his dairy the present season. It was cylindrical in form, resembling in this respect "fixed ammunition," for a Parrott gun, but this resemblance ended when the shell was broken, as a large number of tasters can attest. About twelve hundred cheeses in this form have been manufactured by Mr. Mason the present season, commanding a price of eight or ten cents per pound in advance of the ordinary best dairy cheese. This is an inducement for other Vermont farmers to try and improve in cheese making.—*Montpelier Journal.*

The people of West Addison are enjoying a gracious revival in answer to faithful and earnest prayer. Our meetings have been greatly broken up by the rains, but the faith of God's children has not wavered, and we are now seeing our children, neighbors and friends coming to the blessed Saviour. The marked feature of the work is the great number of young men that have been reached, some of whom are heads of families. Husbands and wives kneel at the altar, and children by their side. The meetings have been marked by an absence of any unusual excitement, but a thoughtful spirit pervades the entire audience.—*Register.*

A RUM FIGHT.—Wm. O'Donnel and Jeremiah Crowley went to visit Michael McNamara of St. Johnsbury. They found their host and Edmund Bailey enjoying themselves with a "shrup of the crather" from a bottle the latter had, and they took a swig too. After a time Bailey refused to treat, whereupon O'Donnell and McNamara took the stuff from him and threw him out of doors. Afterwards O'Donnell and Crowley found Bailey outside very drunk, and led him home, enlivening the road by a "permiscus" fight. The sequel was Bailey paid $5 and costs, for being drunk; and O'Donnell paid $10 and costs, for breach of the peace, and one cent to Bailey for the broken rib, damaged shoulder and disfigured countenance the latter got.

EAST HAVEN.—John Hosford of this town, got married on the first of October. John had numerous friends, and about 40 of them got together to invent some method of paying him a compliment. After due deliberation, a serenade was determined upon. John lives in a low house, with low chimneys. His friends had never played in Gilmore's band, and their names were not recorded in the orchestra list of the far famed coliseum. But they were skilled in the several branches of musical science. Having organized a band of tin horns—some people don't like this music—pans, rattles, and stentorian lungs, they proceeded to the house, slyly arranged themselves—serenaders are always very still—upon the house top and around the building, inserting horns down the chimney, into the cat holes, against the windows and key holes, and at a given signal commenced the first tune—they only played one tune—which lasted about two hours, till about two o'clock in the morning. John never heard the first note. The musicians worked away till their instruments and ears froze up, and their patience gave out, when they went home. The next week they went again, but John, not having much taste for music, learned of their appointment, and quietly vacated before their arrival. They came and serenaded, but after another two hours' performance they adjourned again in disgust. On the following Sabbath, John came to meeting at the school house, when some of the musicians stole his horse blanket and part of his harness, so he was obliged to lead his horse and his wife home. They considered this a compensation equivalent to a serenade treat, and have since let him alone. This class of musicians sometimes hear echoes in the form of explosive notes from a shot gun. In localities where these echoes are prompt, musicians are so much annoyed that they don't play long, and very frequently break off right in the middle of a tune.—*Union.*

## Miscellaneous Items.

Paris eat 600 horses in June.

Marshal Canrobert is bankrupt.

Florida has no banks but sand banks.

Mr. Gladstone has refused to pardon the Fenian prisoners.

There is $84,000,000 of gold in the U. S. Treasury.

Brigham Young has five thousand pounds of wives and children.

A Richmond swell shot his tailor because his pants did not fit him.

The notorious bond-robber, King, has broken jail at Sing-Sing, and is at large.

The reported massacre of a surveying party by the Indians is confirmed.

Liberty of the press is to be established in Prussia.

Brigham Young is called the richest man in America.

Lawrence is to have a new hotel, which will cost about $100,000.

Iowa is worth $294,512,252 for purposes of taxation.

Our relations with God are such that our obstacles are all means.

Infanticide is increasing to an alarming extent in London.

The Princess of Wales is said to be dying of a broken heart.

The production of sugar in this country in 1868 was 84,256 hogsheads.

Postage rates between England and France have been reduced.

Napoleon has ceased smoking to the great grief of his tobacconist.

Corn sells at a higher price than wheat in some parts of Indiana.

Governor Paddleford has appointed November 18 for thanksgiving day in Rhode Island.

Of the 150,000,000 inhabitants of British India not a quarter of a million are Protestants, and not a million are Christians.

Mr. A. A. Brown has purchased S. Bright Morey's farm in Potton, consisting of about 100 acres, for $4,000.

The Baptists of Illinois have 4000 teachers and 56,000 scholars in their Sunday School.

Charleston regretted that Jefferson Davis did not pass through that city that it might give him a warm welcome.

An Omaha firm in the wholesale liquor trade began business with $600 capital four years ago, and now has $100,000.

Washington Territory boasts of an immense cranberry marsh, yielding 100,000 bushels in a single crop.

George Teaton, the colored member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Alexandria, is said to be worth $100,000.

The New Haven banks have employed two men, at $1,000 each, annually, to visit the banks once an hour during the night.

The export of cotton manufacturers in the year 1868 amounted to $157,600,000; of wheat and flour, $79,046,167; of corn, $15,162,466.

Mr. Greeley, it is reported, is about to buy a thousand acres of land in Virginia and divide it up into ten farms for as many families.

An Iowa girl went to Omaha on a picnic, was introduced to a young man the next morning, and was married to him before night.

Mitchell, the New York liquor dealer who hanged himself to the faucet of one of his casks, was brought to that end by losses in Wall street.

There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

According to the Hebrew National of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only 260,000 in all America.

A waiter girl in a hotel in Minnesota, married a stage driver last spring, and she, by the death of an uncle, recently became heir to property to the value of $150,000.

Mr. Drake who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time was worth $1,000,000, recently died in the poor house.

John Tyler died a rebel, and his is the only death of one who has received Presidential honors in the country which did not receive official recognition.

A Minnesotian lately shot and killed seventeen ducks at one shot. The editor who tells the story knows it is true because he made a meal of the seventeen ducks.

Joseph P. Wood, a ship carpenter, residing in Rondout, N. Y., on Saturday night killed his wife with an ax. After killing her, he cut his throat with a razor. Jealousy and rum caused the crime.

The Ecumenical Council, so says the Civilta Catholic, of Rome, is not convened for the purpose of deciding questions by a majority vote, but to ratify decisions already made by the Pope.

A shower of ants, lasting for about two minutes, is reported from Lausanne, on Lake Geneva. Millions of winged insects fell, covering the streets so that it was impossible to walk without crushing a number.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25. A bloody tragedy occurred yesterday at Mitchellsville, Tennessee. Two citizens and a man named Moses Grane become involved in a dispute during which pistols were drawn and the three parties were mortally wounded.

## Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

**For the Week ending Wednesday, oct. 27, 1869.**

**Amount of Stock at Market.**

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Shotes. | Fat Hogs. | Veals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week, | 4200 | 17,921 | 400 | 6000 | 30 |
| Last week, | 5191 | 18,778 | 500 | 7000 | 30 |
| 1 year ago, | 3622 | 14,769 | 160 | 3260 | 40 |

**PRICES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEEVES—Extra | $12,75 a 13,00 | Per 100 lbs. on the tot'l weight of hide, tallow, dressed beef. |
| First qual | 11,75 a 12,00 | |
| Second do | 10,50 a 11,50 | |
| Third do | 9,00 a 10,00 | |

A few single pairs, $6,00 a 7,75.
Poorest cows, bulls, &c., $00,00 a 00,00.

WORKING OXEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nominals, | | $100 a 225 |
| Steers and slim oxen, | | 80 a 100 |

MILCH COWS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Slim to fair, | | $40 a 70 |
| Extra, | | 75 a 120 |
| Heifers and farrow cows, | | 20 a 50 |

SHEEP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair, | per lb. | 3 a 6 |
| Extra, | " | 0 a 9 |
| By the head | | $1,00 a 5,00 |

HIDES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brighton, | per lb. | 10 a |
| Country lots, | " | 8 1-2 a 9 |

CALF SKINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lots, | per lb. | 20 a 25 |

TALLOW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brighton, | per lb. | 8 a 9 |
| Country, | " | 7 a 7 1-2 |

PELTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sheared, | | 50 a 62 |
| Country, green, | | 0,00 a 0,00 |
| Dry, | | 0,00 a 0,75 |

SHOTES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wholesale, | per lb. | 11 a 12 |
| Retail, | " | 13 a 15 |

REMARKS.—The stock trains are heavy and late this week. Over 1600 cattle and some 15,000 sheep and lambs are large numbers with which to cross Charles river bridge, with the understanding that a good supply from the West and the East is expected at Brighton. While waiting this morning for the arrivals of trains, the audience were treated to a small display of "held over," or stale stock—the remnants of last week's market. The first train since the freshet from the Northern part of New York, we believe, came in today. During the early part of the fall trade farmers held back their stock for better prices, and partly perhaps from the effects of the backwardness of the season; but now a little flurry of snow in many parts of the North admonishes them of the approach of a long foddering season, the surplus stock is forced upon the market with the usual result of a depression of prices.

## Receipts for the Standard

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER, 2, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Vance, Irasburgh, | 2,50 |
| W A Tate, Glover, | 2,00 |
| G Powers, Sutton, | 2,25 |
| S C Otis, Sheffield, | 2,00 |
| S Adams, " | 2,00 |
| E A Cobb, Bennington, | 2,00 |
| T Marnock, Albany, | 2,00 |
| W Chase, Wheelock, | 2,25 |
| C P Church, Barke, | 2,00 |
| H Foster, Walden, | 2,00 |
| S Fitch, " | 2,25 |
| J M Smith, Greensboro, | 2,00 |

## MARRIED.

At Craftsbury, Oct. 29, by Rev. C. Tabor, Mr. N. E. Skinner, of Oil City Penn., and Miss Flora D. Randall of Craftsbury.

In Wheelock, Oct. 26, by Rev. F. L. Wiley, Mr. Loren J. Hall, and Miss Rosa L. Mossey, both of Lyndon.

In Westfield, Oct. 19, by Rev. R. Palmin, Mr. Miles Brown, of Troy, and Miss Lucy J. Hitchcock, of Westfield.

In Charleston, Oct. 17, by Rev. E. C. Smalley, Mr. Milo C. Gray, of Brighton, and Miss Hannah J. Moulton, of Charleston.

At Sutton, Oct. 19, by Rev. W. L. Noyes, Mr. Lorenzo J. Gray, and Miss Ellie W. Newell, both of Sutton.

## DIED.

In Barton, Oct. 29, Mrs. Sally Shaw, aged 87

In Wheelock, Oct. 13, Lucia Chase, wife of Mr. Orin J. Severance.

In Coventry, Oct. 16, Dea. Thomas Wells, aged 81 years and 6 months.

## Barton Market.

**Tuesday Morning, Nov. 2, 1869.**

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES, dried, | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| BARK, per cord, | 5 00 a 0 00 |
| BEANS, per bushel, | 1 50 a 2 75 |
| BEEF STEAK, per pound, | 0 15 a 0 00 |
| BUTTER, " | 0 30 a 0 38 |
| CANDLES, " | 0 18 a 0 20 |
| COFFEE, pure Java, " | 0 40 a 0 42 |
| CEMENT, per bbl. | 4 00 a 4 50 |
| CHEESE, per lb. | 0 15 a 0 20 |
| CODFISH, per lb. | 0 08 a 0 10 |
| CORN, per bushel, | 1 45 a 1 50 |
| COTTON CLOTH, per yard, | 0 12 a 0 18 |
| DELAINES, per yard, | 0 20 a 0 22 |
| EGGS, per dozen, | 0 00 a 0 25 |
| FLOUR per bbl. | 7 25 a 11 50 |
| FLUID, | 0 60 a 0 00 |
| HAY, per ton, | 00 00 a 0 00 |
| HERDSGRASS SEED, per bushel, | a 0 00 |
| HIDES, per lb. | 0 08 a 0 00 |
| KEROSENE, per gallon, | 0 60 a 0 00 |
| LARD, per lb. | 0 22 a 0 24 |
| LINSEED OIL, Boiled, per gallon | 1 20 a 0 20 |
| " " Raw, " | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| NAILS, per hundred, | 5 75 a 0 00 |
| OATS, per bushel, | 0 75 a 0 80 |
| PLASTER, per ton, | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| PORK, salt, per pound, | 0 20 a 0 22 |
| POTATOES, per bushel, new, | 0 50 a 0 60 |
| PRINTS, per yard, | 0 9 a 0 14 |
| SALERATUS, per lb. | 0 10 a 0 12 |
| SALT, Turk's Island, per bushel, | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| " Ashton, fine, " | 3 50 a 0 00 |
| SUGAR, Granulated, per pound, | 0 00 a 0 20 |
| " Muscovado, | 0 12 a 0 16 |
| " Maple, | 0 10 a 0 13 |


**CHOICE FAMILY PREPARATIONS,**

PREPARED AND PUT UP BY

**HENRY & CO.**

Wholesale Dealers in

*Drugs, Proprietary Medicines and Perfumery,*

Leavenworth Block, College Street,

**BURLINGTON, - - VERMONT.**

**N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir,**

has no equal for the speedy cure of Coughs, Colds Croup and Whooping Cough; all lung complaints can be cured by the timely use of this wonderful Medicine. No family should be without it. Call for *Downs' Elixir*, and take no other.

**Henry's Vermont Liniment.**

An internal as well as external remedy; taken internally, it is a master Pain Killer, Pain Curer, Pain Reliever, or Pain Annihilator. Reader, do not sleep till you get a bottle for trial; read full directions, especially for breaking up a cold.

**Henry's Vegetable Worm Lozenges.**

*Entirely Vegetable—Warranted free from Mineral Poison*, perfectly safe and sure to remove worms—has been thoroughly tested by thousands of families in the United States and Canadas, and is a perfect success—is pleasant to the taste—a white sugar drop or lozenge. Children eat them as readily as candy. The advantage they possess over any other is, that they require no physic to carry them off. Every mother should keep a box on hand in case of need. Full directions with each box.

**Dr. Johnson's Calisaya Bitters,**

A superior combination of Barks, Roots, and Herbs, not hitherto attained by any other manufacturer of Bitters.

Are you suffering with Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, or any of their kindred diseases? Then try these Bitters, and be convinced that they contain RARE MEDICINAL and CURATIVE VIRTUES, and do not belong to that class of "Slops" misnamed "Bitters." Physicians will find them beneficial where a powerful Quinine Tonic is wanted, as they contain a large quantity of the Pure Calisaya Bark. If you would have a good appetite, and be HEALTHY and HAPPY, try a bottle of these Bitters. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

HENRY & CO., Burlington, Vt., Proprietors.

35y1

**DEATH TO PIN-WORMS.**

DR. GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP is the only known remedy for these most troublesome and dangerous of all worms that infest the human system. It is also the most effectual vermifuge for all other kinds of worms in children. Purely vegetable; safe and certain. A valuable cathartic, and beneficial to health. Warranted to cure. Price 75 cts. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and all druggists. 42m6

"IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM."

READER—

Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Headache!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Toothache
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Neuralgia!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Cholera Morbus!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Rheumatism!
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Lameness
Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil cures Skin Diseases!

Some folks seem to be proud of telling how "lame their shoulders are"—of "my crick in the back"—or "I have got the Sciatica!"—and delight in bragging that "nothing can cure me!"—but when we get such "awful folks" to use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, faithfully, we not only cure their lameness and charm away their pains, but we actually take all that kind of "brag out of them!" and they frankly own up, and say, "It works like a charm."

Sold by all Druggists, Merchants and Grocers.
WM. RENNE, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, Pittsfield, Mass. 1y6
Sold by WM. JOSLYN & SONS, Barton.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS' PRACTICE

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a speciality and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure, in the worst cases of *Suppression* and all other *Menstrual Derangements*, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No 9 ENDICOTT STREET, Boston,

N. B.—Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1869 29y1

**GREEN'S MEDICAL AND NEWS DEPOT!**
**GREEN'S MEDICAL AND NEWS DEPOT!**
**GREEN'S MEDICAL AND NEWS DEPOT!**

PERFUMERY, DYES,
PERFUMERY, DYES,
PERFUMERY, DYES,

YANKEE NOTIONS, PATENT MEDICINES
YANKEE NOTIONS, PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,

**Wholesale and Retail.**

DYE STUFFS,
DYE STUFFS,

**Warranted Genuine.**

HAIR, NEEDLE, CLOTH, TEETH, AND INFANT Brushes

In great variety.

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Pocket Knives, Razors, Shears, Rubber Syringes, Glass Syringes,

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS

Envelopes, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, and Note Paper, Steel Pens, Writing Books,

Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal use.—Call and see me, and price the Goods. Goods can be bought at a

B A R G A I N .

at Green's Medical and News Depot.

*WEEKLY PAPERS & MAGAZINES*,

furnished at Publisher's Prices.

The Depot will always be found open, and those wishing to buy, will get an equivalent for their money.

**PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED**

with great care. ☞Remember the place, GREEN'S MEDICAL AND NEWS DEPOT! MAIN STREET, - - NEWPORT, VT. J. Y. GREEN, Prop'r.

August 28, 1869. 35tf

**OCTOBER, 1869.**

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

OSCAR D. OWEN,

Takes pleasure in saying that he will open on or about the 25th inst., a large and well selected stock of goods at

KIMBALL & PIERCE'S OLD STAND,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A good stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, and Furnishing Goods.

Dress Goods and Trimmings in great variety. White and Colored Flannels, Cotton Flannel, Shirting Flannel, Woolen Cloths of all grades,

Chinchilla, Beaver and water Proof Cloths, Bleached & Brown Table Linen, Linen Diaper and Napkins, Russia and American Crash, Brown

and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Frockings, Stripes, Denims, Batting, Wadding, &c., Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Worsted

Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, and a General Assortment of Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children's wear.

West India Goods and Groceries, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Japan, and Oolong Tea, Real Java Coffee, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Spices of all kinds, Tobacco and Snuff, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Soap, Sulphur, Kerosene Oil, &c., &c.

**Special Bargains in Crockery.**

I invite particular attention to my large and

**COMPLETE ASSORTMENT**

—OF—

C R O C K E R Y .

of the *BEST QUALITY* and newest shapes, and can make it an object for any one in want of Crockery to buy of me,

Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Shovels, Wood Saws, Barn Door Rollers and Hangers, Strap and T Hinges, Mortice Locks, Pad Locks & Latches, Thumb Latches, Rim Locks, Mill Files, Butts, Screws, Carriage Bolts, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, and a full line of Shelf Hardware.

Flour, Salt, Nails, Pork, Lard, Nails, Fish, Glass, Putty, and a General Stock of such Goods as are usually kept in a well stocked Country Store.

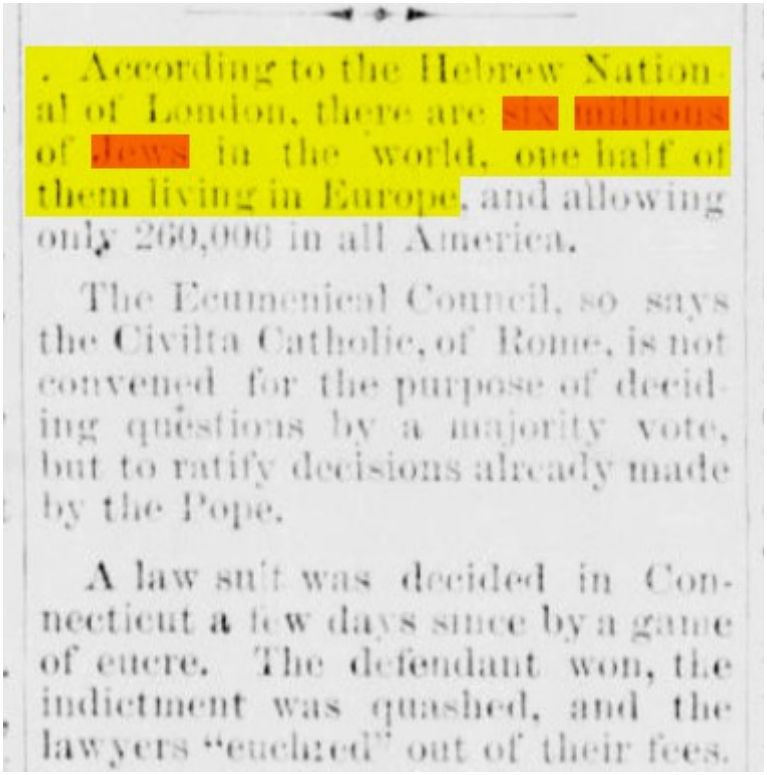
My Goods are nearly all new—were bought for CASH and will be sold for

**VERY SMALL PROFITS.**

Choice Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Sugar, Beans, Lard, Tallow, Rags, taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

Barton, Oct. 26, 1869. 43

E. E. RAWSON—Watchmaker and Jeweller, Barton, Vt. Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewellry, Silver and Plated Ware.



. According to the Hebrew National of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only 260,000 in all America.

The Ecumenical Council, so says the Civilta Catholic, of Rome, is not convened for the purpose of deciding questions by a majority vote, but to ratify decisions already made by the Pope.

A law suit was decided in Connecticut a few days since by a game of euere. The defendant won, the indictment was quashed, and the lawyers "euchred" out of their fees.

National opinion. (Bradford, Vt.), November 05, 1869, p.2

# National Opinion.

D. W. COBB, Editor.

BRADFORD, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869.


### Legislature of Vermont.

The usual number of bills have been introduced, a good proportion of which have been acts of incorporations, or for change of names.—But one act—that making an additional appropriation of $2000 for the expenses of the council of censors—has as yet become a law; the final adjournment of the council rendering it necessary that that act should be hurried through. The more important bills introduced in the Senate are: to define who shall be voters in town meetings; to amend an act of 1833 incorporating the Newbury seminary (authorizing the sale or transfer of the property at Newbury to the Vermont Conference seminary at Montpelier;) to permit parties in civil suits to challenge jurors; to amend the act of last session to enable the towns in Washington, Caledonia and Orange counties to aid the Vermont Historical Society, (appropriating $2.0 ;) to create degrees in the crime of murder; to amend the general statutes relating to forgery and counterfeiting; also relating to offences against the lives and persons of individuals; besides acts of incorporation, and others of a more local interest. The more important bills introduced in the House are: to commute the sentence of Horace B. Plumley (the discussion of which may involve the question of capital punishment;) an enabling act for the Fairhaven and Lake Shore railroad; two bills in amendment of the general statutes relating to the traffic in intoxicating drinks (persons selling intoxicating drinks contrary to law to be liable for all damage that shall be sustained in consequence thereof;) to increase the rate of interest (six per cent. to remain the legal rate where none is named, but legalizing as high as seven and three tenths per cent. when agreed to in writing;) in amendment of the general statutes relating to mechanics' and other liens; to amend an act incorporating Newbury seminary (so changing the act as to prevent the sale or transfer of the property at Newbury to the Vermont Conference seminary at Montpelier;) in amendment of the general statutes relating to the rights of married women, and relating to the levy of execution (increasing the list of property to be exempt from attachment;) laying a tax on the county of Caledonia; authorizing the trustees of the Springfield Wesleyan seminary to consolidate that school with the Vermont Conference seminary at Montpelier; to abolish the office of railroad commissioner; to amend the acts of 1867 relating to married women as witnesses; and various other acts of a more local interest.

### Proposals of Amendment.

The Council of Censors have finished up their business and adjourned, having proposed the following articles of amendment to the constitution and called a constitutional convention.

ARTICLE 1.

Corporations shall not be created, nor their powers increased or diminished by special laws, except for municipal purposes.

ARTICLE 2.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of October, biennially; the first election shall be on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1870; the first session of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday of October, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 2. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of the State, Senators, Town Representatives, Assistant Judges of the County Court, Sheriffs, High Bailiffs, State's Attorneys, Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace, shall be elected biennially, on the first Tuesday of September, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the State.

Sec. The term of office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer of the State, respectively, shall commence when they shall be chosen and qualified, and shall continue for the term of two years, or until their successors shall be chosen and qualified, or to the adjournment of the session of the Legislature, at which, by the Constitution and laws, their successors are required to be chosen, and not after such adjournment.

Sec. 4. The term of office of Senators and Town Representatives shall be two years, commencing on the first Wednesday of October following their election.

Sec. 5. The term of office of the Assistant Judges of the County Court, Sheriffs, High Bailiffs, State's Attorneys, Judges of Probate and Justices of the Peace, shall be two years, and shall commence on the first day of December next after their election.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the office of Senator or of town Representatives shall become vacant from any cause, the Legislature may provide by law for filling such vacancy.

ARTICLE 4.

Sec. 1. The term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be six years: provided that under the first appointment made in pursuance of this section one-third of the Judges first appointed shall hold their offices for the period of six years; one-third thereof second in the order of appointment shall hold their office for a period of two years.

Sec. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall at stated times receive a reasonable compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during the terms of their offices.

ARTICLE—

(Proposed for adoption if Article 2 is adopted and Article 4 is rejected.) The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected biennially, and their term of office shall be two years.

ARTICLE 5.

Hereafter shall women be entitled to vote with no other restrictions than men.

ARTICLE 6.

Sec. 1. At the session of the General Assembly of this State, A. D. 1880, and at the session thereof every tenth year thereafter, the Senate may, by a vote of two thirds of its members, make proposals of Amendment to the Constitution of the State, which proposals of amendment, if concurred in by a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses and referred to the General Assembly then next to be chosen, and be published in the principal newspapers of the State; and if a majority of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the next following General Assembly shall, respectively, concur in the same proposals of amendment, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit the proposals of amendment so concurred in to a direct vote of the freemen of the State; and such of said proposals of amendment as shall receive a majority of the votes of the freemen voting thereon, shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall direct the manner of voting by the people upon the proposed amendments, and enact all such laws as shall be necessary to procure a free and fair vote upon each amendment proposed, and to carry into effect all the provisions of the preceding section.

Sec. 3. The House of Representatives shall have all the power now possessed by the Council of Censors, to order impeachments, which shall in all cases be by a vote of two thirds of its members.

Sec. 4. The forty third section of the second part of the Constitution of this State, is hereby abrogated.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these bored tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—[Correspondent Albany Journal.

## Communications.

Those who so blatantly oppose female suffrage, as a new and hitherto unheard of thing, are not probably aware of the fact, that it is only a recognition of a fundamental principle of the English constitution, which was acknowledged and followed more than a thousand years ago. Under the Saxon law, females were accustomed to sit in the wittenagemots, or councils of the wise men. And in the great council held at Becconceld, A. D. 694, abbesses sat among the chiefs of the realm, and took part in the deliberations. Several of them indeed, seem to have filled official positions in the council, their names being subscribed to the decrees which were passed. Women also appeared in Ethelwolf's parliament, at Winchester, A. D. 855, and some of the charters granted by King Edward were countersigned by abbesses. Even in the time of Henry the Third, and in the reign of Edward the First, as late as the year A. D. 1300, women were among the members of Parliament summoned by the King's writ. X.

List of patents issued to Vermonters from the U. S. Patent Office, for the week ending Oct. 12, each bearing that date: C. M. Huckins of Ea. Topsham, for bridle bit. E. W. Haven of Brandon, for hand corn planter. J. K. Collins of Hartford, for hay tedder. Thomas J. Rockwood of St. Johnsbury, for machine for milling the knife edges of scale beams. S. W. Rowell of Rutland, for screw propeller. E. C. Merrill and A. W. Willard of Charlestown, assignors to E. C. Merrill, for composition for emery wheels and other abrading implements. George J. Wardwell of Rutland, assignor to Steam Stone Cutter Company of New York city, for stone channeling machine.

A man who brought a suit for overcharge against the Hudson River railroad company, has just received the nice little sum of $27,-819.11. So it seems there is, in some places, protection to the people against the greediness of railroad corporations.

### List of Premiums

*Awarded at the 19th Annual Fair of Orange County Agricultural Association, held at Bradford, Oct. 27, 28 and 29, 1869.*

STALLIONS.

Your committee on six years old and over stallions, have examined 12; being all that were entered, and beg leave to report that they have awarded the

1st premium to C. C. Smith, of Corinth, on stallion Lucius Peck,—Blackhawk, $10. 2d prem. to S. McAllister of Chelsea, on stallion Young Draco, 8. 3d prem. to J. F. Hemingway of Chelsea, 5.

Best 4 years old and under six.—1st prem. to W. & B. Chapman, E. Corinth, 8. 2d prem. to Geo. Fitz, Vershire, 6. 3d prem. to M. M. Miller, West Fairlee, 4.

On three years old, 1st prem. to H. W. & W. U. Bailey, Newbury, 5. 2d prem. to C. E. Wilson, Corinth, 3.

On two years old, 1st prem. to G. W. Corliss, E. Corinth, 4.

A nice two years old colt was entered by Allen & Woodbury, Haverhill, N. H., which is worthy of mention among choice horses. Also, a very fine stallion sired by the Hunter, was shown us by C. W. Barker of Warren; also the stallion Pirate, whose stock is much sought for by those of taste and judgment, was shown us by Carleton & Hockenberry. But the last named horses, under the rules of the society were not entitled to premiums, being out of the state. Also another very fine stallion was shown us. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JACOB KENT,
J. H. MERRILL, } Com.
HILAS GROW,

BROOD MARES AND COLTS.

1st prem. to H. W. & W. U. Bailey, Newbury, $8. 2d prem. to A. S. Corliss, East Corinth, 5. 3d prem. to O. H. Watson, W. Topsham, 3.

Four years old colts: 1st prem. to F. O. Densmore, Chelsea, 6. 2d prem. to C. Jones, Bradford, 4. 3d prem. to Horace Randall, Topsham, 2.

Three years old colts: 1st prem. to W. H. Martin, Bradford, 5. 2d prem. to E. Lincoln, Chelsea, 3. 3d prem. to J. P. McIntire, Newbury, 1.

Two years old colts: 1st prem. to J. C. Carleton, Vershire, 5. 2d prem. to Putnam Hayward, Topsham, 2.

One year old colts: 1st prem. to J. F. Hemingway, Chelsea, 2. 2d prem. to A. S. Corliss, E. Corinth, 1.

MATCHED HORSES.

1st prem. to Hilas Grow, E. Corinth, $8. 2d prem. to Wm. H. Newman, Washington, 5.

Mr. Hilas Grow, of East Corinth, had on exhibition a bay horse 6 yrs. old, which was considered the best saddle horse on the ground. He also exhibited Young Snow Drop, 5 yrs. old, which trotted in a skeleton in 2.51. She is a fine pattern and in style cannot be excelled.

ROADSTERS.

1st prem. W. F. Rowell, Tunbridge, $6. 2d prem. W. E. Cook, Fairlee, 5. 3d prem. C. C. Smith, Corinth, 1.

CATTLE.

Durhams—Bull calf: 1st prem. E. E. Johnson, Bradford, $2. 2d prem. M. E. Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 1.

Cows; 1st prem. E. E. Johnson, Bradford, 6.

Three years old heifers; 1st prem. M. E. Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 4. 2d " " "

Heifer calf; 1st prem. M E Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 3.

Native and Mixed Cattle; best 2 yrs. old bull and over, W W Brock, Newbury, $5; do 1 year old, W. C. Carleton, Newbury, 3. 2d prem. J. Chamberlin, Newbury, 2.

Bull calf; 1st prem. Welcome Green, Topsham, 2.

Best cow 4 yrs. and over; 1st, M. E Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 5. 2d, J & J Edwards, Newbury, 3.

Best heifer 3yrs; J & J Edwards, Newbury, 2. 2d, " "
" 1.

Best 2 yrs. old heifer, J H Sawyer, Bradford, 2. 2d, J. Chamberlin, Newbury, 1.

Best 1 yr. old heifer; M E Chamberlin, Bradford, 2. 2d, E E Johnson, Bradford, 1.

TOWN TEAMS.

1st prem. to town of Newbury, 15. 2d prem. to town of Bradford, 10.

DRAFT OXEN.

1st prem. Johnson Chamberlin, of Newbury, 4. 2d, E. M. Chalmers, Newbury, 3.

FOREIGN STOCK.

Allen & Woodbury, of Haverhill, exhibited a very nice bull which we consider worthy of a premium; also a nice stallion colt 2 yrs. old. E M Chalmers, a very good stallion; C W Barker, of Warren, exhibited a very nice appearing stallion.

BEST OF CATTLE.

There was shown by M E Chamberlin & Son, of Bradford, one 3 yrs. old Durham bull and 6 yrs. old Durham cow, which have taken premiums at our County Fair, so are not entitled to another; but the committee would recommend his bull to all those who wish to improve their stock. Also would say the herd of cattle shown by M E Chamberlin & Son, is one of the best ever shown in our county. There was also exhibited by Johnson Chamberlin, of Newbury, a herd of Durham cattle, which were worthy of notice.

WORKING OXEN.

1st prem. Thomas Johnson, Bradford, 5. 2d, E E Johnson, Bradford 4.

Four yrs. old; 1st prem. W. S. Graves, Brookfield, 4. 2d, J H Sawyer, Bradford, 3.

STEERS.

Best pr. 3 yrs. old; H C Johnson, Bradford, 4. 2d H W & W U Bailey, Newbury, 3. 3d, Wm. McFarland, Corinth, 2.

Best pr. 2 yrs. old steers; B C Jones, Topsham, 3. 2d, Johnson Chamberlain, Newbury, 2.

Best pr. 1 yr. old; E E Johnson, Bradford, 2. 2d, A E Hankins, Bradford, 1.

FAT CATTLE.

J & J Edwards, Newbury, 5.

SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.

1st prem. E Douglas, Chelsea, 6.
2d, " " 4.
3d, " " 2.

Buck lambs; 1st prem. J W Stevens, Corinth, 3. 2d, M E Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 2.

Spanish Merino Ewes and Lambs; 1st prem. J W Stevens, Corinth, 6.
2d, " " " 4.
3d, " D K Cummings, Bradford, 2.

One yr. old; J W Stevens, Corinth, 4.

Ewe Lambs; 1st M E Chamberlin & Son, Bradford, 3. 2d, J W Stevens, Corinth, 2.

Grade merino bucks, ewes and lambs; buck lambs, D K Cummings of Bradford, 2.

Native and coarse wool Sheep;—bucks 2 yrs. and over, 1st, J & J Edwards, Newbury, 3. 2d, Rob't Forsyth, Topsham, 2.

Bucks 1 yr. old; 1st, Rob't Forsyth, Topsham, 2. 2d, E W Robie, Bradford, 1.

Buck lambs; 1st, Rob't Forsyth, Topsham, 2. 2d, J & J Edwards, Newbury, 1.

Ewes 2 yrs. and over; 1st, Rob't Forsyth, Topsham, 3. 2d, A E Hankins, Bradford, 2. 3d, J E Sawyer, Bradford, 1.

Ewe lambs; 1st, J & J Edwards, Newbury, 2. 2d, J E Sawyer, Bradford, 1.

SWINE.

D Houghton, Bradford, 1st prem. on sow and pigs, 2; 2d on Boar, 1.

FRUIT.

Graft apples; 1st, Wm Shepardson, Bradford, 2. 2d, Alex Eastman, Topsham, 1.

Native apples; 1st, Gil. Brown, E Corinth, 2. 2d, Worcester & Closson, Thetford, 1.

Pears; 1st, Worcester & Closson, Thetford, 1. 2d, Wm Shepardson, Bradford, 50cts.

Grapes; 1st, Worcester & Closson, Thetford, 1. 2d, W S Nelson, Bradford, 50cts.

Maple Sugar; 1st, M M Miller, West Fairlee, 2.

Honey; 1st, M M Miller, West Fairlee, 2.

MECHANIC ARTS.

Furniture, A P Shaw, Bradford, 8. Horse and ox shoes, J P McIntire, Newbury, 1; Horse rake and hay tedder, J B Peters, Bradford, 2;—Swift, reel, &c. A B Rogers, Newbury, 2; Washing machine, J C Johnson, Newbury, 1; Hay tedder, horse rake, &c., John Smith, Newbury, 3; Boots and shoes, H Farr, Bradford, 2; Horse rake, Frank B Davis & Co., Bradford, 2; 2 cases tools, Frank B Davis & Co., Bradford, 5; Leather, O H Watson, W. Topsham, 2; Toys, Edgar Rowell, Bradford, 1; Churn, F B Davis & Co., Bradford, ,50; Ox yokes, Wm Taplin, East Corinth, 1,50.

The committee would recommend to the public as worthy of their attention, the Hand Thrashing Machine exhibited by C B Holmes.

There was exhibited by A E Lucas, of Peas' [illegible], a revolving Harrow, which the committee would recommend as being a superior article, and what the farming community need.

POULTRY.

Best pair ducks, Mrs. E E Blaine, Bradford, 1. do. Fowls, A B Rodgers, Newbury, 1.

DAIRY.

Best tub butter, M E Chamberlin of Bradford, 2. 2d do. J C Johnson, Newbury, 1. Best 50 lb. cheese, M E Chamberlin, Bradford, 2.

SPECIMENS OF GRAIN.

Wheat, 1st prem. O B Rodgers, Newbury, 1. 2d do. John Smith, Newbury, ,50. Oats, 1st prem. O B Rogers, Newbury, ,50. Beans, John Smith, Newbury, 1. Peas, O B Rogers, Newbury, 1. Seed corn, Wm Shepherdson, Bradford, ,50.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Worcester & Closson, Thetford, ,50. Onions, A P McKinstry, Bradford, ,50. Beets, do. ,50. Carrots, do. ,50. Turnips, D K Cummings, Bradford, ,50. Pumpkins, J & J Edwards, Newbury, ,50. Cabbages, A P McKinstry, Bradford, ,50.

LADIES HORSEMANSHIP.

1st prem. Miss M A Peters, Bradford, 3. 2d do. Miss M C Miller, West Fairlee, 2.

FLORA HALL.

Mrs. Geo. W Corliss, Corinth, 1 bed spread, ,75; 1 pr. double mittens, ,25; 1 bunch stocking yarn, ,50. Mrs. Daniel Corliss, Newbury, 1 piece all wool flannel, ,50. Mrs. W U Bailey, of Newbury, 1 bunch stocking yarn, ,25. H C Johnson, Bradford, 1 pr. yarn mittens, ,25. Sarah Sibley, East Corinth, all wool and cotton tidies, ,60. Fred. E Hay, Bradford, 3 pictures, 1. Charlotte J Nelson, Bradford, paintings and pencilling, 3. Mary Currier, Bradford, water color paintings, ,50.—Jane Corliss, Newbury, feather wreath ,50. Silas Shumway, Jr., Bradford, full cloth, flannel and feetings, 1.75. Mabel Crow, Bradford, string of buttons, ,50. Emma Wright, Bradford, feather wreath, ,75. Mamie Wright, do. crochet tidy, ,25. Maggie Barstow, do. pictures, ,75. Marcella Shepherdson, do. 2 tidies, ,50. Mrs E W Robie, do. stocking yarn, table cloths, full cloth, hood and scarf, 2. Ruth Smith, do. skirts, ,50. Miss F A Smith, do. scarf and mittens, ,75. Mrs H B Watt, do. rug carpet, 1. Emma L Pierce, rag rug, ,50. Mrs J C Johnston, Newbury, currant wine, bedquilt, and flannel, 1.75. S E Miller, West Fairlee, pr. double mittens, ,25. Mary C Miller do. pr. double mittens, ,25. Mrs Geo Prichard, do. [illegible], 2 rugs, 1. Mrs A S Corliss, East Corinth, piece of fulled cloth, 1. Worcester & Closson, display of flowers, 2. Mrs W H Nourse, Bradford, 1 fur coat, 1. F S Rodgers, West Topsham, 2 pieces fulled cloth, 2. Mrs. H. E Stearns, Bradford, 1 quilt, 1.50. Julia Currier, do. tucked skirt, ,75. M M Miller, West Fairlee, 1 [illegible], currant wine, ,50. Miss M B Pillsbury, Bradford, 1 crayon picture, 1. Miss M J [illegible], do. pencilling, ,50. Mrs Eliza Colby, East Corinth, piece carpeting, 1.50. Mrs D B Haggins, Bradford, picture, cross and basket of flowers, 1.50. Mrs Horace White, Topsham, childrens' stockings, ,50. Blanchard Jones, do. mittens and gloves, 1. Ella Flanders, Bradford, wax cross and feather wreath, 2.—Mrs Edwin Fuller, do. drawn rug, 1. Miss H M Fuller, do. bead work, ,50. Mrs J B Jones, do. toilet cushion, ,50. Mary Watt, do. skirt, tidy and lamp mat, 1.25. Connie Leavitt, do. worsted tidy, ,50.

According to the Hebrew National of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, one half of them living in Europe, and allowing only 200,000 in all America.

The Ecumenical Council, so says the Civilta Catholic, of Rome, is not convened for the purpose of deciding questions by a majority vote, but to ratify decisions already made by the Pope.

A law suit was decided in Connecticut a few days since by a game of euchre. The defendant won, the indictment was quashed, and the lawyers "euchred" out of their fees.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25. A bloody tragedy occurred yesterday at Mitchellville, Tennessee. Two citizens and a man named Moses Crane became involved in a dispute during which pistols were drawn and the three parties were mortally wounded.

The government has decided to recall James D. Long, Consul at Montevideo, South America, for his offensive manifestations of sympathy with the "lost cause." He was one of Johnson's appointees from Maryland; and part of his official equipment is said to be a rebel flag.

On Saturday work was resumed on span sixteen of the bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. This is called the "fatal span," as in three years fifty seven men have here lost their lives by falling upon the rocks below. The last death occurred on Sunday last, the victim being a stranger who walked out on the span.

E. H. Unise, the well-known temperance lecturer, died at his boarding house, No. 5 Asylum street, Boston, on Friday last, after a short illness. His death was undoubtedly caused by an overdose of opium which he had been taking Thursday during the day and evening. For a few days past he had relapsed into habits of intemperance, against which he had often vainly struggled to free himself. In these efforts he had been aided by many friends who will hear of his sad death with sorrow. He was attacked with delirium tremens Wednesday night and was using opiates to get relief. He was found dead in his bed. He was about 30 years of age, of unusual talent and brilliancy and was very popular as a lecturer.

It is ascertained that there were ten lives lost by the recent flood, in Windham and Windsor counties.

The first through train on the Rutland Railroad since "the flood" passed on Tuesday of last week.

The freight train on the Passumpsic railroad ran off the track at Barton, last Wednesday night, making sad havoc with the rails and ties—delaying the cars about two hours.

Gilmore Morrison contracts to rebuild the South Ryegate bridge for $550. He has what lumber and iron he can get out of the old bridge.—[Union.

Coal is selling at St. Albans for $10 per ton, and even as low as $9, 50. It is more than that here—say $15 per ton—yet at that price it is cheaper than wood at the prices the wood dealers ask.—[Caledonian.

S. H. Cooper of Panton was lately drowned in a fit, near Vergennes, Vt., having on his person $600, the proceeds of his property, which he had sold with the intention of going West. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Vergennes Vermonter thus chronicles the doings of the Legislature on Monday:

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

Good argument in favor of the biennial sessions.

During the recent flood an engineer discovered a cow swimming in the Hartford meadows, near the railroad track. He fastened a rope to her horns, and making the other end fast to his locomotive, and towed the beast ashore. She proved to be a valuable cow, which had come down from the upcountry somewhere, nobody knew from what State.

A little "waif" two months old was left in a parlor at the Stevens House in Rutland on Thursday, by a young woman who came to town on the Bennington & Rutland railroad.—How wretched must be the feelings of the parent who would thus abandon her own offspring to the chilling cares of the world. The little "waif" was soon provided for however, as a gentleman stepped in and proposed to adopt it.

H. & W. E. Peck, of Passumpsic, are carrying on an extensive business in the line of horses. They have this season collected and sold in market over 200 horses. Wm. Peck mostly does the selling, while his brother travels through the Western States buying and shipping East. They claim that no Eastern buyer can compete with them. They say that New England is losing her prestige as a horse raising country and that the West is every day improving.

PROLIFIC.—Dr. O. H. Watson, of West Topsham, has a prolific sow. Since May last he has sold $50,000 worth of pigs from her, and kept four for himself. The grand mother of this sow was imported from England by a Bradford man. Can any one equal this?—[Argus and Patriot.

Well, this is prolific, surely, eighty five thousand dollars worth of pigs from one sow in less than eight months, and not all sold at that, beats anything we ever heard of. She must have democratic blood in her, seeing than she goes in so strong for the money. Can any one equal this? No, they can't.—[Barton Standard.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—Mr. Grover, of Wells, has introduced a bill into the House amendatory of the "liquor law." It is designed to empower and direct the mayor, alderman, selectmen, or grand-juror, sheriff, constable or policeman of any city or town in the State, to seize, without warrant, any liquors kept or supposed to be kept in violation of law, and the person so seizing shall make a complaint to the proper officer who shall immediately summons the owner or keeper before him to show the cause, why the said liquor shall not be forfeited together with the casks or vessels in which it is kept, and in case the liquor is declared forfeited the owner or keeper thereof shall pay the costs of prosecution. Another provision is, that persons selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks shall be liable for the damage sustained in consequence of such sale or furnishing.

Most of the game seen along the line of the Pacific Railroad is the game of "old sledge."

A man at Cape May, who received fifty cents from a gentleman he had saved from drowning, handed back forty-nine cents because he didn't want to take any more than the man's life was worth.

A Missouri editor alludes to the "Equinoxical Council" to be held in Rome.

An Omaha dispatch reports the massacre of government surveying party, numbering twelve, near Fort McPherson, recently.

A colored woman confined in jail at Savannah, Ga., the other day, gave birth to twins—a son and daughter. The daughter is as black as the ace of spades, and the son is white.

King George of Greece is devoted to the velocipede, and spends more time on it than in attending to the affairs of his nation. Imagine an ancient Greek dashing around the Acropolis on a bycicle!

A shower of ants lasting for about two minutes, is reported from Lausanne, on Lake Geneva. Millions of winged insects fell, covering the streets so that it was impossible to walk without crushing a number.

There is some virtue left even among New York politicians, one of them having administered a sound thrashing to a notorious character who had approached him with an offer to negotiate for the sale of a number of repeaters.

The tusks of a mastodon were found in the bed of Straight Creek, Ohio, last week. One of them is entire and the other nearly so. They each measure three and one-half feet long and twenty and one-half inches in circumference. The perfect one weighs nearly fifty pounds.

During Anna Dickinson's sojourn at Salt Lake City—so the story goes—a crowd gathered to serenade her. A dispute arose as to whether she should be called out as a "Miss" or "Mister," when a compromise was effected by an individual, who shouted; "Bring it out."

The Coliseum was drawn by lottery last Saturday. John Meguire, a fancy dealer of Boston, held the lucky number, (83,451), and he does not propose to sell it to the builders for $15,000, but to job it out to his customers, when he expects to realize $25,000. Besides Mr. Meguire, there were a hundred thousand ticket-holders, more or less, who didn't draw the coliseum.

The great question now is where Fisk Jr. lives. There are plenty of men who swear that his residence and house are in Boston, and just as many swear he belongs to New York. Perhaps so great a man cannot live in one small State.—Fisk alternately supports each side and says moreover that his relations with Mrs. Fisk have been of the pleasant and amiable kind ever since their marriage.

The engineer fell from a steamboat on the Mississippi, one night not long ago, and quietly sank.—When his absence was discovered the boilers were found red hot and trembling on the brink of an explosion, having run themselves for half an hour without assistance.

Gov. Washburn of Vermont and Gov. Stearns of New Hampshire have issued proclamations calling upon the citizens of those States to observe November 18 as a day of Thanksgiving.

A very good story is told to the effect that at the time of the first issue of greenbacks Mr. Chase consulted, among others, with the president of a Philadelphia bank, as to placing some motto upon the bills, as "In God we trust" has been stamped upon some of the coins. After mentioning several scriptural texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked the banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be: Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have I give thee." The project was not carried further.

### National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1869.

*By the President of the United States.*

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths; the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and strength;—peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened and means increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to return praise and thanksgiving for the same and devoutly to implore a continuance.

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as day of thanksgiving and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe; and second, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayers for the continuance of the manifold blessing he has vouchsafed to us as a people.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## THE NEWS.

A preliminary report on agriculture, from the agricultural bureau, says that on the whole the corn crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, and that the yield will be 1,150,000 bushels.—Great excitement prevails in North Carolina, in regard to the action of Gov. Holden, of that State, who has enrolled a large body of colored militia, which it is reported will be sent against the white people of Orange and Chatham counties. Large numbers of colored persons from the country are anxious to be enlisted. It is said that arms are nightly shipped to various points for use of the colored militia.—A meteor passed over Dayton, Ohio, last week, which had a long brilliant trail and which was accompanied by a rumbling noise and the air filled with a sulphurous smell. At the same hour an enormous one passed over Forest Station, accompanied by a booming noise. Houses were shaken, windows broken and the people aroused.—A fearful steamboat disaster occurred on the Mississippi river, on Thursday of last week, near Neely's Landing, by which the steamer Stonewall was burned to the water's edge. The boat took fire accidentally, and efforts were made to run her on shore but did not succeed. She carried a full list of passengers, and out of 250 on board, but about sixty escaped. Many women and children perished.—There is considerable trouble, it is reported, in Utah, between Brigham Young and his followers, owing to a schism among some of the most influential of the latter. Brigham, however, is as yet master of the situation.—Under a recent ordinance by the city authorities of New Orleans, in regard to light weight in bread, over one hundred bakers and dealers were arrested, in the space of twenty-four hours. The penalties are fine and confiscation.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton has been tendered and accepted the presidency of the Kentucky Central Railroad. According to the *Hebrew National*, of London, there are six millions of Jews in the world, of which number only 260,000 reside in America.—Owing to certain troubles in connection with the celebrated gold ring, the President and Mrs. Grant have ceased all social connection with Mrs. A. R. Corbin, who married Grant's sister and resides in New York. Mrs. Grant had transferred to that gentleman sometime ago, it appears, $12,000, to be used in a New Jersey land speculation, and from that circumstance Fisk and Gould got the impres-

The aegis & intelligencer. (Bel Air, Md.), November 05, 1869, p.2

# THE ÆGIS AND INTELLIGENCER

GEO. Y. MAYNADIER, FREDERICK W. BAKER, } EDITORS.

BEL AIR, MD.

Friday, November 5th, 1869.


The "Ægis" has a more extended circulation among the intelligent farmers and business men of Harford than any other paper in the county. No "Lock Hospital" or other obscene or "Lottery" advertisements will appear in our columns at any price. A large number of our subscribers pay for their paper in advance, and consequently are just the class advertisers desire to reach. The attention of respectable and legitimate advertisers is directed to the above facts.

**To Correspondents.**

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

## THE ELECTION.

The election passed off quietly throughout this county, on Tuesday last, and a very light poll was made—not much over one-half of the registered vote being cast. The result was not difficult to predict, and was in accordance with previous expectation. We think it much to be regretted that so many voters absented themselves from the polls at this particular election. Although the obvious reason for so doing was the assurance of the result being in favor of the Democratic party, still the moral effect of our full strength being recorded as unmistakably opposed to the revolutionary tendencies of the Republican party, would have been something for us in the future. As it is, the returns received so far indicate the election of an entire Democratic representation in the next Legislature, from every county in the State. This may not be entirely certain in regard to one or two counties, although we think it is, but even granting that we lose those, it will not affect, one way or the other, the status of that body.

From New York the returns indicate that the Democratic State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority—leaving the Legislature, as it was previously, Republican. The Democratic majority in the city has fallen off somewhat, but is more than compensated for by their gains in other parts of the State. Horace Greely, the Republican candidate for comptroller, runs 7,000 ahead of his ticket in New York city.

Massachusetts, Illinois and Wisconsin have gone Republican, from all indications. In Alabama, the returns from the city of Mobile show a success for the Democrats. West Virginia, with her mixture of "let up" Republicans and proscriptive Republicans, shows a divided vote. New Jersey has gone Democratic. The elections in all these States were held on last Tuesday.

Upon the result in our own State we have every reason to congratulate ourselves; and as much important business will be before our next legislature, it is well that we shall be represented by men of character and integrity throughout the State.

We presume that some of our newly elected county officers will qualify at an early day, and new official faces will shortly be seen among us, although happily in the persons of very old personal friends. We are sure those whose terms are about to expire will bear with them, wherever may be their future walks in life, the best wishes of their fellow citizens for the able and courteous manner in which their respective duties have ever been discharged.

### Railroad Meeting.

We remind our readers and the public generally that an adjourned meeting of the friends of the Maryland Central Railroad will be held at the Court House, in Bel Air, on Tuesday next, Nov. 9th. This meeting will go far to show us whether our hopes may be any longer centred in this work, for a communication by railroad with the outer world. We presume that our friends of the Edgewood route will take immediate steps, after this meeting, to see to the prospects for that road, and that the initiatory steps will be taken to convene a meeting in its interest. Let us have a railroad at the earliest practicable time, and see that we do not expend our time and energies in meetings only.

## THE NEWS.

A preliminary report on agriculture, from the agricultural bureau, says that on the whole the corn crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, and that the yield will be 1,150,000 bushels.—Great excitement prevails in North Carolina, in regard to the action of Gov. Holden, of that State, who has enrolled a large body of colored militia, which it is reported will be sent against the white people of Orange and Chatham counties. Large numbers of colored persons from the country are anxious to be enlisted. It is said that arms are nightly shipped to various points for use of the colored militia.—A meteor passed over Dayton, Ohio, last week, which had a long brilliant trail and which was accompanied by a rumbling noise and the air filled with a sulphurous smell. At the same hour an enormous one passed over Forest Station, accompanied by a booming noise. 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Thomas Noble, is said to be only one inch taller than Tom Thumb.—Mr. George Peabody was announced to be seriously ill in London last week, but late accounts report him to be recovering.—A Miss Pet McKay, a beautiful young lady of Quincy, Illinois, deliberately drowned herself in the Mississippi river, at that place, on Thursday last. She left a note stating that she did not commit suicide for shame, or love, or anything of that sort, but because "all her friends were enemies," and that "this is a cold, dreary world to live in."—At the Lynchburg fair grounds, Va., on last week, Col. Wm. O. McCorkle, a prominent merchant, was mortally stabbed by Sam Sumpter.—The Janitor of the building No. 63 Liberty street, New York city, with his wife and two children, were suffocated with the smoke by the burning of the same on Friday last.—In England two scholarship of $250 annual value each, have recently been founded for the benefit of females who wish to study for the medical profession.—It appears that the cause of the fire on board the Stonewall, the steamer burnt on the Mississippi river recently, was the carelessness of some deck hands, who were engaged in playing cards with a lighted candle near some hay.—A fire occurred at the Licking county (Ohio) Infirmary last week, and one of the buildings occupied by the insane was entirely destroyed and ten of the inmates perished in the flames.—Hon. Lot M. Morrell has been appointed by Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Fessenden.—Belle Boyd, late of Virginia, and well known during the war from her connection with the Confederate secret service, has been sent to the State insane asylum in California.—All the officers of the Cuban ship of war Hornet, tried at Wilmington, North Carolina, for a violation of the neutrality laws, have been discharged, except seven who gave bail in $500 each for their appearance before the United States District Court, which met on Monday last.—Governor Geary's removals and appointments in Pennsylvania are creating a great deal of dissatisfaction among some classes of the Republicans in that State.—Miss Louisa Muhlbach, whose historical novels have been so widely read throughout this country, has abandoned her intention of making a lecturing tour through the United States, and is about to marry a professor of medicine in the Berlin University.—The irrepressible conflict among the New York brokers, seems still to rage, as witness the following: Mr. Orlando W. Joslyn, a New York broker on Broad street, was arrested on Saturday afternoon last, and arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, on a charge of perjury preferred by J. Fisk, Jr. Joslyn waived an examination and gave bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions. The alleged perjury was the affidavit of Joslyn that his house sold Fisk $435,000 gold, at $1.60, on the memorable 24th September last and which Fisk now denies.—From Spain we learn that the prospects of their again having a king shortly is increasing, as 141 deputies in the Cortes are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa for that position.—In the Tennessee legislature, on Monday last, Mr. White offered a preamble reciting a clause in the Constitution of that State which says that no senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment which is vested in the executive or in the general assembly, &c., and as Henry Cooper, the newly elected U. S. Senator, was a representative from Davidson county, in the Legislature, the same gentleman offered a resolution that his election was illegal and void. Mr. White is understood to be a fast friend of Andrew Johnson, and no doubt the action is taken to attempt to yet secure his election. Nothing has yet been done with the resolution. Andy seems to die hard.—Father Hyacinthe remains in New York, closely watched and besieged by the newspaper reporters, who chronicle such startling events in the history of this great man, as that he arose on Sunday morning, took breakfast, (wonderful!) attended a Catholic Church, and finally went to bed again at ten o'clock at night.—Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, died on Saturday last, at the residence of his son-in-law Judge William M. Merrick, in Howard county, Md. He was formerly a member of Congress and also of the Peace Congress of 1861, and under President Tyler held the position of Post Master General.

**Farmers to be Taxed.**—There is a rumor to the effect that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that for the privilege of selling their own produce, farmers are to be required to pay a license of $10 per annum to the government. We have seen nothing official on the subject, but the above report has attained considerable circulation, and we give it as we heard it.

**The New Eclectic For November.**—This is, according to our judgment, the best number of this publication we have yet seen, and we have received it since it started. "Tennessee's Partner," from the *Overland Monthly*, is a story of a new style of writing, several of the same kind having been published in the *New Eclectic*. They deal with uncouth characters, but there is much of real pathos and humor mingled in these productions and we venture the assertion that when collected and published together, they will become immensely popular. The contents for this month are of varied character and all interesting. Turnbull & Murdoch, Publishers, 54 Lexington St., Baltimore. Price $4 per annum.

**Good Health—A Journal of Physical and Mental Culture.**—The articles in this Journal are so far adapted to general reading as to be comprehended by every one, and so far founded upon scientific principles as to impart much valuable information at the same time. "First Help in Accidents" has been continued for some time, and chapter 6th is contained in this, the November, number, relating to fractures of bones. Many other kindred subjects are treated of, besides a department of purely literary matter of choice selection. Published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin St., Boston, at $2 per annum, or three copies for $5.

# Local Affairs.

**Sales to Take Place.**—All sales of property advertised in *The Ægis*, or for which handbills may be printed at our office, will hereafter be noticed under the above heading. We call attention to the following:

On Tuesday, Nov. 28th, by Charles W. Banks, farming stock, implements, &c. S. R. Gilbert, auctioneer.

On Monday, Nov. 7th, by Carvil Treadway, a variety of stock, farming implements, household furniture, &c. Isaac C. Pyle, auctioneer.

On Thursday, November 11th, by James Maynes, on the farm of Wm. Rodham, Esq., near Fallston, a variety of personal property. J. S. Richardson, auctioneer.

**Premiums Awarded.**—Among the premiums awarded at the Maryland Agricultural Fair, which was held at the Pimlico grounds, near Baltimore, last week, we notice the following to citizens of Harford:

For best native Heifer between one and two years old, to Col. R. McHenry, $10; for second best do., to Col. R. McHenry, $5. For five Pigs, to Samuel Sutton, Esq., $15. For second best Mare "Belle Boyd," to E. J. R. Whitaker, Esq., 2d premium of $25. For second best yoke of Oxen to John Hawsland, Esq., 2d premium (amount not stated). For second best assortment of garden vegetables, to S. & J. Parry, $15.

Col. R. McHenry was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Society for this county.

**The York County Tournament.**—This tournament was held on the farm of Foulk Jones, Esq., near Peach Bottom, on Wednesday last, and was well attended. We regret that we cannot give full particulars, but have received them too late for this week. The following named gentlemen were the successful knights, in the order named:

John Gladden, Knight of Frost.
Frank B. Macatee, Knight of Hope.
Samuel Whiteford, Knight of Leona, and William McCurdy, Knight of Mount Holly.

The following named ladies were crowned Queen and Maids of Honor:

Miss Annie Morgan, Queen of Love and Beauty.
Miss Glenn, 1st Maid of Honor.
Miss Day, 2d Maid of Honor, and Miss Stoddard, 3d Maid of Honor.

**Naval Orders.**—We see that orders have issued at Washington, as follows:

Lieutenant Commander William C. Wise, Lieutenants J. S. Newell and J. K. P. Ragsdale, Masters James H. Dayton and Wm. Watts, Ensign H. R. Ingersoll and Surgeon Newton L. Bates to the Miantonomoh.

Lieut. Ragsdale has been sojourning in this neighborhood, since his leave of absence from a three years' cruise on the Pacific, and has many friends here, who will regret to learn of his departure so soon again, on active service.

**Circuit Court.**—The Circuit Court for Harford county will commence for the November term, on Monday next, 8th inst. Judge Bateman is already here, and it is expected that Judges Grason and Yellott will arrive on the day named. This term is generally one of the most important terms held during the year, for the trial of cases, and as there are large criminal and civil dockets to be disposed of, it may last for several weeks.

**All-Hallow Eve.**—Last Sunday evening was what is known as All-Hallow Eve, a season but little celebrated now, as Burns sang that it used to be, and generally devoted, in late days, in this vicinity, to playing all manner of tricks and practical jokes. The proper observance of it by the boys of this town was made by their abstaining from the usual number of petty depredations, and much to the credit of the place, but little mischief was done.

**Purchase of Land for a Church.**—The congregation of Providence (Meth Prot.) church, we learn, have purchased from Moses Price, Esq., a lot of ground, containing one acre and a quarter, on the road leading from Fallston to the Upper Cross Roads, and about half a mile from the latter place, for $250. It is contemplated to erect a neat and substantial house of worship on this lot, to take the place of the one now occupied by the congregation named.

**Cold Weather.**—The weather in this vicinity last week was severely cold for so early in the season. On several mornings ice was formed over pools of standing water. A day or two since, however, it moderated very considerably and the indications are that we shall have a week or two of the fine weather known as the Indian Summer.

**All-Saints' Day.**—Last Monday was the festival of All-Saints, and was celebrated by proper religious observances, at Saint Ignatius' (Catholic) Church, near the Hickory, in this county. Rev. P. F. O'Connor, the pastor in charge, officiated on the occasion.

**Large Chestnuts.**—Mr. Noble J. Mitchell, residing near this place, sent us some fine specimens of chestnuts last week. One dozen of these chestnuts lying in a row, touching each other sideways, measured thirteen and a half inches.

**Death of Miss Smith.**—This lady, who it will be remembered was brutally outraged, some weeks ago, by a negro named Jim Quinn, near Jarrettsville, in this county, and for which the negro was lynched, we learn died from her injuries in Baltimore last week. She was in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

**Sale of Property.**—John S. Dallam, real estate agent, of this place, recently sold to James McKee, a dwelling, with storehouse attached, and 20 acres of land, located at Mechanicsville, and belonging to Thomas M. Treadway, for $1,900.

**The Next Elections.**—The next elections occur on the 30th instant, in Texas and Mississippi, on adopting the new State constitutions and for officers under them. The total registration in Mississippi is 139,237, of whom 50,176 are white and 80,761 colored. There were 76,016 votes cast at the convention election, of which 63,822 were colored and 69,737 were for the convention. In Texas the vote for the convention last year was 54,308, giving 30,-896 majority in its favor; but several counties are not included in the return.

People are seldom tired of the world until the world is tired of them.

Don't expect much from him who is lavish of promises.

# ELECTION RETURNS FOR HARFORD COUNTY.

## OFFICIAL.

| CANDIDATES: | 1st Dist. | 2d Dist. | 3d Dist. | 4th Dist. | 5th Dist. | 6th Dist. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *For Comptroller of the Treasury:* | | | | | | | |
| Col. Levin Woolford, (Dem.) | 237 | 347 | 425 | 327 | 418 | 171 | 1925 |
| William A. McKellip, (Rep.) | 25 | 115 | 161 | 117 | 213 | 135 | 766 |
| *For the State Senate:* | | | | | | | |
| Col. Wm. B. Stephenson, (Dem.) | 218 | 344 | 417 | 326 | 397 | 170 | 1872 |
| Edward M. Allen, (Rep.) | 26 | 111 | 166 | 114 | 240 | 130 | 787 |
| *For the House of Delegates:* DEMOCRATS. | | | | | | | |
| William Baldwin, | 216 | 344 | 416 | 337 | 411 | 160 | 1884 |
| Joseph M. Streett, | 206 | 342 | 394 | 319 | 403 | 161 | 1825 |
| J. T. C. Hopkins, | 205 | 327 | 409 | 329 | 417 | 163 | 1850 |
| William M. Ady, | 205 | 345 | 380 | 329 | 398 | 156 | 1814 |
| REPUBLICANS. | | | | | | | |
| Dr. John H. Cochran, | 24 | 120 | 158 | 111 | 216 | 160 | 789 |
| Henry S. Harlan, | 24 | 119 | 164 | 114 | 231 | 132 | 784 |
| Cheyney Hoskins, | 22 | 114 | 155 | 110 | 215 | 128 | 744 |
| William Woolsey, | 25 | 117 | 160 | 113 | 218 | 126 | 759 |
| *For Sheriff:* | | | | | | | |
| Robert E. Morgan, (Dem.) | 236 | 343 | 422 | 330 | 419 | 174 | 1924 |
| William A. Heaps, (Rep.) | 23 | 113 | 155 | 114 | 211 | 131 | 747 |
| *For County Commissioners:* DEMOCRATS. | | | | | | | |
| B. F. Hanway, 1st District, | 185 | 342 | 404 | 327 | 413 | 172 | 1843 |
| Wm. B. Michael, 2d " | 232 | 349 | 419 | 328 | 413 | 172 | 1913 |
| John Moores, 3d " | 225 | 342 | 411 | 329 | 412 | 173 | 1892 |
| Thomas Butler, 4th " | 223 | 342 | 427 | 332 | 414 | 173 | 1911 |
| Thomas H. Streett, 5th " | 234 | 339 | 406 | 317 | 381 | 172 | 1849 |
| REPUBLICANS. | | | | | | | |
| James Gilbert, 1st District, | 29 | 114 | 158 | 115 | 218 | 134 | 768 |
| James C. Malcolm, 2d " | 27 | 125 | 159 | 114 | 217 | 132 | 774 |
| Owen Michael, 3d " | 25 | 112 | 153 | 119 | 221 | 133 | 763 |
| Thomas Henderson, 4th " | 22 | 114 | 148 | 107 | 196 | 127 | 714 |
| Jacob Love, 5th " | 24 | 113 | 159 | 115 | 253 | 133 | 797 |
| *For County Surveyor:* | | | | | | | |
| William T. Clark, (Dem.) | 232 | 346 | 434 | 333 | 412 | 175 | 1931 |
| David Pyle, (Rep.) | 24 | 116 | 155 | 112 | 212 | 131 | 750 |
| *For School Commissioners:* | | | | | | | |
| 1st District, Enemor Morrison, (Dem.) | 122 | | | | | | 122 |
| 1st " James Norris, (Ind.) | 144 | | | | | | 144 |
| 2d " Dr. W. W. Virdin, (Dem.) | | 340 | | | | | 340 |
| 2d " George W. Kealy, (Rep.) | | 104 | | | | | 104 |
| 3d " Dr. E. H. Richardson, (Dem.) | | | 416 | | | | 416 |
| 3d " John B. Roe, (Rep.) | | | 147 | | | | 147 |
| 4th " Thomas M. Cathcart, (Dem.) | | | | 330 | | | 330 |
| 4th " J. B. Henderson, (Rep.) | | | | 100 | | | 100 |
| 5th " Dr. Silas Scarborough, (Dem.) | | | | | 414 | | 414 |
| 5th " Samuel H. Matthews, (Rep.) | | | | | 196 | | 196 |
| 6th " B. F. Heath, (Ind.) | | | | | | 84 | 84 |
| 6th " J. T. Prieze, (Rep.) | | | | | | 189 | 189 |

Mr. Samuel G. Scarff, who was nominated by the Republicans for County Commissioner, for the fourth district, but declined to serve, received 56 votes in the county.

**A Prince Among Fools in Canada.**—The eagerness with which a certain class of people seek after anything in any way pertaining to any celebrated individual has been especially noticeable throughout the whole tour of Prince Arthur in Canada. Where he has stopped to dine, the remnants of wine and water have been eagerly drunk up, and in some cases the glasses themselves have even been taken away. One servant gave satisfaction to a much larger number than could otherwise have had a sip, at one railway eating saloon, by changing the glass and refilling it as often as the credulous maidens drained it. When the prince had turned the sod of the new railway, all the ladies in the vicinity of the new earth rushed for it and triumphantly exhibited small bits of the same wrapped in handkerchiefs. Colonel Elphinstone very considerately wears nice new gloves when he travels, and the prince usually wears a pair of soiled lavenders. The two gentlemen also wear hats exactly alike on all occasions. When they take off their hats and leave their gloves, every one thinks that the best gloves must belong to the prince, and the consequence is that Colonel Elphinstone has lost seven right hand gloves! The prince's pocket-handkerchief was snatched from his hand at London and every effort to recover it proved ineffectual, but about a week afterward it was sent to him through some unknown source. The governor-general, too, is a sufferer at the hands of the relic plunderers. He is accustomed to wear a white kersey hat, and during his trip through Ontario he has lost not less than six.—*London (Canada) Journal.*

**The North-German Lloyd.**—The *European Mail's* correspondent at Bremen writing on October 6, says:—You are no doubt aware that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is largely interested in the North-German-Lloyd's line of steamers between Bremen and Baltimore, holding one half of the shares specially issued for the construction of the vessels now running with such success between those two ports. The above mentioned enterprising American Railroad Company has made a fresh proposal to the equally enterprising German Steam Navigation Company, which some people might be disposed to stigmatize as the height of audacity, it being nothing more nor less than to run a new line of steamers between Baltimore and Liverpool on the same terms as the Bremen and Baltimore line, viz., each Company to furnish one half of the capital required, the profit and loss to be for joint account, the steamers to be placed under the German flag, and the management exclusively in the hands of the North German Lloyd. Such a signal manifestation of confidence has created a favorable impression in this city, and it was with a deep feeling of regret that the directors of the North German Lloyd were obliged to decline for the present the tempting offer, not from any fear of the result, or danger from competing with the formidable Cunard and Inman steamers in their own port, but from the necessity of directing all their attention and energy, to the perfect organization of the new line they have undertaken to establish between Bremen and Central America, and which of course requires much forethought and consideration in working out with all its details, so as to have everything arranged for commencing the spirited undertaking with a reasonable chance of success."

**Destructive Fire in Baltimore City.**—Last evening about seven o'clock one of the extensive buildings, known as the Abbott Rolling Mills, situated near Harris's creek, Canton, accidentally caught fire, and before it was extinguished a large portion of the works were destroyed. The fire caught in what is known as the "hot shed," and, though early discovered, the workmen were unable to stop its progress. The buildings front on Hudson street. The main building was three hundred feet long and ninety feet wide, connecting with another building on the east side but recently erected, 200 feet long and 90 wide. On the west side of the main building there was another building one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. All were of heavy frame work, iron braced, and covered with slate. They were especially erected and used for the rolling of railroad iron, and were filled with costly machinery required for that purpose. The cost of the building and machinery was stated to be not less than $300,000—how much the actual loss is, could not be learned last night, nor could the amount of insurance, if any, be ascertained. The loss must be great.—*Balt. Sun.*

Subsequently, it is ascertained that the loss by the above fire will be about $70,000, upon which there is insurance to the amount of $40,000.

An illiterate man, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary: "Also enter me for the best jackass. I am sure of getting the prize."

**A Japanese Novel.**—The *Athenæum* says, the Japanese novelist Kiong to Bakin has finished a new novel which he began nearly forty years ago; but then it is in a hundred and six volumes. The romance readers in Japan will have a "nice book" for long evenings of several long winters.

The Virginia State Fair at Richmond was attended yesterday by about 25,000 persons, chiefly farmers from all parts of the State. The display of blooded stock is represented as having been splendid. Over two hundred pure blooded horses were exhibited on the course. A Philadelphia horse took the $600 prize for the fastest trotting.


## Thanksgiving Supper!

THE ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Bel Air, invite the good people of Harford to a THANKSGIVING SUPPER!

*ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH.*

A Bountiful Table will be spread, and everything done to ensure a pleasant evening to all who may favor them with their presence. A side table will be provided with

**OYSTERS!**

Price of tickets to the supper, 50 cents

*OYSTERS 30 CENTS PER PLATE.*

## Hardware and Carriage TRIMMINGS.

Locks, Hinges, Latches, Coal Hods, Shovels, Rose Axes, Nails, &c., Carriage and Tire Bolts, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, at

CHAS. W. NORRIS & BRO'S.

**J. M. MAYNADIER**
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
EDGEWOOD, P., W. & B. R. R.,
Harford County, Md.

Persons wishing to buy or sell FARMS, HOUSES, LOTS, or Real Property of any description, will please call on or address me at Edgewood.

## NEW Bakery and Confectionery!
IN BEL AIR, MD.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Bel Air and vicinity, that he is now prepared to furnish them daily, with

FRESH BREAD, ROLLS, BISCUIT, CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES, CANDIES, NUTS AND CONFECTIONERY IN GENERAL.

ICED WEDDING CAKES

Made to order at short notice, and handsomely ornamented. Parties supplied with Cakes and Confectionery on the most reasonable terms. Baking for Families done to Order.

AUGUST MARTEN, Bel Air, Md.

**Harford Nurseries.**

20,000 APPLE TREES of different ages. 10,000 Peach " Budded. 5,000 Cherry " "

ALSO OTHER KINDS OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Trees delivered. Orchards planted.
J. TUDOR COOK & CO.,
Glenville P. O., Harford Co., Md.

## Notice to Teachers

THE Board of School Commissioners will meet at their office in Bel Air,

*ON SATURDAY, November 13th, 1869,*

at 10, A. M., for the purpose of EXAMINING TEACHERS.

Applicants for the position of Teacher, and Teachers holding Permits, are required to present themselves for examination.

The board will meet ON SATURDAY, NOV. 20th, 1869, TO AUDIT THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TEACHERS for the Fall Term, ending Nov. 15th, 1869.

Teachers will please to present their reports to the Commissioner of their District, on or before Wednesday, Nov. 17th.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT HENRY, *Sec'y.*

## Fair and Supper.

A FAIR AND SUPPER will be held in the basement of the Grove Presbyterian Church, at Hall's Cross Roads, Nov. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th. Admission free. Tickets for Supper 50 cts. To close with a Sabbath School CONCERT, in the Church, on Friday, Nov. 19th. Admission 25 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Singers from Baltimore will be in attendance.

## Shell Lime FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES,

Delivered by our Boats anywhere on the shores of the Gunpowder and Bush Rivers, at

8¼ CENTS PER BUSHEL,

if applied to at ONCE.

BOWEN & MERCER, Exchange Place, Balto.

All papers in Harford county will please copy and send bill, with copy of adv.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$200 in Gold paid to an Agent with Commission!

# Mark Twain's
NEW BOOK,
"The Innocents Abroad."

With all its humor, and all its vividness, is ready for agents. The whole press of the country is praising it, and every person who has read it is known by his cheerful looks. One agent at Rochester took 78 orders in one day. We have reports like this constantly. We pay the largest commissions and extra premiums as above. Send to us for our explanatory circulars, and sample which is sent free, and judge for yourself. BLISS & CO., Newark, New Jersey.

## Book Agents Wanted,

To Canvass for Mrs. Ellet's new Book, just published in beautiful style, and sold at a low price.

## A NEW NATIONAL WORK,

Now selling in immense numbers in all sections of our land. It is fresh, lively, and sparkling; splendidly illustrated with elegant Steel Portraits. Every lady will want a copy; gentlemen will want it for them. No family can afford to be without it. Agents, particularly ladies, can do better with this book, than with any other extant. Great inducements offered, and agents wanted in every township in the United States.

## Extra Premiums Given

To good energetic men or women, in addition to our regular terms. Send for circulars, with complete information and terms. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR

## PRIEST and NUN.

This most exciting and interesting book, by a popular authoress, is now ready, and those who wish to canvass for it should apply immediately for circular, (with stamp enclosed,) stating territory desired, experience, &c. Agents wanted everywhere for this and other first-class books and engravings, by CRITTENDEN & McKINNEY, 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J. Board and tuition $200 per year. For catalogues address Rev. John H. Brakeley, A. M., Pres't.

$65. FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. $65 pays board, fuel, washing, with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Dec. 9th. Students admitted at any time proportionally. [illegible] A Preliminary will accompany students from Rensselaer Hotel, New York. For catalogue, Address REV. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, New York.

## THE CHURCHMAN.

THE BEST and LARGEST Weekly newspaper, with the largest circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Send FREE for one month for examination, and till Jan. 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. $3 a year in advance. M. H. MALLORY & CO., Hartford Ct.

JUST NOW!

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE LARGE DOUBLE WEEKLY

## NEW YORK OBSERVER,

The oldest and Best Family Newspaper, are offering it to new subscribers on very favorable terms. Sample copies with circulars, sent free to any address. $3.50 per annum. SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

**The Best Type, Cabinets,**
PRESSES AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS,
Made and furnished by
VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., New York.
*Good Second Hand Cylinders for Sale.*

**KNIT--KNIT--KNIT.**

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

"HOW SHALL WE PAINT OUR HOUSES?" By J. W. MASURY. Cl., 220pp., $1.50. Free by mail on receipt of price. MASURY & WHITON, N. Y.

## WATERS' New Scale Pianos.

*With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.* MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.

The best manufactured. Warranted for 6 years. PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—*Prices greatly reduced for Cash.* New 7-octave Pianos $275 and upward. New Cabinet Organs $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments $40 and upward. Monthly installments received. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 to $200 per Month to sell the original and improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. All complete for $15. It will hem, fell, stitch, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner, making the celebrated "Lock Stitch." CAUTION.—Do not buy Machines under the same name as ours from any one except those having certificate of Agency, signed by us, as they are worthless cast-iron Machines. For circulars and terms, address or apply to C. BOWERS & CO., 320 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## COMMON SENSE!!!

WANTED—AGENTS, $250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any Machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! EVERY MAN
**Who has a House to Paint.**
READY-MADE COLORS.

Known as "RAILROAD" Colors. Guaranteed to be more economical, more durable and more convenient than any Paint ever before offered.

A book entitled "Plain talk with Practical Painters," with samples sent free by mail on application.
MASURY & WHITON,
Globe White Lead and Color Works,
111 Fulton St., New York.
Beware of Imitations. Established 1835.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—Wanted, a man in each town and county to manufacture and sell Weather Strips and Rubber Moulding. Patent run out, free to all. From $10 to $25 per day can be made. [illegible] Send your address upon stamped envelope, for full particulars and price list of Materials ready to be put together, to REA BRADSTREET, Box 296, Boston, Mass.

## Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

"HINTS ON HOUSE PAINTING." By J. W. Masury. Cl., 50p., 40c. Free by mail on receipt of price. MASURY & WHITON, N. Y.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent Black or Brown. One Comb sent by mail for $1. For sale by Merchants & Druggists generally. Address Magic Comb Co., Springfield, Mass.

$1140 HOW I MADE IT IN SIX MONTHS. Secret and sample mailed free. A. J. Fullam, N. Y.

$3600 A YEAR guaranteed to Agents. Address J. AHEARN, 5 P. O. Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

$25 A DAY.—33 new articles for Agents. Samples free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR OR DRUGGIST FOR SWEET QUININE—it equals (bitter) Quinine. Manufactured by STEARNS, FARR & CO., Chemists, New York.

**Aromatic Vegetable Soap,**
COLGATE & CO'S TOILET SOAPS
For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. WHITTIER, 9 Wylie St., Pittsburgh, Pa., of Union wide reputation, treats all venereal diseases; also, seminal weakness, impotency, &c., the result of self-abuse. Send 2 stamps for sealed pamphlet, 50 pages. No matter who failed, state case. Consultation free.



COLBURN'S PATENT

## RED JACKET AXE



Is better than our regular shaped Axes for these reasons: *First*—It cuts deeper. *Second*—It don't stick in the wood. *Third*—It does not jar the hand. *Fourth*—No time is wasted in taking the Axe out of the cut. *Fifth*—With the same labor you will do one-third more work than with regular Axes. Red paint has nothing to do with the good qualities of this Axe, for all our Axes are painted red. If your hardware store does not keep our goods we will gladly answer inquiries or fill your orders direct, or give you the name of the nearest dealer who keeps our Axes.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sole owners of Colburn's and Red Jacket Patents.

## Great Distribution
BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $500,000.

**Every Ticket Draws a Prize.**

[illegible] A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of same value. No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is Reliable and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, May 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N. Y. Herald, May 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, June 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, New York.

THIRTY YEARS' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.—A Physiological View of Marriage.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his books treat either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

FOR Ladies Private Circular of 3 most useful and indispensable articles ever invented, address MADAM DUVAL, P. O. Box 5929, N. Y. City.

WORDS OF WISDOM for Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth & Early Manhood, with Self-help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Phila. Pa.

CANCERS CURED without pain, use of the knife or caustic burning. Circulars sent free. Address DR. MARIANNO, 235 North 12th St., Phila.

## CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

We have received an assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, call and see them.

CHAS. W. NORRIS & BRO.

## Family Groceries,

of the best quality and at the lowest rates.

Farina, Corn Starch and Chocolate, Dried Fruits, Candles, Soap, Blacking, Blue and Starch, Bacon, Lard, Fish, Salt, Smoking, Chewing Tobacco and Segars.

A new and full stock of CHINA, QUEENSWARE, Glass Ware, Yellow Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Tin Ware, Looking Glasses, Rope, Twine and Baskets.

A full assortment of **Drugs, Paints, Oils,** Window Glass of all sizes, Brushes and Brooms,

A large stock of **CONFECTIONERY.**

French and Common Candies, Canned Fruits, Lobster, Sardines and Oysters, Catsup, Worcester and Celery Sauces, Fresh Salad Oil, Macaroni, French mustard and Pickles, Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Oranges, Lemons, &c. Shakers' and Johnson, Robbins & Co's Garden Seeds.

We are determined to keep up our stock, in all its branches, with a full selection, and are constantly adding something new. We will sell at ends at LOW CITY RATES.

OUR MOTTO:

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Soliciting an examination of our goods and prices, and pledging our best efforts to please, we expect a share of the public patronage.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

HERMAN & EWING, Bel Air, Md.

## Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Everything you want in Drugs, Linseed, Lard, Neats-foot, Castor and Machine Oils. WINDOW GLASS every size, at

CHAS. W. NORRIS & BRO'S.

SCOTTEN & KEITH,
FASHIONABLE
## Boot and Shoe Makers,

Shop on Main Street, in Bel Air, over the store of Joseph E. Bateman & Co.

We make all styles of BOOTS and SHOES, for either ladies or gentlemen, in the best manner and at the lowest prices for cash.

## Blankets and Flannels.

Gray Blankets, Carriage Blankets, Red, White and Canton Flannels.

CHAS. W. NORRIS & BRO.

## BOARDING.

Persons from the country, can obtain Permanent or Transient Board, at 358 West Lombard street, above Fremont. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable. Terms moderate.

MRS. WM. R. BISSELL, Formerly of Harford.

**Fall And Winter Fashions.**

MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, BRIDAL VEILS, FLOWERS, FINE JEWELRY, and TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS. DRESS and CLOAK MAKING. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, &c. N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

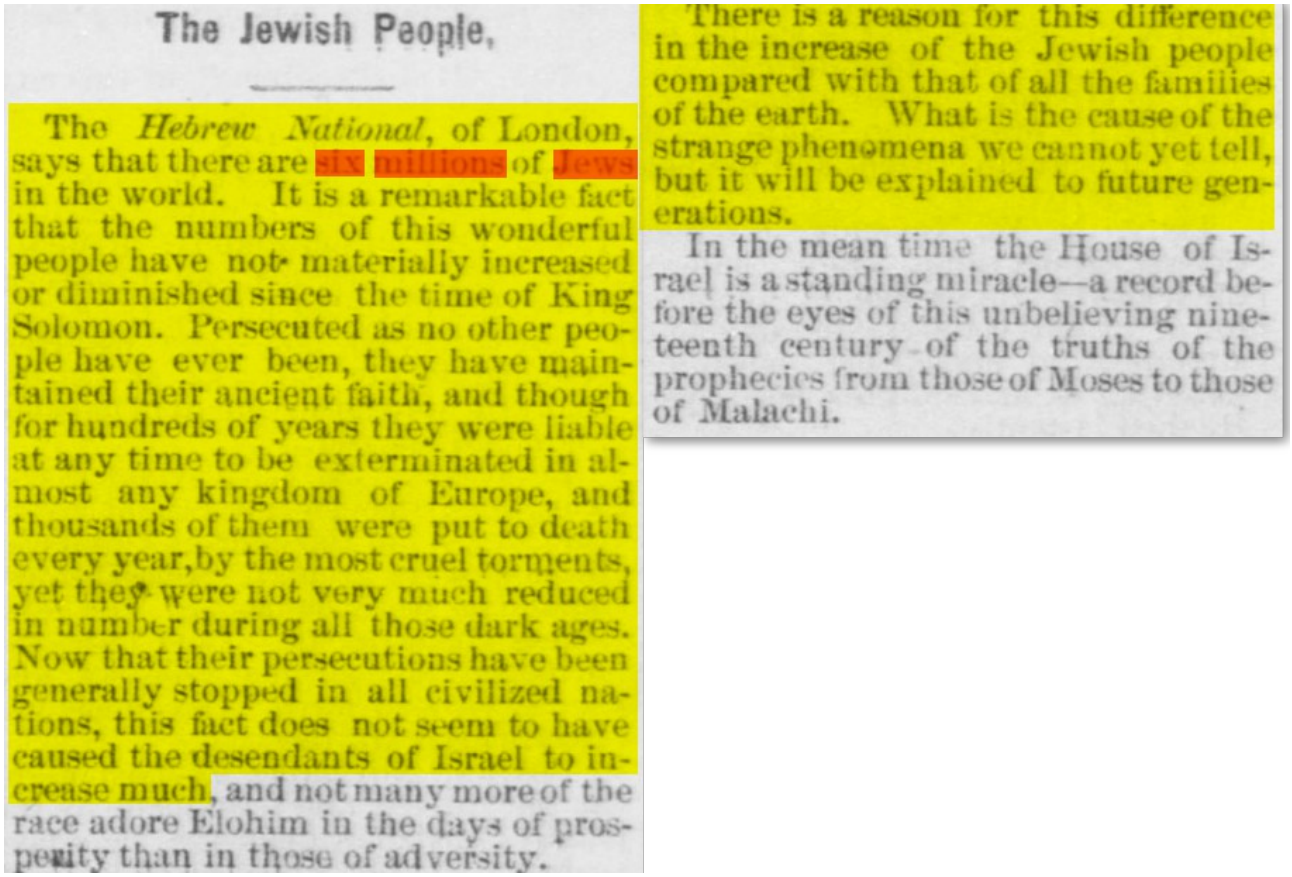

## EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners of Harford county, will meet on the ground

On *TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1869,*

At 10 o'clock, A. M., to determine whether the Public convenience requires the alteration of the Public Road from Mill Green, in the 5th District, to Prospect, commencing at or near Furnace Branch, and running through the lands of P. H. Love, the Heirs of Geo. McCausland and others, so as to intersect the road at or near Luther Martin's stable.

ISAAC SCARBOROUGH.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.
ARCHIBALD HEAPS, Jr.
Examiners.



## The Jewish People.

The *Hebrew National*, of London, says that there are six millions of Jews in the world. It is a remarkable fact that the numbers of this wonderful people have not materially increased or diminished since the time of King Solomon. Persecuted as no other people have ever been, they have maintained their ancient faith, and though for hundreds of years they were liable at any time to be exterminated in almost any kingdom of Europe, and thousands of them were put to death every year, by the most cruel torments, yet they were not very much reduced in number during all those dark ages. Now that their persecutions have been generally stopped in all civilized nations, this fact does not seem to have caused the desendants of Israel to increase much, and not many more of the race adore Elohim in the days of prosperity than in those of adversity.

There is a reason for this difference in the increase of the Jewish people compared with that of all the families of the earth. What is the cause of the strange phenomena we cannot yet tell, but it will be explained to future generations.

In the mean time the House of Israel is a standing miracle—a record before the eyes of this unbelieving nineteenth century of the truths of the prophecies from those of Moses to those of Malachi.

[Memphis daily appeal. (Memphis, Tenn.), November 07, 1869, p.2]

*"El Hebrew National, de Londres, dice que hay seis millones de judíos en el mundo. Es un hecho remarcable que los números de esta maravillosa gente no han aumentado o disminuido materialmente desde los tiempos del Rey Salomón. Perseguidos como ninguna otra gente ha sid, ellos han mantenido su antigua fe, y aunque por cientos de años ellos tendían a ser exterminados en cualquier tiempo y en casi cualquier reino de Europa, y miles de ellos eran asesinados cada año, por los más curlese tormentos, incluso [así] ellos no fueron precisamente reducidos en número durante todas aquellas épocas oscuras. Ahora que su persecución ha parado generalmente en todas las naciones civilizadas, este hecho no parece haber causado que los descendientes de Israel aumenten mucho,..."*

*"Hay una razón por esta diferencia en el crecimiento de la gente judía comparada con las demás familias de la Tierra. Lo que es la causa de este extraño fenómeno no podemos explicar lo aún, pero será explicado en las futuras generaciones."*

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUNDAY APPEAL

F. A. TYLER, - - - - EDITOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, : : : : NOV. 7, 1869.

## THE MERCHANT'S TAX.

## STEVENSON COTTON CASE.

## REMINISCENCE OF MR. BENTON.

An Incident in Gen. Jackson's Presidential Life—The Deposit Act of 1836.

TO MRS. JENNIE C. BEAUCHAMP

VIRELAI.

UNDER THE THORN TREE.

## Ruskin on War and Women.

## The Morals of Paris.

## The Roman World.

## Orators and Physicians.

## Curiosities of American History.

## Mark Twain as a Pioneer.

## The Jewish People.

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In the mean time the House of Israel is a standing miracle—a record before the eyes of this unbelieving nineteenth century of the truths of the prophecies from those of Moses to those of Malachi.

## Butler Recommended to an Artist.

## FIGHTING THE TIGER.

How the Beast Got Floored by a Texas Ranger.

## The Presbyterian Church.

## Charles O'Conor.

AUCTION.

SPECIAL SALE OF

MILLINERY GOODS, AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, November 8th,

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

Splendid Marble and Slate Mantles.

Peremptory Trade Sale of $20,000 worth of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, November 9th,

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

GREAT FURNITURE SALE

TO THE TRADE.

AT AUCTION,

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD AT AUCTION,

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

Wholesale Auctioneers,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Second and Adams streets.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc., Etc.

EVERY

Tuesday & Thursday Morning,

A. S. ROGERSON, Auctioneer.

BAILEY SPRINGS

Lauderdale County, Ala.

Will be Sold Publicly

On the 15th Day of December,

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

B. Lowenstein & Bros

WE OFFER

This Week

—TO—

Country and City Merchants

AN IMMENSE

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Prints, Domestics,

Jeans, Linseys,

Flannels, Blankets,

Cloaks, Shawls,

Coverlets,

DRESS GOODS

Hosiery,

GLOVES, NOTIONS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Having purchased these Goods during the

RECENT DECLINE,

We are prepared to offer

Unusual Inducements!

Close buyers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

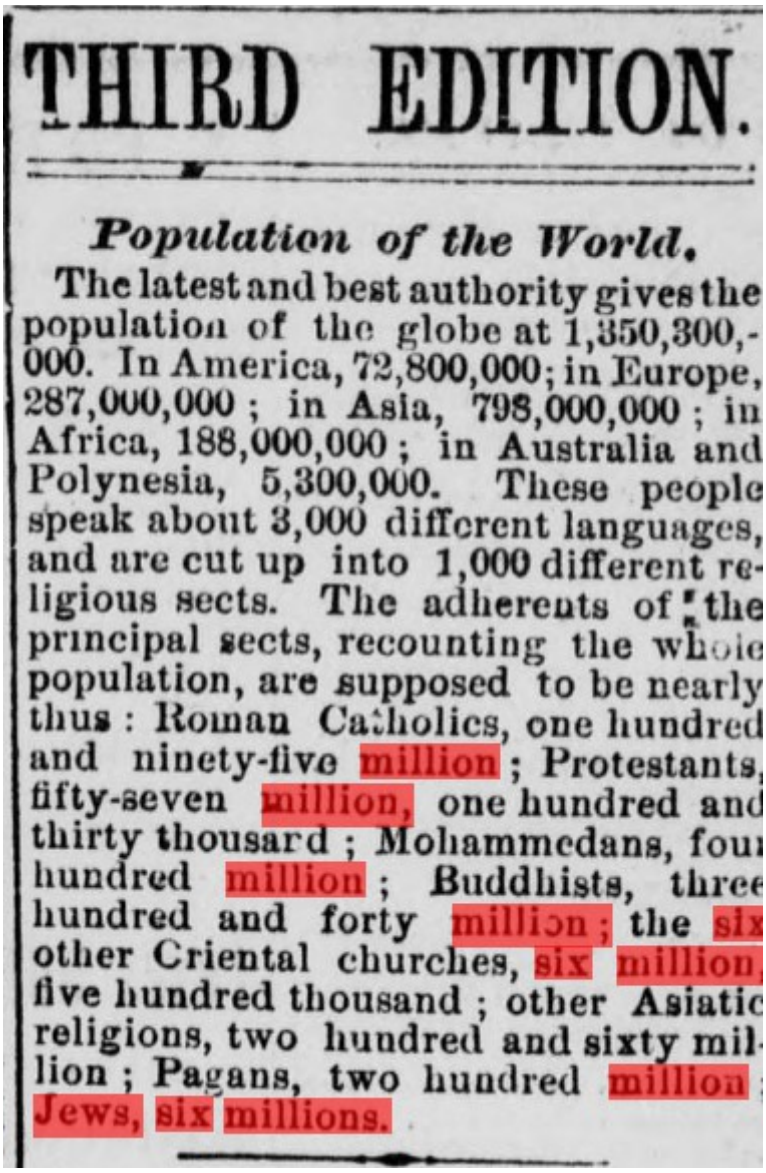
242 & 244 MAIN ST.,

Wholesale Entrance, 244 Main St.

To Cotton Planters & Stock Raisers

NOTICE.

**1875**



# THIRD EDITION.

## *Population of the World.*

The latest and best authority gives the population of the globe at 1,350,300,000. In America, 72,800,000; in Europe, 287,000,000; in Asia, 798,000,000; in Africa, 188,000,000; in Australia and Polynesia, 5,300,000. These people speak about 3,000 different languages, and are cut up into 1,000 different religious sects. The adherents of the principal sects, recounting the whole population, are supposed to be nearly thus: Roman Catholics, one hundred and ninety-five million; Protestants, fifty-seven million, one hundred and thirty thousard; Mohammedans, four hundred million; Buddhists, three hundred and forty million; the six other Criental churches, six million five hundred thousand; other Asiatic religions, two hundred and sixty million; Pagans, two hundred million; Jews, six millions.

[The daily gazette. (Wilmington, Del.), March 31, 1875, p.3]

# RST EDITION

### *The Festive Dance.*

BUFFALO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S
LL—A FINE AND SUCCESSFUL AF-
IR.

e fourth annual reception took place
lo Library Association took place
evening, at Institute Hall, and was
and success. The hall was taste-
decorated with flags and ever-
ns. The stage was surmounted
n arch of evergreens, from which
a banner containing the words,
elcome to our guests." The walls
re hung with choice oil paintings,
s of singing birds and hanging
et of unique design, further en-
ced the scene. The grand march
led by John T. Kelley and Mary
Holland, followed by John Bart-
and Maggie Gorman, Edw. Ham-
and Lizzie Hayes, Thos. Prall and Barba-
a Hensley, Theo. Prall and Barba-
Copp, E. K. Lynch and Tamar Cav-
r, John Dolan and Mary A. Burke,
liam Walker, of Wyoming Assem-
and Mrs. Wilkins, James Margari-
and Rebecca Dougherty, Lemuel
ord and Annie Farraday, John
her and Messick, Mr. Galloway, of
Selby Yacht Club, and Miss Kate,
Clymer, of the Selby, and Miss
lace, John Ryan and Mary Baker,
uel Chadwick and Miss Morrison,
ie Gifford and Ella Massey, Wes-
and Ida Speakman, Thomas Kl-g
Sallie Flanigan, Walter Simmons
Maggie Dolan, E. Dutton, Asa't
ineer, and Mrs. L. G. File, Mr.
er and Miss Sophie Galley and
y o hers, ninety couples in all,
icipating.
he music was furnished by Prof.
hio's full orchestra, and was all
could have been desired. The
nd march was witnessed by many
tators among whom we noticed
Honor, Mayor Bi ns, President
cis, of City Council, Chief Engineer
Call and Assistants, Harry Wheeler
wife, of Detroit, William Sparks,
Columbia, Pa., Selon Andrews, of
Light Acore Service, members of
Selby Yacht Club, of Philadelphia,
the Washington Literary Society,
Chester.
feature of the evening was the
rect dancing of the Lincoln Quad-
e, a dance embracing the newest,
t complex and graceful figures of the
hionrian art. There were three
emissions during the dancing, and
esiments were partaken of during
se "leisure moments."
he managers, who by their unceas-
efforts, contributed to make the
eption a success, were as follows:
Chief Conductors, John T. Kelley;
or Manager, J. Barden; Assistants,
J. Hamilton, T. H. Pratt, R. Cham-
rs; Reception Committee, L. G.
e, S. W. Chadwick, J. H. Ryan, C.
Illigins, J. F. Dolan, E. K. Lynch,
J. Gifford, W. Sparks, S. J. King,
F. Pratt, J. Conner; Secretary, J.
Mullen; Treasurer, P. Wood.
With note-worthy forethought the
nagers call attention to the fact that
ir grand Centennial reception in
76, will far surpass all their preyious
ts.

ROBBERY.—Sunday night, during
e temporary absence of the family
church, the house of Mrs. Elizabeth
Phillips, No. 818 Washington street,
as entered by robbers and two gold
atches and other jewelry valued at
bout $200 stolen. The entry was
ade through the parlor window, the
minals having been forced open with a
atchet, and the glass broken so as to
rn the sash fastening.
The instrument used for this work
as a hatchet belonging to J. R. D.
eeds, which had been left in one of
e new buildings which Mr. S. erected
st year for Wm. T. Westbrook, on
e opposite side of the street. This
ld to an examination of the new
ouses, when it was discovered that
e thieves occupied the upper of the
ree as their head-quarters. Upon
e floor was found several cushions
nd other soft material for bedding.
Parties had been noticed in this house
everal times, but they were not re-
garded with suspicion.

WILMINGTON & READING RAILROAD.
—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:
Announcement is made that the inter-
st coupons of the Wilmington & Read-
ng Railroad Company, due on the 1st
proximo, will not be paid. The mort-
gage is $1,250,000. A prominent bro-
ker of this city, who holds a number
of the coupons of this road, states that
the company offered to pay the inter-
est on the first mortgage, provided the
second mortgage coupon holders would
withdraw their suit, which is now
pending. The coupons of the second
mortgage, were defaulted on the 1st of
January, 1874.

SPLENDID PIANOS.—Prof. F. Becher
is the agent in this city for the sale of
Chas. F. Stieff's First Premium Grand
and Square Piano Fortes, manufactured
at No. 9, North Liberty Street, Balti-
more. These instruments are not sur-
passed for beauty, and finish, and ele-
gance of workmanship, while they ex-
cel all others for sweetness and power
of tone. Prof. Recher can furnish
satisfactory references, as a large num-
ber of pianos from this well established
and reliable manufacturer have been
sold in this city.

LODGERS.—There were 54 lodgers at
the City Hall cells, last night, a very
large number for this time of the year.
Nearly all of them carried bundles of
clothing, and said they were going
down to the fishing shores to try to get
work. Fish ought to be cheap next
week, if there is any virtue in getting
fishermen at low wages.

LICENSE IN CECIL COUNTY.—The
question of license was decided by the
Grand Jury of Cecil county, Md., last
week. That body allowed the issuance
of license to sell intoxicants to twenty-
five houses in the county, which is a
considerable reduction from last year.
In Elkton the number was reduced
from fourteen to seven.

SALE OF MONEY.—Last evening, at
the 108th monthly meeting of Wil-
lington Loan Association, $250 at
4 1-10 and 300 at 9¾. All these sales
were in the first series. The remaining
receipts were devoted to the payment
of withdrawing shareholders.

## *Amusements.*

MR. CHARLES FECHTER AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Fechter was not very warmly greeted last evening, the Opera House was scarcely one-third filled. The audience, however, in the main, was composed of our most fashionable and intelligent people.

Mr. Fechter is certainly a great actor, but not of the nature which the American people delight to witness. He is careful and pains-taking and faithful to exactness in all his delineations, but he lacks the impassioned vigor and earnestness which seems necessary to secure the favor of American audiences. Like Toole, he received very little and very lukewarm applause. His supporting company was very good, including Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Kate Hackett and Miss Julia Mannering, W. E. Sheridan, G. W. Howard, Wallace Grant, Jos. Kennedy and E. P. Wilks.

The play itself, "Rockdale, or Love's Penance," was hardly of a character to amuse or interest the audience. It was heavy, almost sombre in its details, peculiar if not objectionable in portions of the plot, and only redeemable in the faithful portrayal of those two great human passions—love and revenge.

On the whole we scarcely think Mr. Fechter leaves a very favorable impression with our people.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG.

There is nothing second hand about her budget of wrongs and what not. She is acting the part of an escaped dove, spying out dry land for the thousands of poor mortals chained up to the beasts that freight the Mormon ark.—*Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.*

The sale of reserved seats opens, at Boughman, Thomas & Co.'s Book Store, at 9 o'clock, to-morrow, Thursday morning, April 1st.

HELEN HOUGHTON, AS "JANE EYRE."

At the Grand Opera House, Friday evening, Miss Helen Houghton will appear in the charming drama of "Jane Eyre." Miss Houghton is a charming artiste, and her creation of the "queer little governess" is said to be at once quaint and pleasing.

### STRAY WAIFS

Look out for "April fool" to-morrow morning.

Several letters are lying at this office for "C. H. D."

Three drunks comprised this morning's police record.

Shad and herring are becoming and more plentiful.

Cheap rates and good work at the GAZETTE job printing office.

The sale of fine paintings will take place this evening at 816 Market street, (Masonic Temple.)

SPELLING MATCHES have been held frequently in many of our public schools during the last two years. The superintendents is now making arrangements to have them held in all the primary and second grade grammar schools, on Friday afternoons, between 2½ and 3½ o'clock. The names of the pupils who take the honors in these contests will be furnished us by the superintendent, on Saturday, mornings, and we shall take pleasure in publishing them.

PURCHASE OF A SOAP ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. J. A. Wilson & Co.—Jourdan A. Wilson and John Splane—have purchased the Carswell soap establishment, on Third street between Spruce and Church, and will hereafter conduct the soap business there. Mr. Wilson for the past six years has been connected with Moore & Co.'s soap works, and his partner was at the same place for a quarter of a century.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.—W. J. Morrow, the efficient retiring member, will be a candidate for re-election to the School Board from the Fourth Ward. There is not likely to be any opposition to him.

In the Tenth Ward, Joseph C. Taylor is a candidate, the retiring member, Lewis P. Lynch, declining to run again.

SHAD AND HERRING.—Shad and herring are now becoming quite plentiful in our market, the former selling at from 25 to 30 cents each, and the latter at 25 cents per dozen.


**The Heart is a Wonderful Pump,** the valves of which open and shut seventy or eighty times per minute. If an alcoholic stimulant is added to the blood the pump soon works much faster and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All the intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "preservators," "correctives," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and hence all intelligent Christians are thankful that Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an invigorant and alterative without a sting—is everywhere supplanting these proprietary poisons. mh25-4w


## *AMUSEMENTS.*


**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

**On Friday Evening, April 2, 1875.**

The Young and beautiful Artiste

**Miss Helen Houghton,**

Will appear at the Grand Opera House, in the

GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,

**"Jane Eyre,"**

THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD!

She will be supported by the principal members of the Chestnut Street Theatre Company. The performance will be concluded with the Roaring Comedy of the

"STAGE STRUCK BARBER!"

Prices, 35 and 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. The sale of reserved seats will commence at Boughman, Thomas & Co's on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. mar30-4t

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE,**

By Special Invitation,

**Mrs. Ann Eliza Young,**

19TH WIFE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Will deliver her Lecture entitled

**My Life in Bondage,**

At 8 o'clock,

**FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th.**

No lady speaker has so completely won the sympathy, respect and endorsement of the press, pulpit and people of the Union as has this brave woman, the heroine of the day.

THE REBEL OF THE HAREM.

RESERVED SEATS ..... 50 CENTS.

Sale opens at Boughman, Thomas & Co's, 9 o'clock Thursday morning, April 1st. mar27-6t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board for a respectable family at
No. 813 KING STREET.


## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef Steak per pound | 16a25c. |
| " Roast " | 20a30c. |
| " Chips " | 12a20c. |
| " soup and stews, per pound | 8a10c. |
| Mutton " " | 13a16c. |
| " Chops " " | 16a20c. |
| Veal loins, " " | 12a20c. |
| Live chickens per pair | 75a75c. |
| Pork per pound | 14a17c. |
| Sausage per pound | 14a15c. |
| Ham " | 20c. |
| Ham sliced, per pound | 24a25c. |
| Shoulder, " " | 15c. |
| Pitch " " | 17c. |
| Tallow " " | 10c. |
| Lard, " " | 15c. |
| Chickens, per pair | $1 25a2 00 |
| Live chickens per pair | 90a1 25 |
| Turkeys per piece | $1 40a5 00 |
| " per pound | 18a20c. |
| Butter per pound | 35a45c. |
| Honey " | 40c. |
| Eggs per dozen | 28a30c. |
| Potatoes per bushel | $1 00 |
| " per half peck | 18a20c. |
| Sweet potatoes, per half peck | 18a20c. |
| Celery, per bunch | 10a15c. |
| Beans, per quart | 13a20c. |
| Hominy " | 12c. |
| Turnips, per half peck | 10a15c. |
| Parsnips, per bunch | 5c. |
| Salsify, per bunch | 10c. |
| Apple Butter, per pitch | 25c. |
| New onions, per half peck | 25a30c. |
| Cabbage per head | 5a5c. |
| Beets, per bunch | 3a5c. |
| Apples, per half peck | 10a25c. |
| Dried Apples, per pound | 9a12c. |
| Pared " | 25a30c. |
| Dried Peaches " | 12a15c. |
| Cherries " | 5c. |
| Smearenge, per bowl | 5c. |
| Apple Butter, per pitch | 2 c |
| Walnuts, per half peck | 12a15c. |

### FISH MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Halibut, per pound | 25c. |
| Perch, per pound | 15a 25c. |
| White perch per pound | 10c. |
| Stripe " " | 8c. |
| Rock " " | 15c. |
| Flounders " " | 12c. |
| Paddock " " | 8c. |
| Fike " " | 10c. |
| Lake shad " " | 15c. |
| Bass " " | 12c. |
| Salmon " " | 25c. |
| Fresh shad, per piece | 40 a 75c. |
| Fresh herring, per dozen | 45 a 50c |

MILL BURNED.—The mill of Joseph H. Smith, on the West Branch, in Lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Friday—night. The fire was first discovered by a neighbor, who proceeded hastily to inform Mr. Smith, but the fire had made such progress that nothing could be saved. The loss is heavy. The building was a stone and frame structure, with two run of burrs. It contained a considerable quantity of flour, wheat and other grain, a portion of which was grists and wheat of the neighboring farmers on storage. There was an insurance of $2000 on the building and $900 on the contents, in the Chester County Mutual Co. The origin of the fire is unknown, but a supposition exists that the mill was robbed and the burglar dropped sparks from a candle on retiring.

NEW POST-OFFICES.—The Department has established two new post-offices in Coleraine township, Lancaster county, Pa., on the line of the Peach Bottom Railway, as follows: Spruce Grove, James Forsythe postmaster; Kingsbridge, Wm. King postmaster. These offices having a daily mail, will be a great accommodation to the citizens of those neighborhoods.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Free exhibition and auction sale of oil paintings this evening under the Masonic Temple. T. M. Ogle, auctioneer.


Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it more surely*, for it *helps to remove the cause, subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Spasmodic Croup, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.


## *NOTICES.*

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Penn Loan Association will be held on MONDAY evening, April 5th, at 8 o'clock, at which time the annual report will be submitted and officers elected for the ensuing year. The proposed amendment to Article 9th, Section 34 of the By-Laws, will also be acted upon.

Attest: J. E. PIERCE,
mar29-4t Secretary.

OFFICE CITY WATER WORKS,

WILMINGTON, Del., March 29th, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., April 8th, 1875, for twenty (20) loads of sound, merchantable Pig Lead, guaranteed satisfactory to the Department. Please state price per ton (2240 pounds) delivered at the Water Works. Address proposals for lead,

JOSEPH HYDE,
mar30to apr8 Chief Engineer.

OFFICE CITY WATER WORKS,

WILMINGTON, Del., March 29th, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, by April 5th, 1875, for hauling and delivering water pipes within the city, to be placed along the line of such streets and at such times as shall be designated by the Chief Engineer. There will be from 1500 to 2000 tons. Average weight per length (12 feet) of pipe will be about 1200 pounds.

Bidders will please state the price per ton (2240 pounds.) For any further information desired at this office. Address proposals for hauling,

JOSEPH HYDE,
mar30to apr8 Chief Engineer.

NOTICE—CENTRAL LOAN ASSOCIATION—5th series—300 shares of stock for sale at $1 per share, 6 per cent interest is paid to withdrawing members. Persons wishing stock in a first-class Association will please apply to

D. T. HAWKINS, Sec'y,
mar30-10t No. 404 Market street.

NOTICE.—Mechanics Loan Association, 5th series—300 shares of the fifth series of this Association are now for sale, first payment to be made the second Tuesday in May. Apply to W. S. MOORE, Sec'y,
mar30-4t No. 417 French street.

NOTICE—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY of Board of Public Education, Wilmington, Del., March 22d, 1875.

An election for members of the Board of Public Education, of the City of Wilmington, will be held on

SATURDAY, APRIL 3d, 1875,

in each of the Wards of said City.

Polls open at 1 o'clock, p. m., closing at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Seven Voters to be elected, and the places for holding the election are as follows:

First Ward—One member for three years.—Polls, school house in Second Stree near Washington.

Second Ward—One member for 3 years.—Polls, Felton House, at Second and Walnut streets.

Third Ward—One member for 3 years.—Polls, corner of Fifth and Orange streets, at Jacob Heisel's.

Fourth Ward—One member for 3 years, and one member for 1 year. Polls, City Hall, Market street.

Fifth Ward—One member for three years, and one member for one year. Polls, Lafayette Hotel, corner Ninth and Orange streets.

Sixth Ward—One member for three years. Polls, Edward Fenton's, corner Seventh and Walnut streets.

Seventh Ward—One member for three years and one member for two years. Polls at No. 2 School House, Eleventh and Washington streets.

Eighth Ward—One member for three years. Polls at corner of Fourteenth and King Sts.

Ninth Ward—One member for three years. Polls, Old Academy, Vandever Avenue below Market street.

Tenth Ward—One member for three years. Polls, school house No. 25, corner of Elm and Adams streets.

WM. H. CLOWARD,
Secretary Board of Public Education.
mar22-10t

# SECOND EDITION

### Railroaders do not Renounce.

THE REPORT CONTRADICTED—AFFAIRS IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

The information received and published here regarding the strike of the mechanics and working men in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company at Schuylkill Haven, as having renounced the association and resumed work on the railroad, is without foundation.

The president of the branch at that place in reply to inquiries made for the facts, telegraphs denying it, and saying that the branch was still firm, and there had been no renunciation.—The men on other portions of the road still refuse to leave their organization and resume work, for which they have been suspended.

Reports from Shamokin state that the miners who have heretofore refused to join the Miners' and Workingmen's benevolent association, now out on a strike for the 1874 basis, have been induced to join and have quietly done so during the last week and been admitted. Many of the miners have been working at that place regardless of any basis, the prices of mining and labor being arranged between the various individuals and operator.

Fears are now entertained that this state of affairs will last long. In Schuylkille there has been no incendiarism or acts of violence to report, yesterday, though an engine was run off the track on Sunday, night and at Mt. Carmel the freight depot was broken open and a quantity of flour stolen. In several tows the store keepers have refused to trust the miners any longer. *Reading Eagle.*

U. S. COURT.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, the bankruptcy case of John McLear & Son was considered, in the hearing of a rule to show cause why the claim of Amelia F. McLear should not be stricken off. Messrs. Bradford and Bates are counsel for the assignee and Mr. Nields for the respondent.

At noon Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, at which time hearing was resumed. The morning session was occupied by the arguments of counsel.

THE PORT DEPOSIT & COLUMBIA R. R. —As soon as spring opens it is proposed to begin the laying of the track of the Columbia & Port Deposit R. R. The company have 100,000 tons of iron at Columbia; enough of iron to lay fifty-six miles of track.

IN THE FLOWER AND SEED BUSINESS Thos. Y. deNormandie, of this city, is now engaged in the flower and seed business. His nursery is on his Riverview farm, near New Castle, and his office at No. 302 Market street, this city.

THE SPELLING BEE.—Rev. John Wilson, President of Wesleyan Female Seminary, will preside over the spelling Bee, and Stansbury J. Wiley, principal of School No. 1, will give out the words to the spellers. The affair will take place at the Grand Opera House, on Friday evening April 16th.

DROWNED IN A WATER TANK.—On last Sunday evening, Miss Tacy Sullivan, a girl about 14 years old, who lives with her parents at Five Points, about one mile from Edge Hill Station North Pennsylvania Railroad, went to draw water from a tank, near the house, and as she did not return for a considerable time her mother went to look for her, and horrified to find that she had fallen into the tank and was drowned.

NEXT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 5th of April. But this astronomical event will be of little interest to us of this hemisphere. The only good point of observation will be in Siam, and the Siamese King has invited the astronomers of foreign nations to make themselves quite at home in the land of the white elephant.


**Life has few Charms**

for the dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.


## *PUBLIC SALES*


PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber intending to quit milk dairying, will sell at Public sale, without reserve, on his premises, situated in Brandywine Hundred, on the Concord turnpike, near Talleyville, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1875,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.,

The following described personal property, to wit:

Eighteen head of good milch cows some in profit, others coming in pretty soon; 4 two year old heifers; 1 rising four years old, one a stallion sired by Long Island Chief, of good size and cannot be surpassed for style and action

Also, a lot of milk churns and buckets.

Terms at sale.

ELIHU TALLEY.
mar31whit3t

PUBLIC SALE OF
**Fifty Cows.**

Will be sold at Public sale at Harris's Corner 1¼ miles north of New Castle, Delaware, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1875,

Fifty head of fresh cows, springers and feeding cows, selected in Lancaster county, Pa., and Western Reserve, Ohio.

Ninety days credit with approved indorser, given.

No postponement on account of weather. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH GOODLEY.
L. W. Stidham & Son, Auct'r. apr1wt2t


## *WANTS.*


WANTED—A girl to do housework. Apply at 1109 Market street. mar31f

WANTED—A wheelwright, one that thoroughly understands the business. Address with reference,

R. J. WARNER,
St. Augustine, Md.
feb10-tf

WANTED—A FEW MORE MEN TO TRY File & Murphey's Coal, which is the best in the market, considering price and quality. For further information apply to
COR. 20TH and MARKET sts.
feb9-1y Ninth Ward.

WANTED—A cook. Apply at No. 1108 Market street. mar27tf


## *FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL*

WILMINGTON, Del., March 31, 1875.

Latest Stock quotations furnished by Cralce Johnson & Co., S.E. Cor. 6th and Market street, Wilmington, Del., at 1 P. M. to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 115¼ |
| 1881s Coupons | 120¾ |
| 5-20 '62 " | 117½ |
| 5-20 '64 " | 118 |
| 5-20 '65 " | 120 |
| 5-20 '65, New, J. & J | 119¾ |
| 5-20 '67, Coupon | 120 |
| 10 45 " | 114¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119¾ |
| New Series 6's | 119¾ |
| Wil. & Reading, 1st | 51 |

STOCK QUOTATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| old | 115¾ |
| New York C. & Hud | 101 |
| Central | 98¾ |
| Lake Shore | 74¾ |
| North Western | 45¾ |
| " Pref | 65 |
| Rock Island | 108¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 37¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ |
| Western Union | 98¾ |
| L. Pael | 87½ |
| " Pref | 85½ |
| L. & Wabash | 13½ |
| Union Pacific | 57¼ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 60 |
| Penna | 55¾ |
| Reading | 57¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 63¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 80¾ |
| Oil Creek | 40¾ |
| Central Transportation | 44¾ |

LOCAL STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilmington Coal Gas Company | 87 |
| National Bank of Delaware | 100 |
| Union National bank | 38 |
| First National Bank | 115 |
| Farmers' Bank | 40 |
| National Bank Wilm and Brandywine | 60 |
| Delaware State Bonds | 100 |
| Wilmington City Loan | 99 |
| New Castle City Loan | 98 |
| Delaware Railroad, first Mortgage | 99 |
| Delaware Railroad, extension | 93 |
| Wilm and Reading, first Mortgage | 93 |

WILMINGTON, Del March 31, 1875.

Quotations at the Flouring Mills for Flour and Grain—Corrected Daily.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour | $6,00@6 75 |
| Extra Flour | 7.25@ 7.50 |
| Superfine Flour | 5.00@ 6.00 |
| Wheat | 1.25@1 30 |
| Corn | 75c. |

## *SPECIAL NOTICES.*


CANCER

**Scrofula and all Skin Diseases Cured by Dr. Bond's Discovery.**

DR. BOND'S CHEMICAL ANTIDOTES unite with and destroy the virus of Cancer and Skin Affections, but will not affect the healthy part. Patients may visit the City and remain while under treatment at the Penna. Cancer Institute (one of the handsomest marble edifices in the city,) and the finest remedial Institute in the country. Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for Pamphlets and particulars. Address,

**H. T. BOND, M. D.,**
PENNA. CANCER INSTITUTE,
2308 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

feb22-dly

**E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.**

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, convalescents, system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnesia Iron, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you wish energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic?

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of invitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very low price at which we are obliged to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

**No. 259. Tape Worm No. 259.**

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine. Head included, alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also relieved. mar1-dkwim

**Brodie's Miraculous Cure for Corns**

An English remedy of great popularity, for removing corns without pain.

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,
Apothecaries,
Corner Sixth and Market streets.

**Toilet Mirrors.**

A full assortment of all sizes, including double magnifying.

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,
Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

**Fine Nail Scissors**

Curved and straight, Nail Brushes, Hand Brushes, Nail Files, Nail Polishers, etc., for sale by

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,
Corner Sixth and Market streets.

**Prime Vanilla Beans**

sold wholesale and retail by

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,
Corner Sixth and Market streets.

**In the Field Again**

With the finest specimens of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters ever offered in Wilmington, at moderate prices.

WM. H. BABCOCK & CO.,
313 Market street, 4 doors below Fourth.

**Resumption of Specie Payment.**

Wm. H. Babcock & Co., 313 Market street, doors below Fourth, will take *silver* in exchange for Boots and shoes to a limited extent—they don't want too much of it however.

**No Suspension**

In the sale of Boots, Shoes & Gaiters at 313 Market street, 4 doors below Fourth.

WM. H. BABCOCK & CO.

**Food for the Babies**

Children fed on RIDGE'S FOOD will thrive be strong and healthy, and become little models of youthful strength and shiftish beauty. apr2-dlm

**Concentrated Favoring Extracts**

of Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, Bitter Almond, Ginger, Mace, Celery, etc., etc., made and sold wholesale and retail by

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,
Corner Sixth and Market streets.

ALFRED WALTON, Druggist, No. 235 Market street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he keeps on hand all descriptions of medicines, and that a competent person will at all times ready to prescribe for such sick as call at that store, and that no charge is made except the regular price of the medicines, the same price as they would pay anywhere else; but that none is visited at their residences.

BEATTY PIANO!

COMBINES every improvement known
Send stamp for circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. mar18d4 m


# THIRD EDITION.

### *Population of the World,*

The latest and best authority gives the population of the globe at 1,350,000,000. In America, 72,800,000; in Europe, 287,000,000; in Asia, 798,000,000; in Africa, 188,000,000; in Australia and Polynesia, 5,300,000. These people speak about 3,000 different languages, and are cut up into 1,000 different religious sects. The adherents of the principal sects, recounting the whole population, are supposed to be nearly thus: Roman Catholics, one hundred and ninety-five million; Protestants, fifty-seven million, one hundred and thirty thousand; Mohammedans, four hundred million; Buddhists, three hundred and forty millions; the six other Oriental churches, six million, five hundred thousand; other Asiatic religions, two hundred and sixty million; Pagans, two hundred million; Jews, six millions.

### *She Will Hardly Get the Full Amount.*

Some time ago the Indianapolis papers published an item to the effect that Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice, of that city, had received from George Pendleton a legal opinion that she was heir to sixty-eight million dollars worth of property in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. It is possible that there may be some mistake about Mrs. Rice's enormous prospective wealth, for the *Pittsburg Post* of Wednesday alludes to the inheritance as follows: "We would advise Mr. Pendleton, if he has anything to do with such a case, to come here with Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice and have a talk with our county commissioners. They might make some arrangement to transfer the whole county in part pay for the claim."

### *Mexican Raiders.*

In reply to a telegram from General Augur, inquiring about the Mexican raids in Texas, Colonel Potter, commandant at Brownsville, states that he has no knowledge of these raids except by report. He does not doubt, however, that several ranches have been robbed and burned, that several persons have been killed, and that others have been taken captive by gangs from Mexico. He and General Hatch have sent troops to intercept the raiders.


**The Ice Gorge.**

ALL CLEAR AT PORT DEPOSIT—NO FURTHER DANGER.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., March 30th.—There is a slight rise in the river here to-night, but the gorge has entirely past away and the river is clear of ice. No further danger is apprehended, as it is confidently believed by those of the most experience that any rise that may come from above cannot at this late season be accompanied by ice, and a water freshet now will do no damage. In addition to being covered with ice several feet deep, the track and bank of the Baltimore Central Railroad Company are found to be badly damaged. The ties are standing on end for the distance of one hundred yards, and the rails broken and twisted. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company have suspended work on their road for the present, and it will be some time before the two roads connect at the depot again. All trains leave and arrive at the upper and lower ends of town on their regular time.


### *General News.*

P. T. Barnum was nominated for Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, by the Republicans.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, leave Washington this morning for New York. The President will not return to Washington before Saturday.

Senator Cameron's Mexican excursion party reached Atlanta yesterday, and left with ex-Governor Brown and others for New Orleans last night.

The trustees of the "Lick Fund," met at San Francisco, met on Monday, to consult about Lick's revocation. It is said they they are determined not to resign their trust.

The Portuguese Minister at Washington has been informed by his Government that Portugal will require space at the Centennial Exhibition.

James Reese, aged 15, was crushed to death yesterday between the rolls in the Lochiel Rolling Mills, at Harrisburg.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stock is selling at Boston at $56.

An official order, warning trespassers to leave the Black Hills regions, will be issued from General Sheridan's headquarters to-day.

According to the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, the exports for 1874 exceeded the imports by $46,969,497, while during 1873, the exports exceeded the imports by only $192,250.

### *Another Papal Encyclical.*

PARIS, March 30.—The *Univers* publishes a Papal encyclical renewing the excommunication pronounced against the old Catholics of Switzerland, and censuring the authorities for protecting them.

### *WEATHER REPORT.*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, cloudy and warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by light rains during the night.


C. I. BUSH

HAS REMOVED TO

229

MARKET STREET,

A LARGE STOCK OF

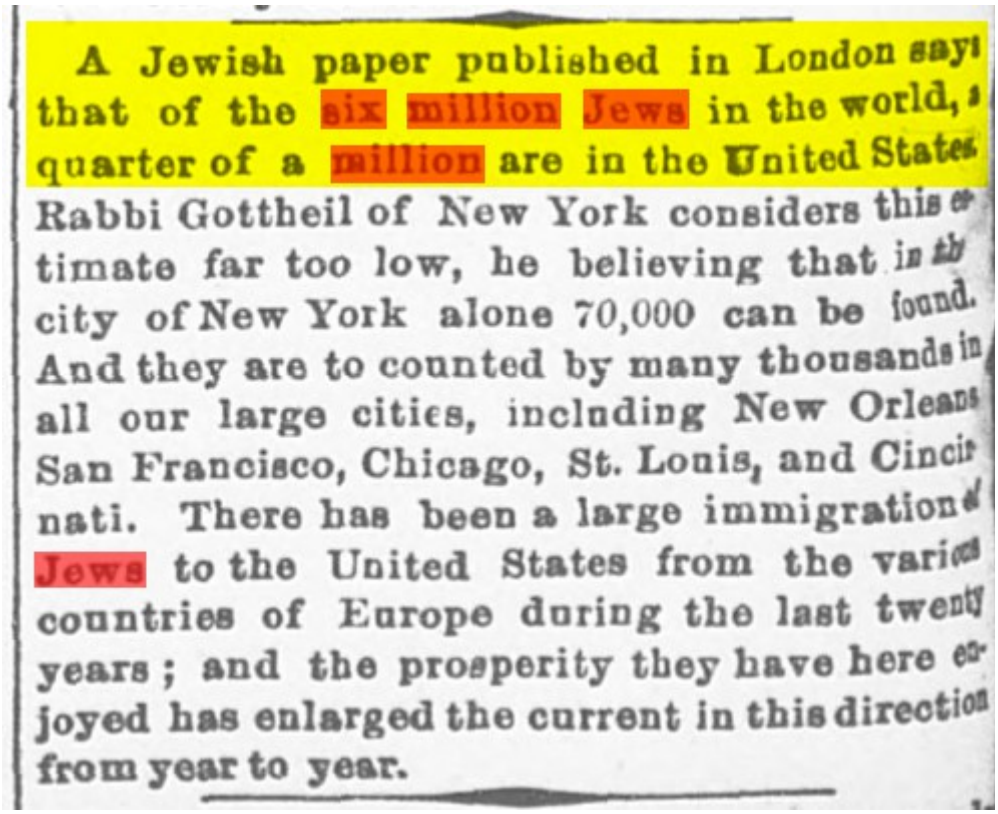
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

Constantly on hand.

Repairing promptly attended to. March 20, 1875.

# 1876

Artículo publicado en el *The morning star and Catholic messenger*:



A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are in the United States. Rabbi Gottheil of New York considers this estimate far too low, he believing that in the city of New York alone 70,000 can be found. And they are to counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from the various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have here enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.

[The morning star and Catholic messenger. (New Orleans [La.]), April 30, 1876, Morning, Page 4]

*"Un diario judío publicado en Londres, dice que de los seis millones de judíos en el mundo, un cuarto de millón se encuentran en los Estados Unidos."*

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876.

### CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

**Sunday**.....April 30—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Catherine of Sienna.
**Monday**.....May 1—SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
**Tuesday**....May 2—St. Athanasius, Bishop and Doctor of the Church.
**Wednesday**..May 3—Finding of the True Cross.
**Thursday**...May 4—St. Monica, Widow.
**Friday**......May 5—St. Pius V, Pope.
**Saturday**...May 6—St. John before the Latin Gate.

St. Joseph's Cadet Total Abstinence Society meets this evening. See advertisement.

We are indebted to Misses M. Scallen and F. Malone, of the Centennial Table at the St. Anthony's Fair, Grunewald Hall, for sundry delicious refreshments.

When the Chaplain of the United States Senate said the opening prayer the other day only three Senators were present; Messrs. White, Kernan and Merrimon.

The ladies of Galveston have just given the first festival of the season in aid of St. Patrick's new church. Quite a handsome amount was realized, though no dancing was allowed and no liquor permitted to be sold.

The Queen of Madagascar is a temperance society unto herself. The Government is compelled by the treaty with France to admit intoxicating drinks, the duty being one-tenth part of what is imported, and payable in spirits. The Queen has this tithe publicly emptied into the sea.

To Our Texas Patrons.—Mr. Thos. P. Currey, representing the Southern publishing and advertising house of J. Curtis Waldo, No. 90 Camp street, New Orleans, on the grounds at the seventh Texas State Fair, is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Star.

To-day at High Mass, 10 o'clock, the Rev. A. McFeeley, O.P., of Louisville, Ky., will preach in the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Third District. Father McFeeley is at present on a visit to his family in this city. The Rev. Father is a native of Louisiana, and is a most eloquent pulpit orator.

Society St. Vincent de Paul.—The General Communion of the members of this Society will take place this morning, at the 7 o'clock Mass, in St. Ann's Church, St. Philip street, between Roman and Prieur streets. The Canal and Claiborne, and the Dumaine street lines of cars pass down near the church. The general meeting will be held in the Morning Star Hall, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The contest for a handsome silk flag between Division No. 1 and 2 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at St. Joseph's Fair, seems, so far, to be in favor of No. 2, but we suppose that during the coming week the friends of No. 1 will make an effort to put that Division in the van. It is but just to suppose that this will be the case, in view of the great interest Father Smith has always taken in the welfare of Division No. 1.

At the Census of 1871, no less than 566,540 persons in England and Wales, and 207,770 in Scotland, returned themselves as born in Ireland, or a total of 774,310 in both countries of Irish birth; while, if we consider the immigration for the previous twenty years, it is entirely below the mark to set down those of Irish blood in Great Britain as considerably over one million.

It is a singular thing that although nine-tenths of the New York musicians are Germans, almost all the principal band-masters are of other nationalities. Grafulla, of the Seventh, is a Spaniard; Downing, of the Ninth, an American; Dodworth, of the Twelfth, an Englishman; Gilmore, of the Twenty-second, an Irishman, and Conterno, of the Twenty-third, an Italian.

Entertainment To-Night.—By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that in St. Theresa's Hall, Erato street, between Camp and Magazine streets, this Sunday night, April 30th, 1876, the St. Louis Literary Association, under the auspices of the Fathew Mathew Rifles, will give a dramatic performance, consisting of olio, song and dance sketches, and a couple of farces. Prof. Hammersley has generously consented to exhibit the Indian club exercise. The entertainment, taken as a whole, promises to be a most enjoyable one. We would advise those who can to attend. The admission has been fixed at fifty cents.

The Martha Washington Tea Party was one of those delightfully entertaining events which only an unusual combination of happy circumstances can produce. In itself a masterpiece of spectacular effect, it was presented before the most crowded and brilliant audience that ever assembled in the Opera House. The charity which prompted the design seemed to pervade the whole affair with a spirit of beauty and harmony, which imparted a tone and character to the occasion that we have never seen excelled. The self-sacrificing performers in the court scene and the minuet were applauded to the echo; the picturesque tableau of Washington crossing the Deleware was an unexpected addition to the programme for which the Continental Guards were cordially thanked and encored; the music by the renowned German Military Band was peculiarly well appreciated, their "Cloud Building" pot pourri being a gem in its way, the decoration of the refreshment tables was a work of art, conceived by Siebrieght's tasteful genius and the evident fascination of the audience was, by itself, at once the triumph and adequate reward of the noble efforts put forth by some of our best and loveliest ladies in aid of the most helpless, hapless, and innocent of the community. The pecuniary result was equal to the artistic and social success, and it was never more needed or deserved.

Unavoidable circumstances prevent us from publishing the details of this elegant affair, but we shall probably present in our next issue a record for the "perpetual memory of the thing."

## The Pursuit of the Dollar.

The *Galaxy* for May has an entertaining article under the above caption, in the course of which some pretty sound sentiments are enunciated and some pretty hard raps given. It commences by deploring the *admiration* for rich men which is so common in America. To be rich is the crown of virtue. The self-made man is biographied and engraved in rampant journalism. The self-made man always turns out to be a *rich* man. And he made his own money; therefore he made himself. His likeness is struck off by millions in the illustrated papers and sent by mail to be worshipped by American youth, as graven images. The rising generation is expected to look with solemnest veneration, if not with religious worship, on the counterfeit presentment of some pug-nosed tallow chandler whose virtuous bank account is discussed in connection with his engraving. The same story, says our author, is always told, of how he commenced with one dollar and multiplied it successfully—perhaps knavishly, perhaps cruelly, but at any rate successfully;—nothing is said of his honor, his honesty, his charity, his patriotism, his magnanimity, his unselfishness; he is rich, that is all—except that he made his money himself. This is the picture.

The *Galaxy* man says that this is demoralizing to the young; that it whets their eagerness for money, dwarfs their appreciation of noble ends and sheds a false halo of respectability over the detestable vice of avarice. We say so too. We believe with the *Galaxy* that the man who has bent all his energies and devoted all the affections of his immortal soul to the acquisition of dollars is a wretch whose depravity should be held up to the inspection of ingenuous youth, as an object, not of reverence, but of detestation.

This worship of wealth, this spirit of money getting, is the essentially American vice, and to it our author traces the astounding financial corruption prevailing in this country. He says:

> In political morality the comparison between ourselves and England and France is not to our advantage. The development of crime, exhibited by Congress and State functionaries during the last few years, would be impossible in the two countries named. The germ would have been eradicated long before it reached the sturdy proportions which it has attained with us, as revealed in Congressional investigations.

But the thieving propensity is by no means confined to office-holders. The *Galaxy* writer says that he lately sat in a church where he was surrounded by rich gentlemen who had the habit of going through bankruptcy. Every time they had performed that ceremony they had become richer under the names of their wives, until finally they really felt no shame in their specialty of swindling. The *Galaxy* thinks the parson ought to have reasoned with them to the effect that their proper place was the penitentiary instead of a cushioned front pew in church, but he neglected to do it.

The writer continues:

> The great moral question of its day was the abolition of slavery, and now it is that of preventing our people from becoming thieves. The public mind is so accustomed to theft that if committed even by the highest functionaries of the State, it does not produce a shock corresponding to the proportions of the crime. It is a dark cloud, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf and from ocean to ocean, blighting in its shadow municipal, State, and Federal governments. No enlightened nation in the world shows the corruption which infests almost every branch of the American Government; its parallel can only be found in the semi-civilization of Mexico.

Riches have built up to themselves in America a caste, an aristocracy. The grand passion, the ruling ambition, of American society being money, the possessors of that desideratum assume airs of superiority and find a social supremacy easily conceded to them by their humbler co-votaries at the shrine of Mammon. Mammon having thus captured the domain of aristocratic distinction, presents it to his worshippers as an additional guerdon for activity in his service, and thus strengthens his empire. Americans love money for itself and they love it for the social rank which it brings.

Avarice is disgusting in itself, but when it assumes aristocratic pretensions it becomes doubly so. Your self-made man looks with immense complacency on himself and sets up his achievements as the standard of fame and merit. If another man has not gotten rich, that's enough; he is nobody. He may have sundry valuable acquirements or native gifts; if he has not coined them into money he is an inferior being. He may be a Shakespeare in dramatic writing, a Burke in oratory, a Byron in poetry, a Raphael in painting, an Angelo in architecture, a Vincent de Paul in charity, a Bayard in chivalrous valor, a Bacon in philosophy, an Augustine in theology, a Francis Xavier in conquering zeal;—for your rich snob he is unworthy of notice, a nonentity.

The *Galaxy* says that Christianity ought to be the most important agent in counteracting the avidity for riches, but that unfortunately it has fallen into the current and floats along with it. It says:

> Indeed, Christianity seems to have fallen into the general movement, as exhibited in the lives of many of its spiritual representatives who are on the lookout for "higher calls," and playing the ecclesiastical comedy of consulting their Maker with much prayer as to whether they shall stay where they are, or go elsewhere for a better salary. When the Divine will is consulted by these prayerful pastors, it is generally pretty well known what the result will be; namely, to go wherever there is the most money to be had. "Entering on a larger field of usefulness" is their way of putting an advance of salary. * * * It is proverbial in the communities where these pastors live, that they take unto themselves more rich wives in proportion to their number than men who belong to any other profession. * * * It is hard to restrain a smile when a wealthy pastor of this class tells his hearers that in order to follow the Lord one's riches must be given to the poor; in other words, he does not mean what he says.

Again:

> Rich men who are known to give are much beset for money by clergymen, both in the pulpit and out of it, in the name of the Lord, and it is to be feared that the sums thus obtained are often used for purposes which are not sanctioned by Him whose name is invoked for them. * * * * To know that many people in the most populous quarters of the cities are sufferings for the want of food and medical treatment, and in the face of this knowledge to give a handsome sum to a fashionable clergyman to build an ostentatious and costly church, indicates a singular idea of Christian duty.

The writer then alludes in a caustic manner to the enormous salaries paid to some fashionable pastors for very inferior spiritual wares, and to the gallantries practiced by the same gentlemen towards the fairer portion of their flocks. Altogether he is dissatisfied with the reformatory power of Christianity as exhibited in America.

The Christianity of this country was almost exclusively Protestantism during those years when our present national character was forming, and to its influence we attribute the money worshiping developments in that character. Protestantism is essentially worldly. It boasts of its riches, its temporal power, its secular splendor as exemplified in certain great Protestant nations. It goes into transports of exultation over the material wealth of Great Britain, the vast political empire which that nation has established, the apex of worldly greatness to which she has struggled since adopting its principles. These worldly aims and achievements are clearly and constantly pressed as most desirable, as even an unanswerable proof of godliness. How then can such Christianity be expected to counteract the love of riches?

The construction of magnificent temples to God cannot be *per se* classed among the proofs of ecclesiastical worship of wealth. The Temple of Solomon has never been equalled in splendor, and was the work of inspired zeal. Of course it is all a question of motive; if the promoter of these grand edifices is moved by true zeal for the glory of God, his work is another Temple of Solomon; if by a spirit of vain glory and pride, it is, so far as he can make it, a monument to Mammon.

The writer in the *Galaxy*, though doubtless a Protestant, does not seem to take an orthodox Protestant view of the godliness of the Dollar. To love thyself as thy neighbor, he says, is above nature, but it is fully within human strength to respect the rights of others, and the probabilities in case of so doing are against getting rich. He evidently does not find wealth to be a presumption of piety, nor poverty a proof of ungodliness.

Neither does money afford, properly speaking, a presumption of happiness. It does not even constitute real wealth. Wealth is of no moment except as a means of enjoyment, and he is, therefore, really the wealthiest who controls the greatest means of enjoyment. A man condemned to live in a desert, though surrounded with gold and diamonds, would not be rich. He who spends his hundred thousand a year, but must work like a slave day and night to make it, is but a slave after all. Such a one has no time to enjoy himself, no time to cultivate his tastes, his powers of enjoyment. Money is but one element of wealth, there are two other elements, the capacity and the leisure to enjoy the uses of the money. If a man has not these, the money is not really his; he is but its keeper. The Italian lazzarone is of en a richer man than the shoddy aristocrat, tortured under the exigences of his new-found state like an Indian in a dandy's full rig.

Philosophically speaking, we ought to learn to reduce the dollar to its proper rank as one of the factors in the sum of temporal enjoyments in this life. The chief of those factors is the culture necessary to enjoy. The material resources are generally amply at command, if people would be satisfied with what God gives them and would devote some of their time to being happy instead of wasting it all in an insane race after money.

## Nominating Conventions.

Who takes an interest in the election of delegates to these conventions? This is a question of some moment when we consider that their nominees, on one side or the other, are nearly always elected. As a general thing, the self-constituted candidate, or the nominee of "many voters" has no chance whatever. From time immemorial a certain class of newspapers has been trying to get up what is called a third party, by which they probably intend to be understood as meaning a party, not of measures, but of men, not of politics, but of personal merits. These virtuous newspapers, which always claim to be independent, are so far from being friends to corruption that they cannot be bought, and never sell themselves body and soul to carpet-baggers and lottery gamblers, and, being thus immaculate, they look with horror on the intrigues and trickery of professional politicians *on both sides*.

Now this third party movement has always hitherto proved to be an utter impossibility. *New* parties have been formed, but none of them ever existed as a third party. If they obtained a footing at all, it was as the successor of one of the two which had previously existed. The notion of permanently maintaining a third party in a Republic has hitherto proved a delusion and a snare. It is impossible in practice, though it looks well in theory, to get a number of public spirited gentlemen to combine in a body pledged to throw their weight, as a balance of power, in favor of either party which shall nominate the best men.

The fact is that by a still less onerous display of public spirit, these unselfish citizens could effect the same object of respectable nominations by acting within their respective parties. If they are public spirited enough to organize effectively as an independent concern, they ought to be willing to take as much trouble to influence the policy of the party in the principles of which they concur. By even less exertion they could easily control party action in the matter of nominations.

But if good citizens are too busy or too genteel or too lazy to attend primary meetings and to take interest in ward politics; if they leave all that to "rats" and "bummers" and unscrupulous intriguers, whom have they to blame if these same intriguers get the nomination for themselves or their confederates and fill our offices with men of doubtful character? Why should our solid men then, when it is too late, grumble, and perhaps, swear, and assert that one party is as corrupt as the other? Any party will be corrupt when its control is left to the worst elements contained within it.

It is true that the Democratic party in this State has, in many instances, not been advantageously represented in office. It has confided its trusts to many persons not entirely above suspicion and who are said to be nearly as easy of access as carpetbaggers to the advances of moneyed men. But it would be very unjust to think this a fair indication of the party material and of the party capacity. It is the unfortunate result of a very culpable supineness on the part of our most respectable Democratic citizens. They have the power absolutely to shape nominations so as to bring credit instead of disgrace upon their party.

At any rate, this is no time for a third party. Mississippi did not get rid of her carpet-bag masters through a third party. On the contrary, such a party would have divided and destroyed that moral power under the influence of which the colored vote was so largely divorced from the baneful control to which it had been for years wedded. In this State, the same long hoped for and anxiously awaited result can only be securely compassed in the same way. To succeed beyond the danger of contestation, we must gain a large colored vote, and that can be done only by presenting a compact front of white voters unbroken by any carping discontent or untimely experiment.

We do not attribute to our independent press any invidious motives in their deprecations of party loyalty and their open penchant for political novelties, but we do think that they would do better to forego their hobby for the present and urge the "solid men" to zealous party organization, if they really favor the *conge* of carpetbaggery.

A Double Marriage.—On Thursday last, in the church of St. John the Baptist, Rev. Father Kenny united in the holy bonds of Matrimony Mr. John McNally and Miss Jane Wark, also Mr. Samuel Perrault and Miss Mary Wark, all of this city, except Mr. Perrault, who is an enterprising young merchant of Natchez, Miss. The two brides were sisters. From childhood up they were the joy of a happy household; two of the most thoughtful and devoted of children—active, accomplished and pious. They excelled in the varied arts of housekeeping. Home was indeed made bright, and mother and father made happy by the sweet words, endearing deeds, and exemplary behavior of their affectionate daughters. Models of perfection in the gracefulness of action and propriety of manner becoming Christian women, these young ladies were ever pointed to as persons whose lives were a source of great edification to others of their age and sex, and whose works and ways were most worthy of imitation.

They lived always together, and loved one another with true sisterly devotion. They sang with one voice, they served with one will, they loved with one heart, and God has willed it that they should go forth together at one and the same hour to be married in the one fold, in the one faith, and with the blessings of the priest of the One God.

Tears of a pathetic sorrow were freely mingled on all sides with those of conjugal joy and congratulatory salutations. So strange is the blendings of the sad and the gay in the human soul! Eugenie de Guerin has sweetly said that we can never expect to be wholly happy in this life because it is not Heaven; nor yet entirely unhappy because it is the way to Heaven.

The blessing of the Church followed the young people to their new homes. "May their ways be the ways of pleasantness and all their paths be peace."

> Their years be full many; their coffers well filled;
> Their joys in full measure from love be distilled;
> May health, as a handmaid, deputed for life,
> Attend with her gifts upon husband and wife.

M.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Study of Masonry. Translated from the French of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.* New York: Sadlier & Co. New Orleans: P. F. Gogarty.

A work prepared by the learned Bishop of Orleans needs no recommendation at our hands, and we have, therefore, only to point at its many claims upon our readers' interest. The scope of the work is to show that Free Masonry is opposed to all Christianity, and works with all the means known to itself, to make its victims lose their faith in God. The author shows from good authority that members of this order openly proclaim that the existence of God is a *hypothesis which cannot be verified*, and that Free Masonry has no business to affirm such an existence.

He also proves the solidarity of all orders of Masons, viz: those of Italy, Germany, England and other nations, and traces its connection with the communistic movement in France. The information of the Bishop is drawn from the public meetings and speeches and printed works of the French and Belgian masons; and it is wonderful to read their own declarations as evidences against them on the score of religion and respect to authority.

One of their many assertions is that "only fools still dream of God or of the immortality of the soul." And another that "Christianity is repudiated by common sense."

Truly, this little volume will convince its readers that Free Masonry is one of the most active and powerful agents of the Evil One in his warfare against the people of God.

*Life of Rev. Mother St Joseph. By L'Abbe Lebeurier. Translated from the French by a Sister of St. Joseph.* New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. New Orleans: P. F. Gogarty.

This life is almost as charming as that of the Cure d'Ars, because of its simplicity, devotion and entire absence of all abstruse speculations on spiritual subjects.

We can follow the steps of Mother St. Joseph and feel that she lived in our time, was like one of us, in troubles and trials of every kind; but because she knew how to suffer for the love of God, and how to bear humiliations in union with her crucified Saviour, and how to live always in the presence of God, and how to find time to do good to the poor—for these reasons the Church may, some day or other, place her name in the calendar of saints, and then we will wonder why with less troubles and crosses and responsibilities and humiliations for our share, we should fall so far short of this beautiful model of Christian souls.

It is said that the Cure d'Ars replied to a request to say Mass for the repose of her soul, that "she did not need it," and these words are high authority, if there can be any authority in matters where the Church has not spoken. However, it pleased us much to learn that Mother St. Joseph had been known and esteemed by this great servant of God, and we assure our readers that her life cannot fail to edify all Catholics whether belonging to the world or the cloister.

*The Speeches and Public Letters of the Liberator. By M. F. Cusack.* Dublin: McGlashan & Gill. New Orleans: C. D. Elder.

This work is in two volumes, large octavo, printed in clear type, handsomely bound, and carrying the stamp of Sister Mary Clare's most wonderful genius; but the publishers made a great oversight in omitting a table of contents. This want of an index makes the work imperfect, and this omission is much to be regretted as the work is very popular and in great demand.

No one can know O'Connell in all his greatness except by viewing him in these works of his heart and pen. Here he stands revealed in the threefold glory of statesman, patriot and Christian, and we find him as wonderful in statesmanship as he was ardent in his patriotism and sincere in his faith.

We wish his letter to Parson Daly, May 22d, 1826, could be read by all Christians, as a proof of his clear logical way of dealing with stupid slanders and ignorant misrepresentations. His rapid but almost exhaustive reason for "the hope that is in me," makes this letter very valuable to Catholics, apart from the great interest of the whole work to Irishmen and true lovers of Ireland. We know O'Connell so well as the great Agitator, Liberator and Emancipator that we would derive a new pleasure in learning from these volumes how great also were his zeal and devotion and championship of Holy Mother Church.

*Perico the Sad, and other Stories.*
*Flaminia, and other Stories.*
*Robert, or the Influence of a Good Mother.* New York: Catholic Publication Society. New Orleans: C. D. Elder.

These are beautiful premium volumes, handsomely bound in blue and gold, printed in good type and containing in each volume fifteen to eighteen interesting stories, culled, we believe, from the pages of the *Catholic World* during the last four or five years.

But while recommending them as premiums, which we do simply because we need something new in that line, we do not wish to detract from their interest as works acceptable to all readers of light literature.

The stories are all good, and a few of them real little gems of taste and genius.

As it is a common thing to hear Catholics regret the want of Catholic literature, we hope these volumes will meet with welcome, and that the Catholic Publication Society will have reason to feel that its very zealous and most creditable labors are not altogether unappreciated by those in whose behalf these volumes have been so carefully prepared.

*The American Catholic Quarterly Review.* Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahoney. San Francisco: M. Flood. New Orleans: C. D. Elder.

We welcome with sincere pleasure the April number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*, a new acquaintance, but one whose present attractions, joined to its January merits, make us feel already towards it as a dear friend.

The first article on "The Actual Condition of the Church," is by the Rev. A. J. Thebaud, S J., and all who have read his late magnificent work on Gentilism will fully understand the treat provided for them by the *Review*. We have never read a sketch so comprehensive and so luminous, so simply written and yet so eloquently expressed—a sketch which goes back to the beginning of Christianity—includes the dark ages, and stretches out over the whole of the present days. It holds up the Church before us as the Great Teacher and the Great Judge, and it is impossible for a sincere mind not to realize the benefits conferred upon mankind in all ages by the Church in this her two-fold character.

"Secular Education in England and the United States," an article by T. W. M. Marshall, L.L D., is one to be read again and again, and each time one discovers new beauties of thought, new charms of expression. We know that the very name of Marshall is synonymous with genius, and we recognize the quality of it in the work before us. We cannot refrain from quoting the last thought in this magnificent essay which possesses a melody of diction in keeping with the grandeur of the theme. Referring to the Church as the great Teacher of Nations, he says:

> The Church will plead for the world to the last with her mighty intercession. She is able to save not only her own, but many who as yet know her not. She will save by teaching them. The world may stop its ears, but the great Mother of all elect souls will not cease to speak. The spirit of God is upon her, and speak she must. Even in this age of Pagan Secularism she will continue to teach; and there is joy in the thought that many a poor captive of the world and the sects will listen in spite of himself, and, while she perseveres in teaching, will consent at last to be taught.

Among the contributors to this number we are struck by the preponderance of the names of laymen. Four out of the seven articles in the book are written by laymen, and this is a very significant and agreeable fact. We need a learned and thoughtful laity as well as an erudite clergy. Even piety in our day requires the complement of talent; for every Catholic has to be a theologian in the sense of giving a reason for the faith that is in him, and, as the witty Daniel O'Connell once observed in a letter to a Protestant parson, "There is no theologian so dangerous to religion as a very pious fool."

Moreover, articles written by men of the world, of society, of the bar, of the field, are received with less suspicion and distrust by our non-Catholic friends than are those written by priests. But we particularly rejoice because both the lay and clerical elements have joined in this labor of love, and both working harmoniously yet independently, cannot fail to accomplish a great good in our day and among our people.

Gen. Gibbon's "Rambles in the Rocky Mountains" is a delightful paper full of the charm of novelty and of the interest of truth. Few of our readers are aware of the gigantic beauties and varied wonders of our far western land, and to them, as well as all our readers, this article will unfold most interesting information.

We have not time to speak critically of the other papers of the *Review*, but we can assure our readers that every article is deserving of careful attention, and although while we read we are possessed of a longing to extend its excellent information to our non-Catholic friends, still by instructing ourselves thoroughly even upon subjects with which we are partially acquainted, we will be able, if the opportunity present itself, to instruct others and thus realize Mr. Marshall's hope so beautifully expressed in the article referred to.

*The Golden Wreath for the Month of May.* "Ave Maria" Press, Notre Dame, Ind. P. F. Gogarty, New Orleans.

This is a neat little book of about 130 pages, consisting of daily considerations on the triple crown of our Blessed Mother's joys, sorrows, and glories, with hymns set to music for May devotions. It was compiled, we presume, either by the Fathers of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame, Ind., or under their direction, though this is not stated, the title page bearing simply the imprint of the "Ave Maria" steam press. From the preface we take the following extracts:

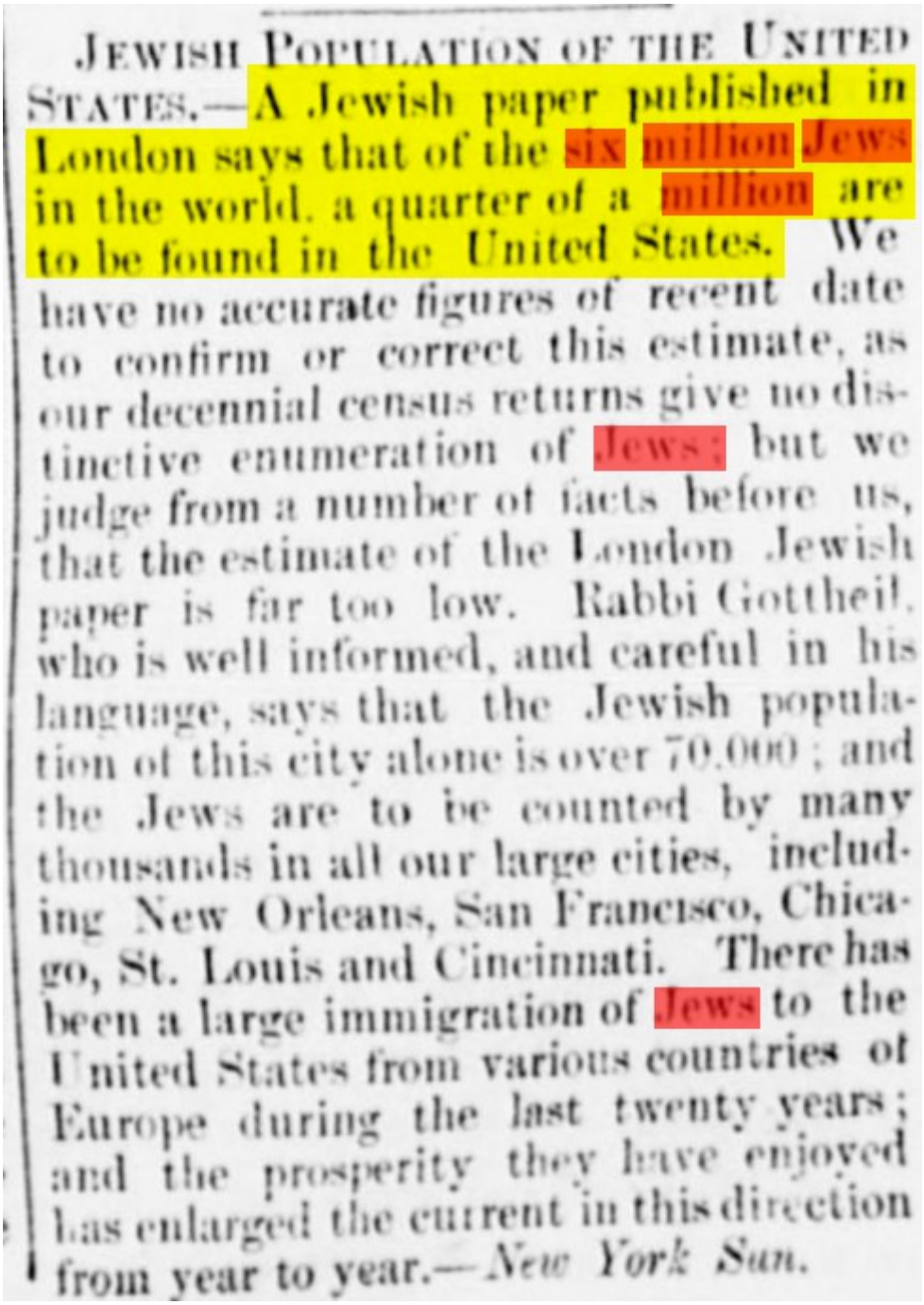
> "To present a new Month of Mary is almost to bring a drop of water to the sea,—and yet, however, much has been written on the subject which is common to all the Months of May, little in reality has been said if compared to what should be said, for it is an abyss: the more is drawn from it, the more evident its inexhaustibility appears, * * * * Our main object is to enlighten the minds and warm the hearts of the clients of Mary; as to the means to obtain our end, we have adopted the simplest and yet the richest we know of, viz, the Rosary, which, by a practice of 31 days, while affording the purest praises of our holy mother may soon become a saving and delightful habit. We therefore invite those who will read our modest little manual to place themselves with us, one and all, at the school of the heavenly teacher—the Archangel Gabriel, to learn from him how to approach our great Queen, how to salute her in his own words: 'Hail! full of grace!' while reciting day after day this sweetest of prayers, in which so many fervent souls the world over will join at the same time, they will daily refresh their minds with the sweet consideration of one of our divine mysteries. Hymns have been composed to suit our object: they have been set to music, comparatively easy, and yet susceptible of great effect if properly executed. At the beginning we have given a beautiful new Litany just received from France."

Negotiations are in progress between the New York fire insurance companies and the executive officers of the State of New Jersey for the transfer of the entire fire insurance capital of New York city to New Jersey. If this arrangement should be consummated, it will throw some $30,000,000 into the tax lists of the New Jersey assessors. Some of the largest life companies have already quietly secured New Jersey charters.

A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are in the United States. Rabbi Gottheil of New York considers this estimate far too low, he believing that in the city of New York alone 70,000 can be found. And they are to counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from the various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have here enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.

For any thing you need in the dry goods line, go to Levy Brothers, 580 Magazine street.

Mismo artículo publicado en el *The home journal:*



JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

*The home journal. (Winchester, Tenn.), May 04, 1876, p.1*

# THE HOME JOURNAL.

VOLUME XV. WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876. NUMBER 8.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

DR. PRIME admits that comparatively a small proportion of clergymen's sons become preachers, but indignantly denies the assertion that "ministers' sons are the worst in the parish." "One prodigal," he says, "from the pastor's own fold makes more talk than ninety-and-nine apostates from the rest of the church."

IT is highly probable that the widow of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed and persecuted beyond measure by beggars of various degrees, even now that Judge Hilton is employed to assist her in disbursing it. If she had retained the whole she could not, during her life, give away more than the merest fraction of the interest of her vast fortune. If she knew on whom to bestow it, and occupied all her time in making small donations, she could not give it all away during her lifetime. Supposing her to be worth $50,000,000, and to disburse only the interest, she could get rid of $10,000 a day, or $1,000 every working hour. In other words, she could perpetually give away $16 a minute for ten hours of every working day and never touch the principal! If resolved to transfer to others the entire fortune, it would take her a year if she counted out $3.50 a second.

THE Disraeli minister in Great Britain must be considered a success in its ability to find avenues for the expenditure of money. It does not propose to adopt the "cheese-paring policy" of Gladstone, by means of which expenditures were so curtailed that a reduction in taxation was possible. Disraeli wants upwards of £78,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an amount larger by several million pounds sterling than was expended in any one year when Gladstone was at the helm of state. With the present sources of revenue there would be a deficiency of nearly £800,000, and this the chancellor of the exchequer proposes to make up and have a surplus of £365,000 by an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax. This tax is made a great source of revenue in England whenever an unusual sum of money is needed. A tax of a penny a pound, though only a little over two-fifths of one per cent. will produce, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, about £1,000,000 per annum. This shows what immense wealth is concentrated in the united kingdom in the hands of the men who have incomes subject to taxation.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, a curious case has been decided in the court of justice at Munich. It has always been the custom to deck the two towers of the cathedral with flags upon occasions of public festivity, and until recently this practice had never given rise to any misunderstanding. Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial eagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan, these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the eleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the municipal council, and the trial lasted several days. The judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as it pleases.

THE San Francisco News Letter describes the newest discovery in natural history, being an insect which has been christened without consulting the scientist—or, as the News Letter calls them, the "bug sharps"—a "man bug." The description is as follows: "The creature has a body of a dark green color, mottled with yellow or orange-colored spots. This is about five inches long by two and a half broad, of a beetle shape, and terminating at the head in a pair of red and very vicious looking eyes and two horny mandibles of a like color and a decidedly snappish appearance. It has no appearance of wings. Its most peculiar feature, however, is a single pair of spidery legs attached to the lower end of its body. These are about twelve or fourteen inches in length and singularly resemble those of a man in regard to the number of joints and the fact that it stands bolt upright on them. The creature stands some foot and a half high, walks with a long, crane-like stride, and is like nothing so much as an immense June bug on stilts. Its only known food is mice, and these, when introduced into the large bird-cage that confines it, it seizes with a sudden dash of its foot or claw and dispatches voraciously." It was found on the island of Iwiwau, some sixty miles south of Steinberger's domain.

MR. BUCKLE states that human nature has changed very little in the last three thousand years, but we do not remember any record of a Roman senator trying to account to his wife for a light deposit of pearl powder on the left shoulder of his toga on the ground that he had been playing chec-

## LATEST NEWS.

**SOUTH AND WEST.**

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold at a time to be hereafter specified.

A new cotton mill will be built in Columbus, Ga., with six hundred looms and twenty thousand spindles. Its capacity will be six thousand bales per year.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided the issue of two million five hundred thousand dollars of state bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to be invalid and unconstitutional.

Capt. Eads informs the jetty company that the depth of water in South Pass varies from fifteen and a half to twenty-eight feet. The former depth is on the shoals, which will have disappeared by the first of May.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Orleans, that he has four thousand men with whom he expects to consummate the revolution begun under his name at Matamoras. He says he will begin at once his advance upon the capital.

The proprietors of the Missouri state lottery have brought suit against the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking $100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

The Nashville life insurance company and the Odd-Fellows' widows' and orphans' life insurance company have both been suspended by the state insurance commissioner. The available assets of the Nashville life were $289,875; liabilities, according to the act of 1875, $918,760. The company proposes reinsuring the policies. The available assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, $298,000. The liabilities are over $400,006.

The New Orleans Times says the break at Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile wide, and the water is flowing through without making a ripple. The loss there is tremendous, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty thousand bales. This levee is the largest protection levee in the state of Louisiana. On the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and Warren counties, and the loss will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

A heated fight is raging in west-bound passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The contest is carried on by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Vandalia lines. The latest reports were that round-trip tickets from Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Fully as heavy reductions are also made to many other prominent western points. The opinion prevails that still lower rates will be offered before the war is over.

The Charleston Courier finds that northern manufacturers of fertilizers have made large shipments to southern ports. These have generally passed into the interior, and, in some instances, were offered at unusually low rates. But the greater part of the shipments are believed to be in the hands of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds that the planters are poor; that the tendency year by year is to rely more and more on small grain, and to make cotton an incident and not the main object of the year's work, and the conclusion is that they who count on a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of fertilizers this season, will surely be disappointed.

**EAST.**

Besides the losses from the unparalleled falling off in immigration, New York has lost one-fourth of its import trade in four years, as the subjoined table will show:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $325,015,000 |
| 1873-4 | 286,160,000 |
| 1874-5 | 279,467,000 |
| 1875-6 | 240,883,000 |

These lost imports were not diverted to other ports, nearly all the other importing cities in this country showing a proportioned loss.

**FOREIGN.**

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop especially is in a very bad condition, and planters are disheartened.

The three European powers have intimated to the porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mahommedan population a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, late president, has fled. President Ramea, and Larquet, the general in command of the government forces, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed that he will take charge of the government.

The Chinese have given up the contest with the Portugese over the possession of the island city of Macao. The dispatch relating to this matter states that the Portugese occupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded them by China for defending the Chinese coast from Japanese pirates.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

The new census of Philadelphia, just taken, shows a population of 817,428.

The direct cable has been repaired and telegraphic communication is restored.

The president has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of president to $25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next.

A championship bicycle race of fifty miles, between D. Stanton, English champion, and W. L. McLellan, American champion, took place at New York Monday night, and resulted in a victory for Stanton, who finished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

The baby farming business, as carried on in Montreal, is attracting considerable attention. The board of health had a meeting and discussed the subject. It was shown that out of seven hundred and nineteen babies received at the Gray Nun hospital last year, only eighty-eight survived.

The Washington authorities are advised that Spain is preparing to send a formidable force to Cuba, which will be composed in large part of troops lately under the command of Don Carlos. The expedition will not leave till fall, to avoid the sickly season and be ready for a decisive campaign before spring and yellow jack return. Our Cuban brethren of the republican persuasion may look for hot times next winter.

The treasury department has purchased two months' supply of silver bullion at the low rates which prevailed a few weeks ago, the average price paid having been about three cents per ounce less than the present market rate. This stock, together with the bullion fund, will, it is believed, be sufficient for coinage until the annual statement at the mints, which will be made in June.

The ocean carrying trade of the country was never, according to the New York Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory condition than at present. The rates of freight in all directions are declared to be unprofitable, and vessels much more frequently come home in debt than with a surplus of freight money, over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than sailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the more remote countries, where good freights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The commerce of the whole world appears to be in a condition bordering upon paralysis.

Treasurer New will issue a circular immediately, warning the country that the substitution of silver for fractional currency will undoubtably lead counterfeiters to put out spurious notes of the denomination of twenty-five and fifty cents. As a number of these counterfeit plates are still in possession of operators in the stuff, the public should be warned that all the old issue extant of the first four series will come to light, and as but few of the genuine notes are to be found in any one locality, the counterfeiters will the better be able to successfully put out their stuff and flood the country with it.

The supreme court of the United States has at length decided the celebrated Osage land case, the decision being in favor of the settlers against the railroad companies. The question involved the title of 960,000 acres of land in Kansas, and was the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication in this country. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least fifteen thousand people, possessing schools, churches and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

The February report of the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that during that month our imports were valued at but $38,528,319, while the exports were valued at $60,893,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were $37,746,477 and the exports $51,766,828. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our favor during that month was nearly $12,000,000 in gold, or, including the foreign exports in the account, fully $13,000,000, rejecting the specie and bullion movements altogether. As compared with the corresponding month of 1875, our exports increased nearly fifteen per cent. in value, while the imports diminished more than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured goods have increased more than other articles.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**SENATE.**

In the senate, on the 17th, there was unusual activity, preparing for the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war. After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, but at half past twelve o'clock legislative business was suspended, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. The secretary was ordered to notify the house that the senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and that seats had been provided for the members. At fifteen minutes to one o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap, with his counsel, entered and proceeded to the table provided for them. The managers of the impeachment and members of the house appeared at one o'clock, when the minutes of the session of the senate as a court of impeachment, held on the 5th inst., were read. The return on the writ served upon the ex-secretary having been read, Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the senate to try Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the senate. Mr. Lord, on the part of the managers, asked that time be allowed them until the 19th instant to consider what replication shall be made to the plea of Belknap, and it was so ordered. Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid P. B. S. Pinchback, late contestant for a seat from Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Pinchback the sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the senate. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The committee on appropriations reported the house deficiency appropriation bill with amendments, including the following: To pay the expenses of transportation, custody, exhibition and return of United States property to be exhibited at the centennial; $15,000 for the interior department, $18,500 for the war department, $14,000 for the treasury department, $21,000 for the Smithsonian institute, $8,000 for the United States commission of food for fishes, and $25,000 for the Black Hills commission. The unfinished business being the bill for the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, it was resumed, and pending the discussion the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman reported favorably on the senate bill to amend the laws relating to legal-tenders of silver coin. He gave notice he would call it up Thursday. The bill reported and recommended for passage by the finance committee, in its full text, is as follows: There shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver coin of the weight of 412 8-10 grains troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar, and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for custom duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not be a legal-tender therefor. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and cancelled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by an existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, to be ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or gold coin, or United States notes. The bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 326 of the revised statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments were agreed to, among them the following: For the payment of mileage to the senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the president, who were not members of the previous congress, $6,336. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, $25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills commission, was agreed to; also the amendment appropriating $73,500 to defray expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the centennial. Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the revised statutes of the United States. Agreed to. After executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 19th, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the chairman laid before that body the message from the president vetoing the act fixing the salary of the president. Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at twenty-five minutes after twelve, and legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial. Mr. Lord sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the house, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned. Mr. Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the house, and until Monday next to answer. Mr. Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the house by the 24th instant, and the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th instant. Agreed to. Legislative business was then resumed, and the house bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the rates of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. Mr. Thurman called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for president and vice-president was passed. He says he did not think the bill which passed the senate could pass the house of representatives, and the result would be no new law on the subject. Mr. Morton spoke at length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said that since the bill had passed the senate a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when it was made public. It was a case where a vice-president was counting for president, being himself a candidate, and counted a false or void return in his own favor. Mr. Thurman said he had seen it stated that this vice-president, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the clerk to count and tear up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the declaration of independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against him. The senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman-Fitch to receive, free from duty, the wedding present from the khedive of Egypt. Passed. After the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up, and Senator Bogy moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar, authorized by the bill to be coined, a legal-tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties; and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of the lawful standard be fixed at fifteen and a half to sixteen. Senator Booth reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4698 of the revised statutes, so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four dollars a month now allowed. Ordered to be placed on the calendar. After executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

**HOUSE.**

In the house, on the 15th, Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into that Mr. Smith, journal clerk of the house, offered to prosecute additional bounty claims for a commission. Mr. Douglas reported a bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's bank. Made special order for Saturday next. Mr. Knott reported back senate bill to provide for the administration of oaths in impeachment trials. Passed. Mr. Hurd reported a resolution in the habeas corpus case of Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ, setting out the causes of detention of Kilbourne, and retain custody of his body and not to produce it before the judge or court without further order of the house. He intimated that the testimony of Kilbourne might implicate high officials, and that all efforts in the direction of investigation would be thwarted if he were taken out of the power of the house. Mr. Lynde offered, on behalf of the minority, a substitute for the resolution, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the house in proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Kilbourne before the court when making such return. Mr. Kasson hoped that the time was long distant when an American citizen whose property or liberty was involved was to find his final court in the house of representatives. Mr. Kelly argued against the resolution offered by Mr. Hurd. He believed that the commitment of Kilbourne was a grave mistake, which no court has made, and which the house would not have made if it had heard Kilbourne through his counsel. Mr. Hoar said this was a question before the house. Was the extent of rights of this house limited by the discretion and by the judgment of a single judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia? If so, then that court has a right to do the same next week to the senate. Mr. Garfield quoted from May's parliamentary law, to the effect that habeas corpus law in binding on all persons whatever, and that it is therefore competent for judges to have before them persons committed by houses of parliament for contempt. Mr. Hurd stated that he had just been informed by the sergeant-at-arms that he had appeared before the judge this morning, and that a hearing of the case had been postponed until next Tuesday. He therefore gave notice that he would call the previous question Monday at three o'clock. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 17th, the debate on the Kilbourne habeas corpus case was interrupted by the house proceeding in a body to the senate to attend the impeachment trial of the late secretary of war. Returning therefrom, discussion was resumed. Mr. Tucker proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the majority of the judiciary committee, directing the sergeant-at-arms to appear by counsel before court and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, or to take such other procedure as he should be advised, to raise the question of legality and propriety of the issue of the writ on the facts stated in petition and by complainant. An acrimonious discussion ensued, and at its close the amendment was tabled—86 to 149. The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a return to the writ and produce Kilbourne, was adopted—165 to 75. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 18th, the report of the election committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson was taken up. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to. The house then took up the Floyd contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finlay, the contestant, is, the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect. Several speeches were made, but no vote was taken. Mr. Scales introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on land, collected from citizens of the late resurrectionary states. At the evening session speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department were made by Culberson, Hooker and Banning. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered communicated to the senate. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the judge into the custody of the marshal. Mr. Whitehouse introduced a bill for retiring the interest bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give a corresponding value in the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The house then resumed consideration of the Florida contested election case. After several speeches, the report was adopted—113 to 83. Mr. J. J. Finlay was declared entitled to the seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The house took up the senate bill to repeal the act making restriction in the distribution of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, confining them the provisions of the homestead law. No action was taken on the bill. The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest.

In the house, on the 20th, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To grant to Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that state; to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Wells reported back the senate amendments to the deficiency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in without being read to the house. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was then taken up, and Mr. Cox made a speech against the bill. Mr. Conger opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the bible. Mr. Mills advocated the bill, in the interest of the white men of the frontier. Mr. Hunton moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted. Mr. Sparks offered an additional section providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of a court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization. Adopted. Without making a final disposition of the bill the house adjourned.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Mr. Disraeli is credited with this reminiscence: I remember that I once asked one of the most sagacious gentlemen who ever sat in this house—Mr. Walter, the father of one of our colleagues now in the house of commons—and who had great knowledge of the press and of public opinion—I asked him, "How do you ascertain what is public opinion?" "Well," he he said, 'the way I ascertain public opinion is this—petitions may be got up and meetings may be got up, or the country may feel a great deal without expressing its opinion either by petitions or by public meetings; but," he said, "there is an infallible test, and that is the post. The way I always know what is the real feeling of the country is the letter-bag." He then had the conduct of one of those powerful journals which it is the fashion now to quote in the house of commons. It was never so when I first entered it. He said: "I receive about one hundred letters a day, perhaps more, when there is anything stirring in the country; and I understand and find out what is public feeling from the post-bag. It is that which tells me what the feeling of the country is, and I know it before petitions or public meetings—they follow it."

NORMAN M'LEOD was once preaching in a district in Ayres, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor: "Did ye ever hear any thing sae gran'? Wasna that a sermon?" but her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it," said tho other, with indignant emphasis, "I wadna ha cared if he had whustled it."

## FAMILY LIKENESS AND VITALITY.

**Their Remarkable Transmission in Certain Royal Families.**

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condes' aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of George III. to be reminded of the British royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered the cabinet Addison said: "Madam, I require no further evidence; your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Compte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly one hundred told Dr. Froissac that during the restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impression to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natual son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety.

Next to family likenesses vitality or duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-two; Nicholas at fifty-nine; and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all countries of Europe families of octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians may be cited. On April 1, 1726, there died in Paris a saddler of Doulevant, in Champagne, more than one hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what was still more remarkable, the youngest was only nine. Jean Golembiewski (the oldest man in the French army, if still alive), who accompanied King Stanislas Loczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother to be one hundred and thirty.

### Reorganizing the United States Army.

The committee on military affairs of the United States' house agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army, it being Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the house. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to.

It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at $40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office.

It provides that sutlers and post-traders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secretary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers, and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually, and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

THE art of being happy lies in the power of abstracting happiness from very common things. If we pitch our expectations high, if we are arrogant in our pretensions, if we will not be happy except when our self-love is gratified, our pride stimulated, our vanity fed, or a fierce excitement kindled, then we shall have but little satisfaction out of this life.

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

RABBITS have so increased in Kentucky that hunting them down has become an absolute necessity.

CHICAGO, ever fertile in novelties, has a new name for the barkeeper. He is now known as the cocktail architect.

MOREOVER, brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with.—*Spurgeon.*

JOHN E. OWENS keeps on acting, he says, "not that I care for the money, but because I just want to see how much of the derned stuff I can scrape together."

SHUN the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies never to be recalled.

THE largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking year.

THE following epitaph is from a tombstone in Indiana:

> Under This sOd our Babie LieS,
> it nether cRies nOr HolErs
> IT LivEd Just twenty 7 DayS,
> And cost us $40.

LOVE has the tendency of pressing together all the lights—all the rays emitted from the beloved object by the burning-glass of fantasy—into one focus, and making of them one radiant sun without any spots.

IT is beacuse gold is rare that gilding has been invented, which, without having its solidity, has all its brilliancy. Thus, to replace the kindness we lack, we have devised politeness, which has all its appearance.

DEATH is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were a punishment without it.

A VERY practical old lady having priced a very comfortable looking antique chair at a store devoted to the sale of old curiosities, remarked, with a flounce, "Good gracious! your old truck costs more than the new."

THE editor of a heathen paper in Bengal says, in an article which will pass for a sort of review of the Scriptures: "If a person studies the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not a book more worthy of being read than the Bible."

COL. NICHOLAS SMITH derives the name "Smith" from Shem; as Shem, Shemit, Shmit, Smith. This recalls Jeremy Cockloft's derivation of "mango" from "Jeremiah King;" as Jeremiah King, Jerry King, Jerkin, gherkin, cucumber, mango.

A MAN may beat down the bitter fruit from an evil tree until he is weary; whilst the root abides in strength and vigor, the beating down of the present fruit will not hinder it from bringing forth more. This is the folly of some men. They set themselves with all earnestness and diligence against the appearing eruptions of lust, but, leaving the principle and root untouched, perhaps unsearched out, they make but little or no progress in this work of mortification.

### Curious Transfers in Stewart's Estate.

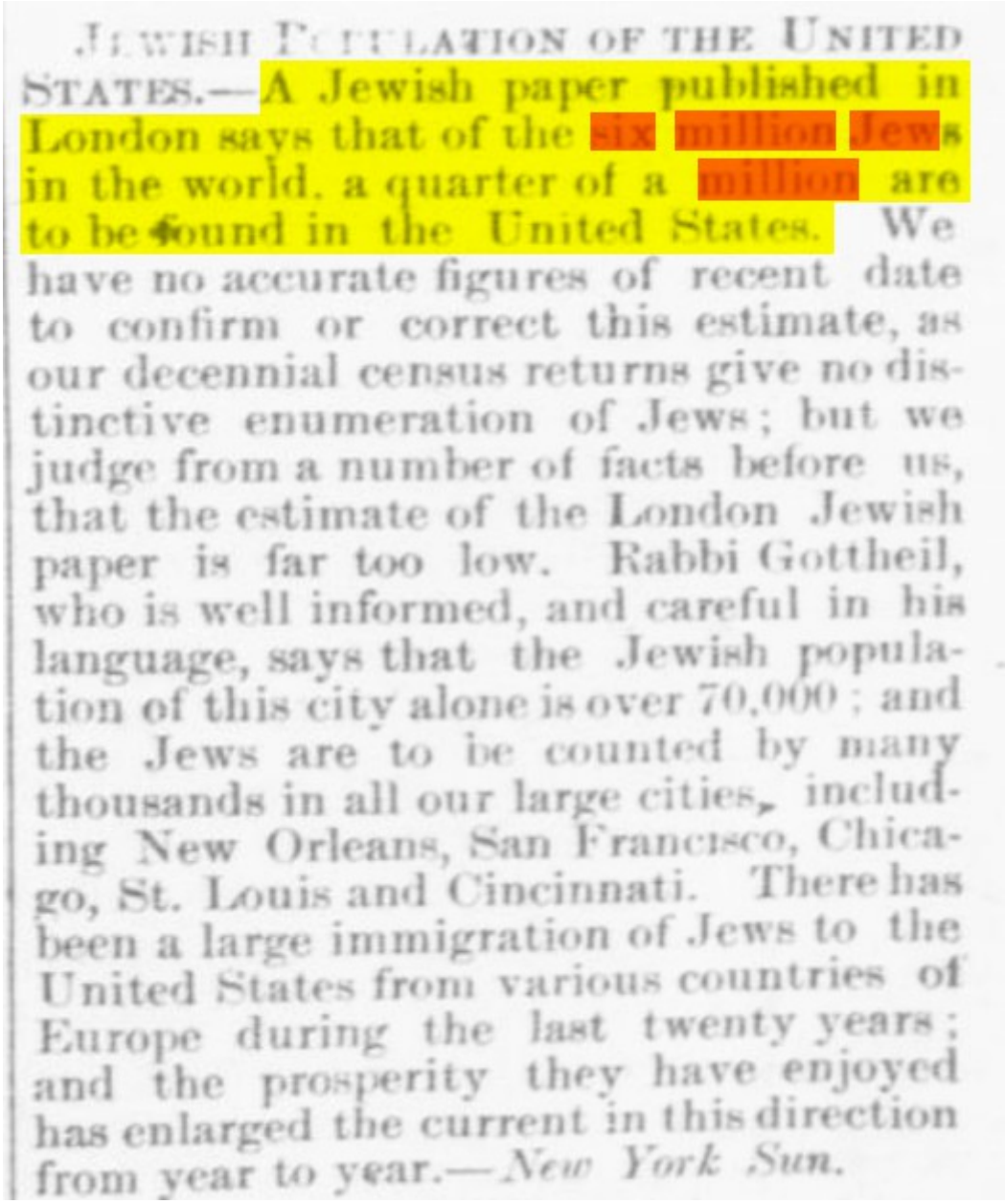
The New York Tribune says: While the late merchant prince still lay robed for the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something lihe twenty-five millions of dollars. On Good Friday, the day after the funeral, his widow sold the entire property, only excepting the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton himself, receiving in payment the million of dollars which the dead man had left the judge for his service "in managing, closing and winding up the partnership business affairs."

This is a rapid succession of important events. The business transactions are of a gigantic magnitude, and, on their face, seem of so extraordinary a nature that it is impossible to accept them as embodying the whole case, or as a possible finality. They are observed by the people of New York with the keen interest of legatees.

For there was given to the public, with the will, and by the authority of the widow and heir, a letter from Mr. Stewart to his wife, renewing his oft repeated declaration of his purpose to provide for various public charities, intimating that he had been engaged in elaborating several plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and had already begun some of them, and in the event of his sudden death, should depend upon his widow in carry them out. He added, that their friend Judge Hilton would give any assistance in his power, and referred her to him for details. There was no intimation that Judge Hilton was to bestow these charities. Mr. Stewart's letter informed his wife thas he must depend upon her to carry out the plans he had devised. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gave to Judge Hilton, in order to secure and reward his interest in this matter, the widow has now, under the judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real estate, to the Judge himself. In other words, the judge seems to have traded his own legacy for the rest of the property.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

La misma noticia publicada el mismo día en el *The Bolivar bulletin:*



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*The Bolivar bulletin. (Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn.), May 04, 1876, p.1*

**The Bulletin.**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ARMISTEAD, HARDIN & CLARK.

**SUBSCRIPTION:**

One Year........................$1 50
Six Months......................1 00
Three Months....................75

*Subscriptions must be paid in advance.*


# BOLIVAR BULLETIN.


VOLUME XI. BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1876. NUMBER 40.



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## TIMELY TOPICS.

DR. PRIME admits that comparatively a small proportion of clergymen's sons become preachers, but indignantly denies the assertion that "ministers' sons are the worst in the parish." "One prodigal," he says, "from the pastor's own fold makes more talk than ninety-and-nine apostates from the rest of the church."

IT is highly probable that the widow of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed and persecuted beyond measure by beggars of various degrees, even now that Judge Hilton is employed to assist her in disbursing it. If she had retained the whole she could not, during her life, give away more than the merest fraction of the interest of her vast fortune. If she knew on whom to bestow it, and occupied all her time in making small donations, she could not give it all away during her lifetime. Supposing her to be worth $50,000,000, and to disburse only the interest, she could get rid of $10,000 a day, or $1,000 every working hour. In other words, she could perpetually give away $16 a minute for ten hours of every working day and never touch the principal! If resolved to transfer to others the entire fortune, it would take her a car if she counted out $3.50 a second.

THE Disraeli minister in Great Britain must be considered a success in its ability to find avenues for the expenditure of money. It does not propose to adopt the "cheese-paring policy" of Gladstone, by means of which expenditures were so curtailed that a reduction in taxation was possible. Disraeli wants upwards of £78,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an amount larger by several million pounds sterling than was expended in any one year when Gladstone was at the helm of state. With the present sources of revenue there would be a deficiency of nearly £800,000, and this the chancellor of the exchequer proposes to make up and have a surplus of £365,000 by an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax. This tax is made a great source of revenue in England whenever an unusual sum of money is needed. A tax of a penny a pound, though only a little over two-fifths of one per cent. will produce, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, about £1,000,000 per annum. This shows what immense wealth is concentrated in the united kingdom in the hands of the men who have incomes subject to taxation.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, a curious case has been decided in the court of justice at Munich. It has always been the custom to deck the two towers of the cathedral with flags upon occasions of public festivity, and until recently this practice had never given rise to any misunderstanding. Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial eagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan, these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the eleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the municipal council, and the trial lasted several days. The judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as it pleases.

THE San Francisco News Letter describes the newest discovery in natural history, being an insect which has been christened without consulting the scientist—or, as the News Letter calls them, the "bug sharps"—a "man bug." The description is as follows: "The creature has a body of a dark green color, mottled with yellow or orange-colored spots. This is about five inches long by two and a half broad, of a beetle shape, and terminating at the head in a pair of red and very vicious looking eyes and two horny mandibles of a like color and a decidedly snappish appearance. It has no appearance of wings. Its most peculiar feature, however, is a single pair of spidery legs attached to the lower end of its body. These are about twelve or fourteen inches in length and singularly resemble those of a man in regard to the number of joints and the fact that it stands bolt upright on them. The creature stands some foot and a half high, walks with a long, crane-like stride, and is like nothing so much as an immense June bug on stilts. Its only known food is mice, and these, when introduced into the large bird-cage that confines it, it seizes with a sudden dash of its foot or claw and dispatches voraciously." It was found on the island of Iwiwau, some sixty miles south of Steinberger's domain.

NORMAN M'LEOD was once preaching in a district in Ayres, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor: "Did ye ever hear any thing sae gran'? Wasna that a sermon?" but her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it," said the other, with indignant emphasis, "I wadna ha cared if he had whustled it."

RABBITS have so increased in Kentucky that hunting them down has become an absolute necessity.

## LATEST NEWS.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold at a time to be hereafter specified.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided the issue of two million five hundred thousand dollars of state bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to be invalid and unconstitutional.

Capt. Eads informs the jetty company that the depth of water in South Pass varies from fifteen and a half to twenty-eight feet. The former depth is on the shoals, which will have disappeared by the first of May.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Orleans, that he has four thousand men with whom he expects to consummate the revolution begun under his name at Matamoras. He says he will begin at once his advance upon the capital.

The proprietors of the Missouri state lottery have brought suit against the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking $100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

The New Orleans Times says the break at Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile wide, and the water is flowing through without making a ripple. The loss there is tremendous, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty thousand bales. This levee is the largest protection levee in the state of Louisiana. On the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and Warren counties, and the loss will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

A heated fight is raging in west-bound passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The contest is carried on by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Vandalia lines. The latest reports were that round-trip tickets from Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Fully as heavy reductions are also made to many other prominent western points. The opinion prevails that still lower rates will be offered before the war is over.

The Charleston Courier finds that northern manufacturers of fertilizers have made large shipments to southern ports. These have generally passed into the interior, and, in some instances, were offered at unusually low rates. But the greater part of the shipments are believed to be in the hands of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds that the planters are poor; that the tendency year by year is to rely more and more on small grain, and to make cotton an incident and not the main object of the year's work, and the conclusion is that they who count on a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of fertilizers this season, will surely be disappointed.

### EAST.

Besides the losses from the unparalleled falling off in immigration, New York has lost one-fourth of its import trade in four years, as the subjoined table will show:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $325,015,000 |
| 1873-4 | 286,160,000 |
| 1874-5 | 279,467,000 |
| 1875-6 | 240,883,000 |

These lost imports were not diverted to other ports, nearly all the other importing cities in this country showing a proportioned loss.

### FOREIGN.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop especially is in a very bad condition, and planters are disheartened.

The three European powers have intimated to the porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mahommedan population a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, late president, has fled. President Ramen, and Larquet, the general in command of the government forces, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed that he will take charge of the government.

The Chinese have given up the contest with the Portugese over the possession of the island city of Macao. The dispatch relating to this matter states that the Portugese occupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded them by China for defending the Chinese coast from Japanese pirates.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The president has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of president to $25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next.

A championship bicycle race of fifty miles, between D. Stanton, English champion, and W. L. McLellan, American champion, took place at New York Monday night, and resulted in a victory for Stanton, who finished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

The ocean carrying trade of the country was never, according to the New York Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory condition than at present. The rates of freight in all directions are declared to be unprofitable, and vessels much more frequently come home in debt than with a surplus of freight money, over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than sailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the more remote countries, where good freights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The commerce of the whole world appears to be in a condition bordering upon paralysis.

Treasurer New will issue a circular immediately, warning the country that the substitution of silver for fractional currency will undoubtably lead counterfeiters to put out spurious notes of the denomination of twenty-five and fifty cents. As a number of these counterfeit plates are still in possession of operators in the stuff, the public should be warned that all the old issue extant of the first four series will come to light, and as but few of the genuine notes are to be found in any one locality, the counterfeiters will the better be able to successfully put out their stuff and flood the country with it.

The supreme court of the United States has at length decided the celebrated Osage land case, the decision being in favor of the settlers against the railroad companies. The question involved the title of 960,000 acres of land in Kansas, and was the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication in this country. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least fifteen thousand people, possessing schools, churches and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

The February report of the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that during that month our imports were valued at but $38,528,319, while the exports were valued at $60,893,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were $37,746,477 and the exports $54,766,828. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our favor during that month was nearly $12,000,000 in gold, or, including the foreign exports in the account, fully $13,000,000, rejecting the specie and bullion movements altogether. As compared with the corresponding month of 1875, our exports increased nearly fifteen per cent. in value, while the imports diminished more than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured goods have increased more than other articles.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

In the senate, on the 17th, there was unusual activity, preparing for the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war. After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, but at half past twelve o'clock legislative business was suspended, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. The secretary was ordered to notify the house that the senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and that seats had been provided for the members. At fifteen minutes to one o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap, with his counsel, entered and proceeded to the table provided for them. The managers of the impeachment and members of the house appeared at one o'clock, when the minutes of the session of the senate as a court of impeachment, held on the 5th inst., were read. The return on the writ served upon the ex-secretary having been read, Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the senate to try Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the senate. Mr. Lord, on the part of the managers, asked that time be allowed them until the 19th instant to consider what replication shall be made to the plea of Belknap, and it was so ordered. Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid P. B. S. Pinchback, late contestant for a seat from Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Pinchback the sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the senate. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The committee on appropriations reported the house deficiency appropriation bill with amendments, including the following: To pay the expenses of transportation, custody, exhibition and return of United States property to be exhibited at the centennial; $15,000 for the interior department, $18,500 for the war department, $14,000 for the treasury department, $21,000 for the Smithsonian institute, $8,000 for the United States commission of food for fishes, and $25,000 for the Black Hills commission. The unfinished business being the bill for the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, it was resumed, and pending the discussion the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman reported favorably on the senate bill to amend the laws relating to legal-tenders of silver coin. He gave notice he would call it up Thursday. The bill reported and recommended for passage by the finance committee, in its full text, is as follows: There shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver coin of the weight of 412 8-10 grains troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof of the same deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar, and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for custom duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not be a legal-tender therefor. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and cancelled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by an existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, to be ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or gold coin, or United States notes. The bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 326 of the revised statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments were agreed to, among them the following: For the payment of mileage to the senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the president, who were not members of the previous congress, $6,336. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, $25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills commission, was agreed to; also the amendment appropriating $73,500 to defray expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the centennial. Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the revised statutes of the United States. Agreed to. After executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 19th, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the chairman laid before that body the message from the president vetoing the act fixing the salary of the president. Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at twenty-five minutes after twelve, and legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial. Mr. Lord sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the house, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned. Mr. Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the house, and until Monday next to answer. Mr. Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the house by the 24th instant, and the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th instant. Agreed to. Legislative business was then resumed, and the house bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the rates of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. Mr. Thurman called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for president and vice-president was passed. He says he did not think the bill which passed the senate could pass the house of representatives, and the result would be no new law on the subject. Mr. Morton spoke at length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said that since the bill had passed the senate a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when it was made public. It was a case where a vice-president was counting for president, being himself a candidate, and counted a false or void return in his own favor. Mr. Thurman said he had seen it stated that this vice-president, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the clerk to count and tear up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the declaration of independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against him. The senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman-Fitch to receive, free from duty, the wedding present from the khedive of Egypt. Passed. After the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up, and Senator Bogy moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar, authorized by the bill to be coined, a legal-tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties; and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of the lawful standard be fixed at fifteen and a half to sixteen. Senator Booth reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4698 of the revised statutes, so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four dollars a month now allowed. Ordered to be placed on the calendar. After executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

### HOUSE.

In the house, on the 17th, the debate on the Kilbourne habeas corpus case was interrupted by the house proceeding in a body to the senate to attend the impeachment trial of the late secretary of war. Returning therefrom, discussion was resumed. Mr. Tucker proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the majority of the judiciary committee, directing the sergeant-at-arms to appear by counsel before court and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, or to take such other procedure as he should be advised, to raise the question of legality and propriety of the issue of the writ on the facts stated in petition and by complainant. An acrimonious discussion ensued, and at its close the amendment was tabled—86 to 149. The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a return to the writ and produce Kilbourne, was adopted—165 to 75. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 18th, the report of the election committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson was taken up. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to. The house then took up the Floyd contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finlay, the contestant, is, the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect. Several speeches were made, but no vote was taken. Mr. Scales introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on land, collected from citizens of the late resurrectionary states. At the evening session speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department were made by Culberson, Hooker and Banning. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered communicated to the senate. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the judge into the custody of the marshal. Mr. Whitehouse introduced a bill for retiring the interest bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give a corresponding value in the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The house then resumed consideration of the Florida contested election case. After several speeches, the report was adopted—113 to 83. Mr. J. J. Finlay was declared entitled to the seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The house took up the senate bill to repeal the act making restriction in the distribution of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, confining them the provisions of the homestead law. No action was taken on the bill. The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest.

In the house, on the 20th, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To grant to Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that state; to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Wells reported back the senate amendments to the deficiency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in without being read to the house. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was then taken up, and Mr. Cox made a speech against the bill. Mr. Conger opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the bible. Mr. Mills advocated the bill, in the interest of the white men of the frontier. Mr. Hunton moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted. Mr. Sparks offered an additional section providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of a court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization. Adopted. Without making a final disposition of the bill the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 21st, Mr. Knott introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases. Referred. It provides that the supreme court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by authority or under orders of either house of congress; that whenever it shall appear by petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by authority of either house of congress, before a state or United States judge or court other than the supreme court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such state or United States judge or court other than the supreme court award a writ of habeas corpus in such cases, the supreme court may award a writ of prohibition, and that if the supreme court shall not be in session at the time, any judge of such court may take such action with the right of appeal to the supreme court. Mr. Burchard reported a bill concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. After a good deal of discussion the bill passed. Consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was resumed. The bill then passed—139 to 94. It provides that after the first of July next the secretary of the war department shall exercise the supervising and appelate powers and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the secretary of the interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the war department; that the commanding officers of the geographical departments shall be ex-officio in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the inspector general of the army shall discharge the duties of inspector of Indian affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, when practicable, as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain churches and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of tribal property. Adjourned.

## FAMILY LIKENESS AND VITALITY.

### Their Remarkable Transmission in Certain Royal Families.

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condes' aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of George III. to be reminded of the British royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered the cabinet Addison said: "Madam, I require no further evidence; your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Compte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly one hundred told Dr. Froissac that during the restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impression to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety.

Next to family likeness vitality or duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-two; Nicholas at fifty-nine; and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all countries of Europe families of octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians may be cited. On April 1, 1726, there died in Paris a saddler of Doulevant, in Champagne, more than one hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what was still more remarkable, the youngest was only nine. Jean Golembiewski (the oldest man in the French army, if still alive), who accompanied King Stanislas Loczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother to be one hundred and thirty.

### Reorganizing the United States Army.

The committee on military affairs of the United States' house agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army, it being Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the house. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to.

It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at $40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office.

It provides that sutlers and post-traders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secretary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers, and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually, and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

LAZINESS travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes him.

### UNCLE JIM'S REVIVAL HYMN.

Sis's rooster's crowed, Ole Mahster's riz,
De sleepin'-time is pas';
Wake up dem lazy Baptists,
Dey's mightily in de grass, grass,
Dey's mightily in de grass.

Ole Mahster's blowed de mornin' horn,
He's blowed a powerful blast;
O Baptis', come, come hoe the corn,
You's mightily in de grass, etc.

De Meth'dis' team's done hitched; O fool,
De day's a-breakin' fas';
Gear up dat lean ole Baptis' mule,
Dey's mightily in de grass, etc.

De workmen's few an' mons'rous slow,
De cotton's sheddin' fas';
Whoop! look, jes' look at de Baptis' row,
Hit's mightily in de grass, etc.

De jaybird squeal to de mockin'-bird: "Stop!
Do n' gimme none o' yo' sass;
Better sing one song for de Baptis' crop,
Dey's mightily in de grass," etc.

An' de ole crow croak: "Do'n' work, no, no;"
But de fiel'-lark say, "Yaas, yaas,
An' I spec' you mighty glad, you debbilish crow,
Dat de Baptists's in de grass," etc.

Lord, thunder us up to de plowin'-match,
Lord, peerten de hoein' fas';
Yes, Lord, hab mussy on de Baptis' patch,
Dey's mightily in de grass, grass,
Dey's mightily in de grass.

## AMERICA'S BIG SHOW.

### A Model of National Wonders—An Exhibition Postoffice.

For some time past Major J. W. Powell, chief of the second division of the "geological survey of the territories," has been engaged in modeling in clay a relief map which he intends to cast in *papier-mache* or plaster of Paris for exhibition at the centennial display at Philadelphia. From the negative cast will be made the map which is to go to Philadelphia, and also such other copies of it as may be needed. Major Powell's excellent map brings together for comparison the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the Yosemite valley, and the Niagara gorge. We at the east are used to thinking of Niagara as the superlative of natural wonders, but a glance at this relief map will forever cure one of any such feeling. The entire gorge occupies on it a space 3½ inches in length by 1 inch in breadth. The Yosemite valley occupies 7½ inches in length by 6 inches in breadth, while the Grand canyon of the Colorado occupies a space of 6 square feet. The scale is one-half an inch to the mile. We find therefore that Niagara gorge is 7 miles in length by 2 miles in width; the Yosemite valley is 15 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth; while the Grand canyon of the Colorado is 144 miles each way. Further, the greatest depth of Niagara gorge is 260 feet; the greatest depth of the Yosemite valley is a little more than 4,000 feet, while the depth of the Grand canyon of the Colorado varies from 4,000 feet to more than 6,000 feet. All these points are presented to the eye at a glance. Their relative sizes are matters of immediate observation, and not of abstruse calculation. This instructive map will be one of the curiosities of our great exhibition. Comparative relief maps of this kind should become popular aids in the teaching of topography.

The United States government building and its contents will form an extremely interesting portion of the centennial exposition. It is situated on Belmont avenue, opposite the women's pavilion. At present the postoffice is the most advanced portion of the government building's interior, and is situated in the southeast corner of the edifice. It is intended to show the complete workings of an American postoffice, and practically illustrate them by affording mail conveniences to the centennial public. The office comprises money-order and registration departments, letter-drops, boxes, etc., and the mail will be collected every hour for all parts of the world. These boxes are distributed throughout the entire grounds and other buildings, and are decidedly ornamental. They bear the picture of a letter sealed and the words "Mail collections hourly" in the English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Russian, and Chinese languages. Boxes will be rented to the general public at the postoffice. Above the space which these occupy is the American shield. Below are eagles' heads upholding a scroll upon which are the words "Centennial branch postoffice," and on either side are designed carrier-doves holding letters in their bills.

The English buildings promise to be among the largest, and in themselves the most interesting, at the exhibition. They compose a group of three buildings, the largest one being intended for the commissioners' offices, while the others are to be used, one as a kitchen, the other for the police force. They are half-timbered structures, their ephemeral character being shown by the filling that is used, which is neither brick nor stone, but simply of laths and plaster. The facade of the large building is occupied by three large gables, which express their construction with all possible frankness, and have that air of picturesqueness which is found in the old half-timbered houses of Chester and other parts of England. The body of the building seems to be all window; for the casements of the rooms and corridors in the two stories are connected, and form an uninterrupted line of windows. The interior is attractively finished, great attention having been paid to the mantelpieces, which are of sculptured hard wood, fireplaces, stairway and furniture. As might be expected, free use has been made of tiles; painted tiles for the fireplace jambs, enameled tiles for the hearths, encaustic tiles for the floors. There are two halls; one a kind of interior porch, the other a larger and more handsomely finished room, having at one end a large black-walnut mantelpiece, and from which the grand stairway ascends to the upper floor. A long corridor opens right and left from this hall, giving access to the various offices of the commissioners. In the upper story there are other offices for the commissioners, and a variety of smaller rooms appropriated to the use of the housekeeper and domestics.

I think the Egyptian is the farthest advanced toward completion of any national display. The entire enclosure is up, finished with the exception of the ornamental paintings. Their goods are all within the inclosure and some of their cases have already been opened. I saw yesterday some specimens of their building stones. The pale cream colored stone peculiar to Egypt is really as fine as marble for building purposes. Each block is beautifully cut and polished and labeled. Their exhibit consists of all the modern arms, many interesting antiquities, papyrus, and carved stones, ancient and modern jewelry, embroideries, inlaid furniture, including two inlaid cabinets the equal of which in point of elegance of design and workmanship does not exist, and specimens of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country. The silk interest will be fully represented, as well as all other industries.

No country, except it be America, can show such abundance of species of agricultural products as Egypt. No country made so good a display as Egypt in the exposition of Vienna, as regards perfection of classification, methodical and tasteful arrangement and elegance and beauty of all articles. Beautiful palm trees made the entire section resemble some fairy grotto where the delicate gossamer robes heavily embroidered with silver, gold and jewels seemed waiting for the fairy's presence alone. The Arab Bedouin's hut seemed cool and inviting enough to have persuaded more than one fair lady to leave the pomps and vanities of the *grande monde* and become an Arab chieftain's (fourth or fifth) wife, while the dreamy quiet and extravagant luxury of the miniature palace with its vision of felicity in the shape of an oriental beauty reclining inside on the satin divans was enough to turn the head of any average man.

His excellency, Brugsch Bey, who was the chief commissioner from Egypt for Vienna, holds also the same position here, and so without doubt the exhibition will be as well arranged as it was at Vienna. Brugsch Bey is the most profound Egyptian scholar in the world, and is the only person who has succeeded in deciphering perfectly all the ancient hieroglyphics, and has made the task of others easy in having written a complete hieroglyphic dictionary. Being so profound a scholar in all that pertains to that land whose buried and forgotten greatness so much exceed our wildest fancy, it is impossible for any other nation to be represented by any one who brings so sincere a desire to raise their country to its proper place in the estimation of all the world.

### Come Just as You Are.

In one of his recent sermons at the Hippodrome in New York, Mr. Moody said: There are a great many men that want to come, and they say, "Wait until I am a better man, and then I will come." I never knew a man to be saved that came to Christ in that way. You can not cleanse yourselves. Every day and hour that you are staying from Christ you are getting worse instead of better. The very act of you staying away is a sin, and so, instead of trying to get better, and get ready to come, just come as you are and be clothed with the garments of salvation. He will clothe you with His own righteousness. I noticed when our war was going on men used to come to enlist, and the man who came with a fine suit of clothes on, and the hod-carrier in his dirty garments, wou'd both have to take off their clothes and put on the uniform of the government. And so when men go into the Kingdom of God they have to put on the livery of Heaven. You need not dress up for Christ, because He will strip you when you come, and put on you the robes of His righteousness. My friends, you can not stand before God in your own righteousness. Come to God as a poor beggar, and He will have mercy upon you. I heard some years ago of an artist who wanted a model for the prodigal. He went to many institutions and prisons, but could not get a man who suited his ideas of the prodigal. One day, however, while walking down the street, he met a poor, miserable tramp, and he suited the artist's eye, so he asked him if he would be willing to sit for his portrait. The tramp said he would, if he would pay him for it. The artist promised, and set a day and hour for him to come. At the appointed time, while the artist was sitting in his studio, the man came in, but he was so well dressed the artist didn't know him, and told him he had no appointment with him. When the beggar told him the circumstances, the artist said: "What have you been doing?" "Why," says the man, "I thought if I was going to sit for my portrait I would get a new suit of clothes." "Ah," said the artist, "you won't do; I wanted you just as you were." So, when you go to Christ go as you are, with all your rags, your filth and your sin, and He will receive you. I don't care how bad you are. He came for that purpose, and there is not a man or a woman in this hall to-day that is so bad that Christ would not have you if you will only come.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Mr. Disraeli is credited with this reminiscence: I remember that I once asked one of the most sagacious gentlemen who ever sat in this house—Mr. Walter, the father of one of our colleagues now in the house of commons—and who had great knowledge of the press and of public opinion—I asked him, "How do you ascertain what is public opinion?" "Well," he said, "the way I ascertain public opinion is this—petitions may be got up and meetings may be got up, or the country may feel a great deal without expressing its opinion either by petitions or by public meetings; but," he said, "there is an infallible test, and that is the post. The way I always know what is the real feeling of the country is the letter-bag." He then had the conduct of one of those powerful journals which it is the fashion now to quote in the house of commons. It was never so when I first entered it. He said: "I receive about one hundred letters a day, perhaps more, when there is anything stirring in the country; and I understand and find out what is public feeling from the post-bag. It is that which tells me what the feeling of the country is and I know it before petitions or public meetings—they follow it."

### Paying Out the Silver.

The exchange of silver coin for fractional currency has fairly begun at the several assistant treasuries and government depositories, but the amount of silver paid out is small in comparison with what it will be about the first of next week, when orders from remote or so-called country banks are received. As fractional currency is received in exchange for silver, the paper money will be destroyed, but it is the purpose of the department to hold for reissue in case of future necessity such fractional currency as may be presented by banks and other parties for redemption in greenbacks, of which there is now on hand about $150,000. The director of the mint has ordered the mints to do extra work in order to coin silver as fast as possible. About two million dollars per month can be coined by the mints when worked to their full capacity. Should the bill pass now under consideration in the senate, which provides a new silver dollar, to be legal tender, except for customs duties and interest on the public debt, to the extent of twenty dollars, and with which greenbacks may be redeemed, dollar for dollar, it will make necessary the establishment of an additional mint.

THE editor of a heathen paper in Bengal says, in an article which will pass for a sort of review of the Scriptures: "It a person studies the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not a book more worthy of being read than the Bible."

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE ladies of Charleston, S. C., have given $1500 toward the Lee mausoleum.

THE czar is the tallest sovereign of Europe. The Emperor William comes next in height.

IT is complained that the young men who frequent the parlors of the Paris nobility are fat.

CHICAGO, ever fertile in novelties, has a new name for the barkeeper. He is now known as the cocktail architect.

THE following epitaph is from a tombstone in Indiana:

Under This sOd our Babie LieS,
it nether cRies nOr HolErs
IT LivEd Just twenty 7 DayS,
And cost us $40.

LOVE has the tendency of pressing together all the lights—all the rays emitted from the beloved object by the burning-glass of fantasy—into one focus, and making of them one radiant sun without any spots.

IT is because gold is rare that gilding has been invented, which, without having its solidity, has all its brilliancy. Thus, to replace the kindness we lack, we have devised politeness, which has all its appearance.

DEATH is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were a punishment without it.

A VERY practical old lady having priced a very comfortable looking antique chair at a store devoted to the sale of old curiosities, remarked, with a flounce, "Good gracious! your old truck costs more than the new."

COL. NICHOLAS SMITH derives the name "Smith" from Shem; as Shem, Shemit, Shmit, Smith. This recalls Jeremy Cockloft's derivation of "mango" from "Jeremiah King;" as Jeremiah King, Jerry King, Jerkin, gherkin, cucumber, mango.

MR. BUCKLE states that human nature has changed very little in the last three thousand years, but we do not remember any record of a Roman senator trying to account to his wife for a light deposit of pearl powder on the left shoulder of his toga on the ground that he had been playing checkers in a grist mill.

A MAN may beat down the bitter fruit from an evil tree until he is weary; whilst the root abides in strength and vigor, the beating down of the present fruit will not hinder it from bringing forth more. This is the folly of some men. They set themselves with all earnestness and diligence against the appearing eruptions of lust, but, leaving the principle and root untouched, perhaps unsearched out, they make but little or no progress in this work of mortification.

### Curious Transfers in Stewart's Estate.

The New York Tribune says: While the late merchant prince still lay robed for the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something like twenty-five millions of dollars. On Good Friday, the day after the funeral, his widow sold the entire property, only excepting the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton himself, receiving in payment the million of dollars which the dead man had left the judge for his service "in managing, closing and winding up the partnership business affairs."

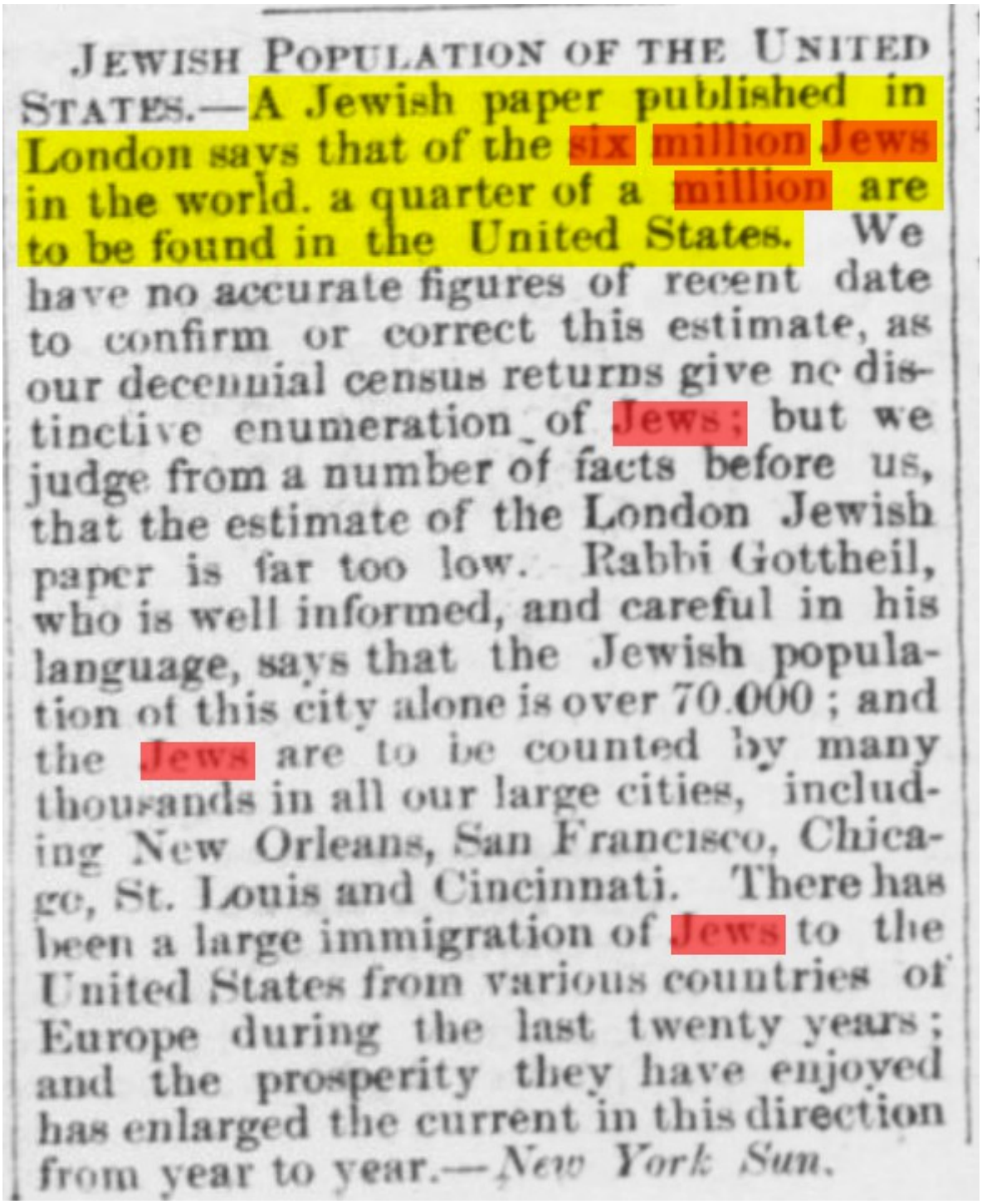
This is a rapid succession of important events. The business transactions are of a gigantic magnitude, and, on their face, seem of so extraordinary a nature that it is impossible to accept them as embodying the whole case, or as a possible finality. They are observed by the people of New York with the keen interest of legatees.

For there was given to the public, with the will, and by the authority of the widow and heir, a letter from Mr. Stewart to his wife, renewing his oft repeated declaration of his purpose to provide for various public charities, intimating that he had been engaged in elaborating several plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and had already begun some of them, and in the event of his sudden death, should depend upon his widow in carry them out. He added, that their friend Judge Hilton would give any assistance in his power, and referred her to him for details. There was no intimation that Judge Hilton was to bestow these charities. Mr. Stewart's letter informed his wife that he must depend upon her to carry out the plans he had devised. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gave to Judge Hilton, in order to secure and reward his interest in this matter, the widow has now, under the judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real estate, to the Judge himself. In other words, the judge seems to have traded his own legacy for the rest of the property.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

STEINBERGER'S DISASTROUS FALL.—The fall of Steinberger ought to be a warning to future adventurers who may dream of usurping a cannibal throne. They must understand that leanness is the indispensable condition of safety. It is generally known that not a single missionary has been eaten since Banting published his famous instructions how to become thin. Had Steinberger grasped the meaning of this fact, and kept himself down to the missionary standard of weight, he would not have tempted the Samoan appetite, and he might still be a *de facto* monarch. Eternal emaciation is the price of power among the cannibals, and the fate of Steinberger, who slowly fattened to his fall, shows that the tenderest feelings of the human stomach can not be safely outraged and defied.

De nuevo el mismo artículo publicado en el *The herald and mail:*



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*The herald and mail. (Columbia, Tenn.), May 05, 1876, p.1*

# THE HERALD AND MAIL.

By HORSLEY & JONES. COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876. VOL. XXI. NO. 43.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

DR. PRIME admits that comparatively a small proportion of clergymen's sons become preachers, but indignantly denies the assertion that "ministers' sons are the worst in the parish." "One prodigal," he says, "from the pastor's own fold makes more talk than ninety-and-nine apostates from the rest of the church."

THE forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent. In North America 1,460,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which area 700,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe is computed at twenty per cent.; in America, twenty-one. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world cover a space of 7,734,000 geographical miles.

AN English judge has decided that a woman can keep her wedding ring and wear it when she pleases, but she cannot give it away without his consent. It is the one ring that all women want to have a finger in once in their lives, but which not a few are glad to get their finger out of. It does pinch awfully sometimes, but it has been remarked that most women who get their finger out of one are never quite easy till they get it into another. And Herbert Spencer says the gold ring now worn as an ornament on the finger is the sign of the iron ring that was worn about the neck or ankle, and indicates the subjection of the wearer. A very beautiful reminiscence it must be to one of the strong-minded.

IT is highly probable that the widow of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed and persecuted beyond measure by beggars of various degrees, even now that Judge Hilton is employed to assist her in disbursing it. If she had retained the whole, she could not, during her life, give away more than the merest fraction of the interest of her vast fortune. If she knew on whom to bestow it, and occupied all her time in making small donations, she could not give it all away during her lifetime. Supposing her to be worth $50,000,000, and to disburse only the interest, she could get rid of $10,000 a day, or $1,000 every working hour. In other words, she could perpetually give away $16 a minute for ten hours of every working day and never touch the principal! If resolved to transfer to others the entire fortune, it would take her a year if she counted out $3.50 a second.

THE Disraeli ministry in Great Britain must be considered a success in its ability to find avenues for the expenditure of money. It does not propose to adopt the "cheese-paring policy" of Gladstone, by means of which expenditures were so curtailed that a reduction in taxation was possible. Disraeli wants upwards of £78,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an amount larger by several million pounds sterling than was expended in any one year when Gladstone was at the helm of state. With the present sources of revenue there would be a deficiency of nearly £800,000, and this the chancellor of the exchequer proposes to make up and have a surplus of £365,000 by an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax. This tax is made a great source of revenue in England whenever an unusual sum of money is needed. A tax of a penny a pound, though only a little over two-fifths of one per cent. will produce, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, about £1,000,000 per annum. This shows what immense wealth is concentrated in the united kingdom in the hands of the men who have incomes subject to taxation.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, a curious case has been decided in the court of justice at Munich. It has always been the custom to deck the two towers of the cathedral with flags upon occasions of public festivity, and until recently this practice had never given rise to any misunderstanding. Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial eagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan, these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the eleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the municipal council, and the trial lasted several days. The judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as it pleases.

THE San Francisco News Letter describes the newest discovery in natural history, being an insect which has been christened without consulting the scientist—or, as the News Letter calls them, the "bug sharps"—a "man bug." The description is as follows: "The creature has a body of a dark green color, mottled with yellow or orange-colored spots. This is about five inches long by two and a half broad, of a beetle shape, and terminating at the head in a pair of red and very vicious looking eyes and two horny mandibles of a like color and a decidedly snappish appearance. It has no appearance of wings. Its most peculiar feature, however, is a single pair of spidery legs attached to the lower end of its body. These are about twelve or fourteen inches in length and singularly resemble those of a man in regard to the number of joints and the fact that it stands bolt upright on them. The creature stands some foot and a half high, walks with a long, crane-like stride, and is like nothing so much as an immense June bug on stilts. Its only known food is mice, and these, when introduced into the large bird-cage that confines it, it seizes with a sudden dash of its foot or claw and dispatches voraciously." It was found on the island of Iwiwau, some sixty miles south of Steinberger's domain.

A SAD PICTURE.—A lady who has been paying the milkman seven cents per quart all winter ventured to remark the other day that now, as grass had started, he could afford to sell it at six. "Grass!" he exclaimed, as he gave her a terrified look, "grass started! You ought to see the cow I turned out to graze last week! She walked five hundred times around a fifty acre lot after one mouthful of grass, and when she got that it was full of nails, old bottles and clothes-pins. She has been under the doctor's care ever since, and if I lose her I'll have to put up the price to ten cents!" The lady is not an agriculturist, and she couldn't say anything more.

## LATEST NEWS.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold at a time to be hereafter specified.

Gen. Sabert Oglesby, who had command of the division of Andrew Jackson's army nearest the river in the battle of New Orleans, is still living in Texas. He was one hundred years old in February.

An English agent representing a capital of fifteen million dollars is in Charlotte, N. C., considering the expediency of establishing a smelting furnace for the treatment of sulphurets and refractory ores.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Orleans, that he has four thousand men with whom he expects to consummate the revolution begun under his name at Matamoras. He says he will begin at once his advance upon the capital.

The proprietors of the Missouri state lottery have brought suit against the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking $100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

Gov. Coke, in his annual message to the Texas legislature, in referring to the Mexican raids, says there is no hope of any better condition of affairs as long as the Rio Grande remains the limit to which the thieves can be pursued. He favors pursuit on Mexican soil.

The New Orleans Times says the break at Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile wide, and the water is flowing through without making a ripple. The loss there is tremendous, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty thousand bales. This levee is the largest protection levee in the state of Louisiana. On the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and Warren counties, and the loss will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

A heated fight is raging in west-bound passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The contest is carried on by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Vandalia lines. The latest reports were that round-trip tickets from Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Fully as heavy reductions are also made to many other prominent western points. The opinion prevails that still lower rates will be offered before the war is over.

The Charleston Courier finds that northern manufacturers of fertilizers have made large shipments to southern ports. These have generally passed into the interior, and, in some instances, were offered at unusually low rates. But the greater part of the shipments are believed to be in the hands of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds that the planters are poor; that the tendency year by year is to rely more and more on small grain, and to make cotton an incident and not the main object of the year's work, and the conclusion is that they who count on a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of fertilizers this season, will surely be disappointed.

### EAST.

Farm laborers in Vermont are engaging themselves at fifteen dollars per month and board, where last year twenty-five dollars was paid.

Besides the losses from the unparalleled falling off in immigration, New York has lost one-fourth of its import trade in four years, as the subjoined table will show:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $325,015,000 |
| 1873-4 | 286,160,000 |
| 1874-5 | 279,467,000 |
| 1875-6 | 240,883,000 |

These lost imports were not diverted to other ports, nearly all the other importing cities in this country showing a proportioned loss.

### FOREIGN.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop especially is in a very bad condition, and planters are disheartened.

The three European powers have intimated to the porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mahommedan population a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, late president, has fled. President Ramez, and Lacquet, the general in command of the government forces, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed that he will take charge of the government.

The Chinese have given up the contest with the Portuguese over the possession of the island city of Macao. The dispatch relating to this matter states that the Portuguese occupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded them by China for defending the Chinese coast from Japanese pirates.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The president has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of president to $25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next.

The postoffice appropriation has been agreed upon. The amount, thirty-three million dollars; about three million five hundred thousand dollars less than last year.

A championship bicycle race of fifty miles, between D. Stanton, English champion, and W. L. McLellan, American champion, took place at New York Monday night, and resulted in a victory for Stanton, who finished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

At the beginning of the next fiscal year a large reduction will be made in the clerical force of the United States treasury department, which will render necessary the discharge of several hundred of the present employes. The amount of this reduction will depend upon the action which congress finally takes on the appropriation bill now pending in the house.

The ocean carrying trade of the country was never, according to the New York Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory condition than at present. The rates of freight in all directions are declared to be unprofitable, and vessels much more frequently come home in debt than with a surplus of freight money, over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than sailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the more remote countries, where good freights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The commerce of the whole world appears to be in a condition bordering upon paralysis.

The February report of the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that during that month our imports were valued at but $38,528,319, while the exports were valued at $60,893,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were $37,746,477 and the exports $54,766,828. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our favor during that month was nearly $12,000,000 in gold, or, including the foreign exports in the account, fully $13,000,000, rejecting the specie and bullion movements altogether. As compared with the corresponding month of 1875, our exports increased nearly fifteen per cent. in value, while the imports diminished more than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured goods have increased more than other articles.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

In the senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman reported favorably on the senate bill to amend the laws relating to legal-tenders of silver coin. He gave notice he would call it up Thursday. The bill reported and recommended for passage by the finance committee, in its full text, is as follows: There shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver coin of the weight of 412 8-10 grains troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar, and said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for custom duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not be a legal-tender therefor. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be retired and cancelled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by an existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, to be ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or gold coin, or United States notes. The bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 326 of the revised statutes of the United States, the gain and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments were agreed to, among them the following: For the payment of mileage to the senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the president, who were not members of the previous congress, $6,536. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, $25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills commission, was agreed to; also the amendment appropriating $72,[illegible] to defray expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the centennial. Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the revised statutes of the United States. Agreed to. After executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 19th, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the chairman laid before that body the message from the president vetoing the act fixing the salary of the president. Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at twenty-five minutes after twelve, and legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial. Mr. Lord sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the house, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned. Mr. Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the house, and until Monday next to answer. Mr. Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the house by the 24th instant, and the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th instant. Agreed to. Legislative business was then resumed, and the house bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the rates of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. Mr. Thurman called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for president and vice-president was passed. He says he did not think the bill which passed the senate could pass the house of representatives, and the result would be no new law on the subject. Mr. Morton spoke at length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said that since the bill had passed the senate a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when it was made public. It was a case where a vice-president was counting for president, being himself a candidate, and counted a false or void return in his own favor. Mr. Thurman said he had seen it stated that this vice-president, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the clerk to count, and tear up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the declaration of independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against him. The senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman-Fitch to receive, free from duty, the wedding present from the khedive of Egypt. Passed. After the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin was taken up, and Senator Bogy moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar, authorized by the bill to be coined, a legal-tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties; and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of the lawful standard be fixed at fifteen and a half to sixteen. Senator Booth reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4698 of the revised statutes, so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four dollars a month now allowed. Ordered to be placed on the calendar. After executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

In the senate, on the 24th, the bill to abolish the office of supervisor of internal revenue was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to legal-tender of silver coin was resumed, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, took the floor. He made a very long argument in favor of the double standard of gold and silver money, and when about half through his speech the senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the house, on the 18th, the report of the election committee on the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson was taken up. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was agreed to. The house then took up the Floyd contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finlay, the contestant, is, the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect. Several speeches were made, but no vote was taken. Mr. Seales introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on land, collected from citizens of the late insurrectionary states. At the evening session speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department were made by Culberson, Hooker and Banning. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered communicated to the senate. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the judge into the custody of the marshal. Mr. Whitehouse introduced a bill for retiring the interest bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give a corresponding value in the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The house then resumed consideration of the Florida contested election case. After several speeches, the report was adopted—115 to 83. Mr. J. J. Finlay was declared entitled to the seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The house took up the senate bill to repeal the act making restriction in the distribution of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, confining them the provisions of the homestead law. No action was taken on the bill. The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest.

In the house, on the 20th, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To grant to Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that state; to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Wells reported back the senate amendments to the deficiency bill, every one of which were rejected and some concurred in without debate, read to the house. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was then taken up, and Mr. Cox made a speech against the bill. Mr. Conger opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the bible. Mr. Mills advocated the bill, in the interest of the white men of the frontier. Mr. Hunton moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted. Mr. Banks offered an additional section providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of a court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization. Adopted. Without making a final disposition of the bill the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 21st, Mr. Knott introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases. Referred. It provides that the supreme court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where the party shall be detained or restrained of his liberty by authority of either house of congress; that whenever it shall appear by petition that the party is detained or restrained of his liberty by authority of either house of congress, before a state or United States judge or court other than the supreme court of the United States, the writ shall be denied if not issued, or dismissed if issued; that if any such state or United States judge or court other than the supreme court issue a writ of habeas corpus in such cases, the supreme court may award a writ of prohibition, and that if the supreme court shall not be in session at the time, any judge of such court may take such action with the right of appeal to the supreme court. Mr. Burchard reported a bill concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. After a good deal of discussion the bill passed. Consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was resumed. The bill then passed—139 to 94. It provides that after the first of July next the secretary of the war department shall exercise the supervising and appellate powers and powers the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the secretary of the interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall from time to time make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the war department; that the commanding officers of the geographical departments shall be ex-officio in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the inspector general of the army shall discharge the duties of inspector of Indian affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, when practicable, as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain churches and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of tribal property. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 24th, the following were among the bills introduced and referred under the call of the states: To reorganize the navy. It provides that there shall be on the active list six rear admirals, eighteen commodores, fifty captains and seventy-five commanders, and that the promotions in these grades shall cease until those numbers shall be reached. To permit the national banks to issue circulating notes equal in amount to one hundred per cent. of the current market value of the bonds deposited by them. Mr. Sayler presented a petition from the tobacco manufacturers of Cincinnati and Covington, for a reduction of tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. Referred. Mr. Blaine took the floor, and proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper charges connecting him with the Union Pacific railroad. In refutation of the charge that he had received, in some indirect manner, the large sum of sixty-four thousand dollars in 1871, which allegation was based partly upon the authority of Morton, Bliss & Co., bankers, of New York, through whom a draft for sixty-four thousand dollars was said to have been negotiated for his benefit, Mr. Blaine presented a letter from the firm denying that any draft, note or check had ever passed through their hands in which he was supposed to have any interest, direct or indirect. Other documentary evidence was submitted to the same tenor, and in summing up the senator denounced the charges, each and all, as without a shadow of truth. The house then resumed consideration of the district tax bill, but without action adjourned.

### Reorganizing the United States Army.

The committee on military affairs of the United States' house agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army, it being Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the house. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the quartermaster and commissary departments into one, designated as the department of supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to.

It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of judge advocate, fixes the pay of first sergeants at $40 per month, makes the headquarters of the general of the army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office.

It provides that sutlers and post-traders shall be first elected by a council of the administration, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secretary of war. It reduces the staff of all general officers, and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually, and to look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

THE Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says: "John Hall, of North Troy, has seven children, four of whom, under fourteen years old, weigh exactly 200 pounds each. The youngest are twins, girls ten years of age, healthy and intelligent. Two boys, one about twelve and the other something over thirteen, are so much alike that they would pass readily for twins. These children have each ten well-formed fingers, two thumbs and twelve toes.

### UNCLE JIM'S REVIVAL HYMN.

Sh! 'e rooster's crowed, Ole Massa's riz;
De sleepin'-time is pas';
Wake up dem lazy Baptists,
Dey's mighty in de grass, grass,
Dey's mighty in de grass.

Ole Mahster's blowed de mornin' horn,
He's blowed a powerful blast;
O Baptis', come, come hoe the corn,
You's mighty in de grass, etc.

De Meth'dis' team's done hitched; O fool,
De day's a-breakin' fas';
Gear up dat lean ole Baptis' mule,
Dey's mighty in de grass, etc.

De weakness's few an' mone'rous slow,
De cotton's sheddin' fas';
Whoop! look, jes' look at de Baptis' row,
Hit's mighty in de grass, etc.

De jaybird squeal to de mockin'-bird: "Stop!
Do n' gimme none o' yo' sass;
Better sing one song for de Baptis' crop,
Dey's mighty in de grass," etc.

An' dere crow squak: "Don't work, no, no;"
But de fiel'-lark say, "Yaas, yaas,
An' I spec' you mighty glad, you debbilish crow,
Dat de Baptists's in de grass," etc.

Lord, thar's ... up to de plowin'-match,
Lord, peerten de hoein' fas';
Yes, Lord, hab mussy on de Baptis' patch,
Dey's mighty in de grass, grass,
Dey's mighty in de grass.

### AMERICA'S BIG SHOW.

#### A Model of National Wonders—An Exhibition Postoffice.

For some time past Major J. W. Powell, chief of the second division of the "geological survey of the territories," has been engaged in modeling in clay a relief map which he intends to cast in *papier-mache* or plaster of Paris for exhibition at the centennial display at Philadelphia. From the negative cast will be made the map, which is to go to Philadelphia, and also such other copies of it as may be needed. Major Powell's excellent map brings together for comparison the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the Yosemite valley, and the Niagara gorge. We at the east are used to thinking of Niagara as the superlative of natural wonders, but a glance at this relief map will forever cure one of any such feeling. The entire gorge occupies on it a space 2½ inches in length by 1 inch in breadth. The Yosemite valley occupies 7½ inches in length by 6 inches in breadth, while the Grand canyon of the Colorado occupies a space of 8 square feet. The scale is one-half an inch to the mile. We find, therefore, that Niagara gorge is 7 miles in length by 2 miles in width; the Yosemite valley is 15 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth; while the Grand canyon of the Colorado is 144 miles each way. Further, the greatest depth of Niagara gorge is 260 feet; the greatest depth of the Yosemite valley is a little more than 4,000 feet, while the depth of the Grand canyon of the Colorado varies from 4,000 feet to more than 6,000 feet. All these points are presented to the eye at a glance. Their relative sizes are matters of immediate observation, and not of abstruse calculation. This instructive map will be one of the curiosities of our great exhibition. Comparative relief maps of this kind should become popular aids in the teaching of topography.

The United States government building and its contents will form an extremely interesting portion of the centennial exposition. It is situated on Belmont avenue, opposite the women's pavilion. At present the postoffice is the most advanced portion of the government building's interior, and is situated in the southeast corner of the edifice. It is intended to show the complete workings of an American postoffice, and practically illustrate them by affording mail conveniences to the centennial public. The office comprises money-order and registration departments, letter-drops, boxes, etc., and the mail will be collected every hour for all parts of the world. These letter-drops are distributed throughout the entire grounds and other buildings, and are decidedly ornamental. They bear the picture of a letter sealed and the words "Mail collections hourly" in the English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Russian, and Chinese languages. Boxes will be rented to the general public at the postoffice. Above the space these occupy is the American shield. Below are eagles' heads upholding a scroll upon which are the words "Centennial branch postoffice," and on either side are designed carrier-doves holding letters in their bills.

The English buildings promise to be among the largest, and in themselves the most interesting, at the exhibition. They compose a group of three buildings, the largest one being intended for the commissioners' offices, while the others are to be used, one as a kitchen, the other for the police force. They are half-timbered structures, their ephemeral character being shown by the filling that is used, which is neither brick nor stone, but simply of laths and plaster. The facade of the large building is occupied by three large gables, which express their construction with all possible frankness, and have that air of picturesqueness which is found in the old half-timbered houses of Chester and other parts of England. The body of the building seems to be all window; for the casements of the rooms and corridors in the two stories are connected, and form an uninterrupted line of windows. The interior is attractively finished, great attention having been paid to the mantel-pieces, which are of sculptured hard wood, fireplaces, stairway and furniture. As might be expected, free use has been made of tiles; painted tiles for the fire-place jambs, enameled tiles for the hearths, encaustic tiles for the floors. There are two halls; one a kind of interior porch, the other a larger and more handsomely finished room, having at one end a large black-walnut mantelpiece, and from which the grand stairway ascends to the upper floor. A long corridor opens right and left from this hall, giving access to the various offices of the commissioners. In the upper story there are offices for the commissioners, and a variety of smaller rooms appropriated to the use of the housekeeper and domestics.

I think the Egyptian is the farthest advanced toward completion of any national display. The entire enclosure is up, finished with the exception of the ornamental paintings. Their goods are all within the inclosure and some of their cases have already been opened. I saw yesterday some specimens of their building stones. The pale cream-colored stone peculiar to Egypt is really as fine as marble for building purposes. Each block is beautifully cut and polished and labeled. Their exhibit consists of all the modern arms, many interesting antiquities, papyrus, and carved stones, ancient and modern jewelry, embroideries, inlaid furniture, including two inlaid cabinets the equal of which in point of elegance of design and workmanship does not exist, and specimens of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country. The silk interest will be fully represented, as well as all other industries.

No country, except it be America, can show such abundance of species of agricultural products as Egypt. No country made so good a display as Egypt in the exposition of Vienna, as regards perfection of classification, methodical and tasteful arrangement and elegance and beauty of all articles. Beautiful palm trees made the entire section resemble some fairy grotto where the delicate gossamer robes heavily embroidered with silver, gold and jewels seemed waiting for the fairy's presence alone. The Arab Bedouin's hut seemed cool and inviting enough to have persuaded more than one fair lady to leave the pomps and vanities of the *grande monde* and become an Arab chieftain's (fourth or fifth) wife, while the dreamy quiet and extravagant luxury of the miniature palace with its vision of felicity in the shape of an oriental beauty reclining inside on the satin divans was enough to turn the head of any average man.

His excellency, Brugsch Bey, who was the chief commissioner from Egypt for Vienna, holds also the same position here, and so without doubt the exhibition will be as well arranged as it was at Vienna. Brugsch Bey is the most profound Egyptian scholar in the world, and is the only person who has succeeded in deciphering perfectly all the ancient hieroglyphics, and has made the task of others easy in having written a complete hieroglyphic dictionary. Being so profound a scholar in all that pertains to that land whose buried and forgotten greatness so much exceed our wildest fancy, it is impossible for any other nation to be represented by any one who brings so sincere a desire to raise their country to its proper place in the estimation of all the world.

### FAMILY LIKENESS AND VITALITY.

#### Their Remarkable Transmission in Certain Royal Families.

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condes' aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of George III. to be reminded of the British royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the papers proving that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as she entered the cabinet Addison said: "Madam, I require no further evidence; your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Compte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly one hundred told Dr. Froisset that during the restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desfontenaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose approach he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impression to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question passed for Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety.

Next to family likeness vitality or duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family fifty years was the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, remarked to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Romanoff the duration of life is short, independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious race, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the tender-hearted Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-two; Nicholas at fifty-nine; and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all countries of Europe families of octogenarians, nonogenarians, and centenarians may be cited. On April 1, 1726, there died in Paris a saddler of Boulevant, in Champagne, more than one hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to be one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental faculties, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what was still more remarkable, the youngest was only nine. Jean Golembiewski (the oldest man in the French army, if still alive), who accompanied King Stanislas Leczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother to be one hundred and thirty.

### Come Just as You Are.

In one of his recent sermons at the Hippodrome in New York, Mr. Moody said: There are a great many men that want to come, and they say, "Wait until I am a better man, and then I will come." I never knew a man to be saved that came to Christ in that way. You can not cleanse yourselves. Every day and hour that you are staying from Christ you are getting worse instead of better. The very act of you staying away is a sin, and so, instead of trying to get better, and get ready to come, just come as you are and be clothed with the garments of salvation. He will clothe you with His own righteousness. I noticed when our war was going on men used to come to enlist, and the man who came with a fine suit of clothes on, and the hod-carrier in his dirty garments, would both have to take off their clothes and put on the uniform of the government. And so when men go into the Kingdom of God they have to put on the livery of Heaven. You need not dress up for Christ, because He will strip you when you come, and put on you the robes of His righteousness. My friends, you can not stand before God in your own righteousness. Come to God as a poor beggar, and He will have mercy upon you. I heard some years ago of an artist who wanted a model for the prodigal. He went to many institutions and prisons, but could not get a man who suited his ideas of the prodigal. One day, however, while walking down the street, he met a poor, miserable tramp, and he suited the artist's eye, so he asked him if he would be willing to sit for his portrait. The tramp said he would, if he would pay him for it. The artist promised, and set a day and hour for him to come. At the appointed time, while the artist was sitting in his studio, the man came in, but he was so well dressed the artist didn't know him, and told him he had no appointment with him. When the beggar told him the circumstances, the artist said: "What have you been doing?" "Why," says the man, "I thought if I was going to sit for my portrait I would get a new suit of clothes." "Ah," said the artist, "you won't do; I wanted you just as you were." So, when you go to Christ go as you are, with all your rags, your filth and your sin, and He will receive you. I don't care how bad you are. He came for that purpose, and there is not a man or a woman in this hall to-day that is so bad that Christ would not have you if you will only come.

NORMAN M'LEOD was once preaching in a district in Ayres, where the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation dispersed, an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor: "Did ye ever hear any thing sae grun'? Wasna that a sermon?" but her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! wasna that a sermon?" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it," said the other, with indignant emphasis, "I wadna ha cared if he had whusiled it."

### MARRIAGE.

#### Some Sensible Observations on this Interesting Topic.

It is sometimes argued by our newspaper and magazine writers that a certain class of bachelors cannot afford to get married. Here is a young man with a salary of one, two or three thousand dollars a year. On this he can not only live comfortably and dress in good style, but can also buy books and pictures, go to concerts, take trips to Saratoga, and perhaps to Europe. If he marries, he cannot keep house in the style of the wealthy families with whom he has been able to associate as a single man, and as for books, pictures, travel, etc., they will be utterly out of the question.

Now, it must be admitted that the bachelor has many advantages over the married man; but it must also be admitted that the married man has some advantages over the bachelor. And one cannot have both these sets of advantages, any more than he can have the pleasures of travel while enjoying the comforts of home. The question is this: Whether the society of a family, even with care and financial perplexity, be not worth more than the ease and freedom of bachelor life, together with its loneliness and general forlornness?

Marriage may be a lottery, but it has a hundred prizes to one blank. The man who has not drawn so great a prize as some one else—who has not done so well as he might have done, had he used a little more judgment—even this one will have nothing to complain of—he will find that he has done better than if he had not ventured the chance at all. When a marriage alliance is not the wisest; when friends are obliged to conceal their chagrin, and the one who has made the bargain finds that a better one might have been made—even then it is rare that we should not say that the marriage was better than a life of perpetual celibacy. It is a poor marriage, indeed, which is not better than forever "to be alone."

This is the more to be noticed, because such large numbers of marriages are made where the parties know next to nothing of each other. And royal marriages, formed solely for state reasons—where previous love was entirely out of the question, the parties never having seen each other—have often been as happy for both parties as marriage could be. If one hundred young men and one hundred young women were joined in marriage by lot, according to the custom often followed at times among the Moravians, ninety-five of those unions would prove happy—happier, that is, for each party, than perpetual single life would have been. In many cases where "incompatibility of temper" has discovered itself, the fact that the parties could not separate has often made them cast aside their differences and lead happy lives together. The "ifs," therefore, in marriage are small, and even the irrevocable nature of the vow makes those risks less. The indissoluble nature of the marriage tie may work hardship in particular cases, but on the whole it secures the good of unhappy couples far more thoroughly than lax divorce laws would. It was Infinite Wisdom that established the ordinance of marriage.

But while one has thus the best of prospects for happiness in wedlock, it is not every life that finds in marriage the enjoyment of which it is capable. A man is sometimes in too much of a hurry to get married. Before he has become established in business, before he has completed his studies or gained a position in his profession, he rushes into matrimony. Now the happiness of wedlock is a fruit which should not be picked until it is ripe. It is not alone the pleasure of the present that is to be thought of—the happiness of a long life is to be considered. It is a little thing to wait two, three or four years if the happiness of forty years is to be increased by it. The question is not only what will be the pleasantest now, but what will give greatest pleasure a quarter of a century hence, and the boy of nineteen may not be competent to select a wife for a man of forty. The question is not so much whether the girl now before the eyes is pretty and lively, as whether she will be the best companion in the long years of after life. Every young man should exercise the self-command—the self-denial it may be—necessary to keep him from a premature marriage or a premature engagement. He is worthy of ridicule who cannot leave his mother, but he is a bigger booby who cannot get along without the society of his sweetheart!

And let not the opinions of friends be disregarded when one is choosing a marriage companion. Rarely, indeed, should a young man marry the girl with whom his mother and sister are not pleased. Rarely, indeed, should a young woman marry the man with whom her father and brother are not pleased. True friends will think of their own interests or tastes even, when the happiness of a child, brother or sister is at stake; and any objections they make to a proposed match will be prompted by an anxiety regarding that one's happiness. Their cool judgment will often discern valid objections to a marriage alliance which the excited view of the one more directly interested does not see.

But with all this marriage is a matter of love, and nothing will take love's place. An ounce of love will weigh down fifty pounds of brown-stone house and brussels carpet. And love has a "prudence" of its own. It will warm the room itself when the coal has given out, and bring angels to the bedside when there is no money to hire a doctor. It is only sham love that makes the discreditable flight by the window when poverty comes in at the door. A woman may be happier in poverty with a man of her choice than with another in ease and luxury. A man may be happier in marrying some sickly girl who will be to him in one sense a burden all his life, than in espousing another who will make a "smart" housekeeper. Indeed, what is the use of marrying at all except for love? But still when one is going to depend on love for everything, it is well to be sure that it is true love, and is not mere whim, which is guiding the steps.

And few men make as much of their married life as they should. They are not near as happy in it as they might be. They do not do courting enough. A man would do well occasionally to dress up and come and make a formal call on his wife, the way he used to do before they were married. If he would sit down with her in the moonlight and talk a little of the nonsense that he used to talk, it might be one the wisest things he ever did in his life. It will pay a man to make love to his wife as long as they live—the wedding day should merely open a new courtship. A woman's heart is deeper than a gold mine, and though a man may have had possession of it for forty years, it will yield him yet richer treasures of love if he will still seek for them.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Mr. Disraeli is credited with this reminiscence: I remember that I once asked one of the most sagacious gentlemen who ever sat in this house—Mr. Walter, the father of one of our colleagues now in the house of commons—and who had great knowledge of the press and of public opinion—I asked him, "How do you ascertain what is public opinion?" "Well," he said, "the way I ascertain public opinion is this—petitions may be got up and meetings may be got up, or the country may feel a great deal without expressing its opinion either by petitions or by public meetings; but," he said, "there is an infallible test, and that is the post. The way I always know what is the real feeling of the country is the letter-bag." He then had the conduct of one of those powerful journals which it is the fashion now to quote in the house of commons. It was never so when I first entered it. He said: "I receive about one hundred letters a day, perhaps more, when there is anything stirring in the country; and I understand and find out what is public feeling from the post-bag. It is that which tells me what the feeling of the country is, and I know it before petitions or public meetings—they follow it."

### Anecdotes of the Stage.

Lord Faulkner, the author of the play called "The Marriage Night," was chosen while very young, to sit in parliament, and when he was first elected some of the members opposed his admission, urging that he had not sown his wild oats! "Then," he replied, "it will be the best way to sow them in the house, where there are so many geese to pick them up!"

Actors frequently find it difficult to remember their parts after a "long run." When "The Beggars' Opera" had been played in London seventy odd times (a great event in those days), Walker, the original Captain Macheath, one night forgot the text. "Hallo!" cried Rich, "your memory ought to be good by this time." "My memory's good enough," growled Walker, "but you can't expect it to last forever!"

Mrs. Siddons was once very much pleased with a young actor who played "Norval" to her "Lady Randolph;" but she told him that much as his talents had impressed her, "he was too little to become a great actor." The prediction was falsified, for the little "Norval" became the great Kean.

When the king of the Sandwich islands was entertained at a concert, he was asked what instrument he preferred. His majesty frankly confessed he liked the drums better than any other instrument in the orchestra.

In a play in which "Cleopatra" was the heroine, Vancauson, the celebrated maker of automata, had been intrusted with the manufacture of the asp, which hissed loudly as the principal actress placed it at her breast. A critic being asked what he thought of the piece, replied dryly, "I agree with the asp."

A young author offering a five-act tragedy to a manager, described his work thus: "My play is a masterpiece; it must be a success, as I have tried to satisfy the public by making the action extremely tragic. All the characters die in the third act." "Then what personages occupy the stage during the last two acts?" inquired the manager. "The ghosts of those whom I killed in the third."

"Horace" is the title of one of Corneille's tragedies, in which the heroine, "Camille," is murdered by the actor impersonating the title role. A celebrated actress was playing "Camille" one night at the theater Francaise, Paris, when, just before receiving her deathblow, she slipped and fell heavily on the stage. "Horace" politely rushed forward, helped her up, and then stabbed her.

Madame Suzanne Lagier, a good actress, but extremely stout, was one night enacting a part in a melodrama with Taillade, the original "Pierre" of "The Two Orphans," and thus had, at one moment, to carry her fainting off the stage. He tried with all his might to lift the fat heroine, but although she helped her little comrade by standing on tiptoe, in the usual manner, he was unable to move her an inch. At this juncture a boy in the gallery cried out, "Take what you can, and come back for the rest!"

An actress, playing in a piece in rhyme, had to begin a long speech with these words: "I'll tell you about it with all my heart," but her memory failing her, she added quickly, "That is, if you'll permit me to look at my part!" and pulling a manuscript from her pocket, she went on reading her lines.

One night a trombone player wished to be absent from the orchestra in a New York theater, and, as there was another trombone, instead of asking leave of the leader, he resorted to the expedient of getting a friend to go in and take his seat. "Watch the other trombone," said he to his friend; "puff out your cheeks well, keep your fingers active, look alive, and you will pass muster." All went right until a passage for two trombones was reached. Not a sound from the instruments was heard! It turned out that both trombone players had resorted to the same ruse.

### Curious Transfers in Stewart's Estate.

The New York Tribune says: While the late merchant prince still lay robed for the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something like twenty-five millions of dollars. On Good Friday, the day after the funeral, his widow sold the entire property, only excepting the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton himself, receiving in payment the million of dollars which the dead man had left the judge for his service "in managing, closing and winding up the partnership business affairs."

This is a rapid succession of important events. The business transactions are of a gigantic magnitude, and, on their face, seem of so extraordinary a nature that it is impossible to accept them as embodying the whole case, or as a possible finality. They are observed by the people of New York with the keen interest of legatees.

For there was given to the public, with the will, and by the authority of the widow and heir, a letter from Mr. Stewart to his wife, renewing his oft repeated declaration of his purpose to provide for various public charities, intimating that he had been engaged in elaborating several plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and had already begun some of them, and in the event of his sudden death, should depend upon his widow to carry them out. He added, that their friend Judge Hilton would give any assistance in his power, and referred her to him for details. There was no intimation that Judge Hilton was to bestow these charities. Mr. Stewart's letter informed his wife that he must depend upon her to carry out the plans he had devised. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gave to Judge Hilton, in order to secure and reward his interest in this matter, the widow has now, under the judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real estate, to the Judge himself. In other words, the judge seems to have traded his own legacy for the rest of the property.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

LAZINESS travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes him.

THE ladies of Charleston, S. C., have given $1500 toward the Lee mausoleum.

IT is complained that the young men who frequent the parlors of the Paris nobility are fat.

THE czar is the tallest sovereign of Europe. The Emperor William comes next in height.

CHICAGO, ever fertile in novelties, has a new name for the barkeeper. He is now known as the cocktail architect.

MOREOVER, brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with.—*Spurgeon.*

JOHN E. OWENS keeps on acting, he says, "not that I care for the money, but because I just want to see how much of the derned stuff I can scrape together."

THE largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking year."

SHUN the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies never to be recalled.

THE following epitaph is from a tombstone in Indiana:

Under This sOd our Babie Lies,
it nether cRies nOr HolErs
IT LivEd Just twenty 7 DayS,
And cost us $40.

LOVE has the tendency of pressing together all the lights—all the rays emitted from the beloved object by the burning-glass of fantasy—into one focus, and making of them one radiant sun without any spots.

IT is because gold is rare that gilding has been invented, which, without having its solidity, has all its brilliancy. Thus, to replace the kindness we lack, we have devised politeness, which has all its appearance.

DEATH is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were a punishment without it.

THE editor of a heathen paper in Bengal says, in an article which will pass for a sort of review of the Scriptures: "If a person studies the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not a book more worthy of being read than the Bible."

MR. BUCKLE states that human nature has changed very little in the last three thousand years, but we do not remember any record of a Roman senator trying to account to his wife for a light deposit of pearl powder on the left shoulder of his toga on the ground that he had been playing checkers in a grist mill.

THE art of being happy lies in the power of abstracting happiness from very common things. If we pitch our expectations high, if we are arrogant in our pretensions, if we will not be happy except when our self-love is gratified, our pride stimulated, our vanity fed, or a fierce excitement kindled, then we shall have but little satisfaction out of this life.

A COLLEGE professor tells the following: During the after-dinner talk the rough specimen for whom I was surveying remarked that mathematics had always seemed a very wonderful thing to him. Thinking to interest him somewhat I began to illustrate some of the wonders; among others, tried to show him the way in which Neptune was discovered. After some twenty minutes of elaborate explanation I was somewhat taken aback to hear him say: "Yes, yes, it is very wonderful, very; but [with a sigh] there's another thing that's allers troubled me, and that is, why you have to carry one for every ten; but if you don't 'twont come out right."

### Negro Settlers Not Wanted.

A Topeka correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: If anybody has lost any colored friends or proteges, Topeka is the place to make application for them. A large delegation of negroes have recently reported themselves at Kansas headquarters, and graciously intimated that numbers more of their tribe are yet on the way. Kansas is not altogether happy over this unexpected acquisition, and, like the individual with the elephant on his hands, doesn't exactly know what to do with it. Some of the dusky party profess to hail directly from old Tennessee; but they aver in the same breath that, in the incoming host which they herald, various states are represented. Their plans for the future, their ideas of their new home, are about as shadowy as their faces. They seem to imagine Kansas a region whose productions spring spontaneously from the soil, or require only a little tickling of the earth with a hoe, the one implement of husbandry with which any of them have provided themselves. They come hither penniless and aimless; and the suggestion has been made that the state government should be appealed to to adopt measures to prevent this commonwealth from being overrun by this helpless class of people.

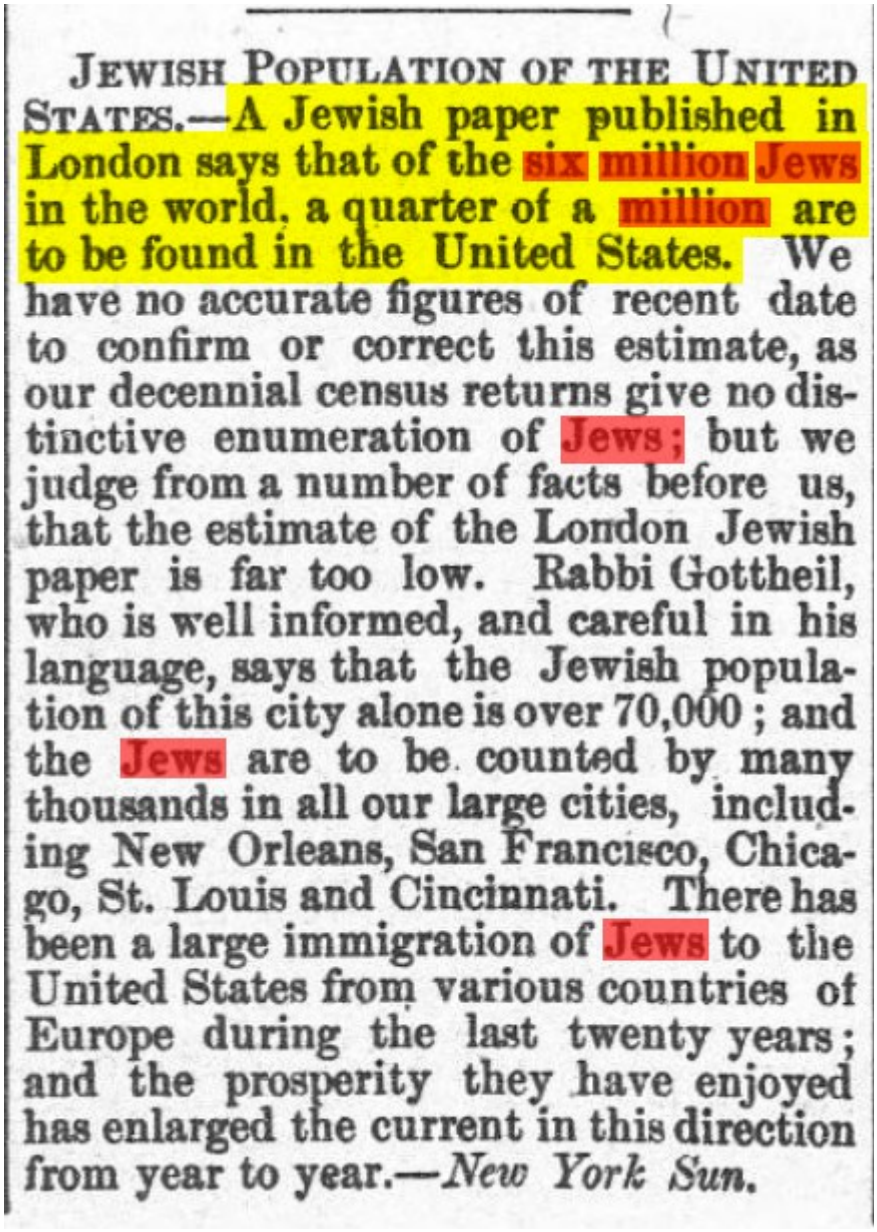
### Paying Out the Silver.

The exchange of silver coin for fractional currency has fairly begun at the several assistant treasuries and government depositories, but the amount of silver paid out is small in comparison with what it will be about the first of next week, when orders from remote or so-called country banks are received. As fractional currency is received in exchange for silver, the paper money will be destroyed, but it is the purpose of the department to hold for reissue in case of future necessity such fractional currency as may be presented by banks and other parties for redemption in greenbacks, of which there is now on hand about $150,000. The director of the mint has ordered the mints to do extra work in order to coin silver as fast as possible. About two million dollars per month can be coined by the mints when worked to their full capacity. Should the bill pass now under consideration in the senate, which provides a new silver dollar, to be legal tender, except for customs duties and interest on the public debt, to the extent of twenty dollars, and with which greenbacks may be redeemed, dollar for dollar, it will make necessary the establishment of an additional mint.

CHEAP MEAT AND PLENTY OF IT.—Thanks to the transcontinental railway lines, it is now possible to ship cattle to the east by hundreds of thousands without subjecting them to the flesh impairing worry and risks of a long "drive," while the method which has recently been introduced of slaughtering cattle at the shipping entrepot and sending the carcasses eastward in refrigerator cars cannot fail to give a new stimulus to the trade. It permits a very large saving on the cost of transportation, while, by bringing to the market rich, juicy meat, fresh from the pasture, instead of the carcasses of lank cattle, slaughtered after a fortnight of semi-starvation and worry in a cattle train, it reduces to the minimum the shippers' risks. It appears from well-founded estimates that the number of cattle shipped this year will be from thirty to eighty per cent. greater than during any previous year; and there is no reason to anticipate any falling off in the future.

STEINBERGER'S DISASTROUS FALL.—The fall of Steinberger ought to be a warning to future adventurers who may dream of usurping a cannibal throne. They must understand that leanness is the indispensable condition of safety. It is generally known that not a single missionary has been eaten since Banting published his famous instructions how to become thin. Had Steinberger grasped the meaning of this fact, and kept himself down to the missionary standard of weight, he would not have tempted the famous appetite, and he might still be a *de facto* monarch. Eternal emaciation is the price of power among the cannibals, and the fate of Steinberger, who slowly fattened to his fall, shows that the tenderest feelings of the human stomach can not be safely outraged and defied.

Nuevamente el mismo artículo publicado en el *The Opelousas courier:*



JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

*The Opelousas courier. (Opelousas, La.), May 06, 1876, p.2*

# The Opelousas Courier.

Opelousas, Louisiana.

CONDITIONS.

SUBSCRIPTION—Three Dollars per year, payable generally in advance.

ADVERTISING—Fifty Cents per square for the first insertion and Twenty-Five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square.

All advertisements sent in for publication will be inserted in English and French (unless otherwise ordered) until the publisher and Judge it convenient to discontinue.

Candidates for public favors will pay Fifteen Dollars each, in advance, if they wish to be announced. Obituary Notices, Cards of Thanks, etc., to be paid for as advertisements.

Personal Cards, when admissible, to be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line, in advance.


## TIMELY TOPICS.

THE forests of Europe are estimated as being 500,000,000 acres in extent. In North America 1,460,000,000 acres are covered with trees, of which area 900,000,000 are in British North America. In South America forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The proportion of forest land to the whole area of Europe is computed at twenty per cent.; in America, twenty-one. Supposing, therefore, twenty per cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa and Australia, the grand total of the forests of the world cover a space of 7,734,000 geographical miles.

IT is highly probable that the widow of Alexander T. Stewart will be annoyed and persecuted beyond measure by beggars of various degrees, even now that Judge Hilton is employed to assist her in disbursing it. If she had retained the whole she could not, during her life, give away more than the merest fraction of the interest of her vast fortune. If she knew on whom to bestow it, and occupied all her time in making small donations, she could not give it all away during her lifetime. Supposing her to be worth $50,000,000, and to disburse only the interest, she could get rid of $10,000 a day, or $1,000 every working hour. In other words, she could perpetually give away $16 a minute for ten hours of every working day and never touch the principal! If resolved to transfer to others the entire fortune, it would take her a year if she counted out $3.50 a second.

THE Disraeli minister in Great Britain must be considered a success in its ability to find avenues for the expenditure of money. It does not propose to adopt the "cheese-paring policy" of Gladstone, by means of which expenditures were so curtailed that a reduction in taxation was possible. Disraeli wants upwards of £78,000,000 for the current fiscal year, an amount larger by several million pounds sterling than was expended in any one year when Gladstone was at the helm of state. With the present sources of revenue there would be a deficiency of nearly £800,000, and this the chancellor of the exchequer proposes to make up and have a surplus of £365,000 by an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax. This tax is made a great source of revenue in England whenever an unusual sum of money is needed. A tax of a penny a pound, though only a little over two-fifths of one per cent. will produce, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, about £1,000,000 per annum. This shows what immense wealth is concentrated in the united kingdom in the hands of the men who have incomes subject to taxation.

ACCORDING to a contemporary, a curious case has been decided in the court of justice at Munich. It has always been the custom to deck the two towers of the cathedral with flags upon occasions of public festivity, and until recently this practice had never given rise to any misunderstanding. Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red, and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial eagle. Upon the last anniversary of the battle of Sedan, these emblems of the new empire "floated proudly in the breeze," but the chapter of the cathedral protested against their exhibition, basing their objections upon statutes which date from the eleventh century. They instituted proceedings against the municipal council, and the trial lasted several days. The judge at last decided that while the body of the cathedral is the exclusive property of the judges, the towers belong to the city, which consequently may deck them as it pleases.

THE San Francisco News Letter describes the newest discovery in natural history, being an insect which has been christened without consulting the scientist—or, as the News Letter calls them, the "bug sharps"—a "man bug." The description is as follows: "The creature has a body of a dark green color, mottled with yellow or orange-colored spots. This is about five inches long by two and a half broad, of a beetle shape, and terminating at the head in a pair of red and very vicious looking eyes and two horny mandibles of a like color and a decidedly snappish appearance. It has no appearance of wings. Its most peculiar feature, however, is a single pair of spidery legs attached to the lower end of its body. These are about twelve or fourteen inches in length and singularly resemble those of a man in regard to the number of joints and the fact that it stands bolt upright on them. The creature stands some foot and a half high, walks with a long, crane-like stride, and is like nothing so much as an immense June bug on stilts. It is only known food is mice, and these, when introduced into the large bird-cage that confines it, it seizes with a sudden dash of its foot or claw and dispatches voraciously." It was found on the island of Iwiwau, some sixty miles south of Steinberger's domain.

## LATEST NEWS.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad, now in a receiver's hands, has been ordered to be sold at a time to be hereafter specified.

A new cotton mill will be built in Columbus, Ga., with six hundred looms and twenty thousand spindles. Its capacity will be six thousand bales per year.

The supreme court of Louisiana has decided the issue of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of state bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad to be invalid and unconstitutional.

Capt. Eads informs the jetty company that the depth of water in South Pass varies from fifteen and a half to twenty-eight feet. The former depth is on the shoals, which will have disappeared by the first of May.

Diaz writes to Antoine, of New Orleans, that he has four thousand men with whom he expects to consummate the revolution begun under his name at Matamoras. He says he will begin at once his advance upon the capital.

The proprietors of the Missouri state lottery have brought suit against the board of police commissioners of St. Louis, asking $100,000 damages for breaking up their business by the late raids upon their offices and seizure of their property.

The Nashville life insurance company and the Odd-Fellows' widows' and orphans' life insurance company have both been suspended by the state insurance commissioner. The available assets of the Nashville life were $289,875; liabilities, according to the act of 1875, $918,700. The company proposes reinsuring the policies. The available assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, $288,000. The liabilities are over $400,000.

The New Orleans Times says the break at Bass levee, in Carroll parish, is a mile wide, and the water is flowing through without making a ripple. The loss there is incalculable, and it is estimated that it will reduce the crop fully two hundred and fifty thousand bales. This levee is the largest protection levee in the state of Louisiana. On the Mississippi side, at Buck ridge, the breaks will devastate Bolivar, Issaquena and Warren counties, and the loss will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

A heated fight is raging in west-bound passenger traffic out of Cincinnati. The contest is carried on by the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Vandalia lines. The latest reports were that grand-trip tickets from Cincinnati to Kansas City were selling at twelve dollars; to Omaha, thirteen dollars and fifty cents. Fully as heavy reductions are also made to many other prominent western points. The opinion prevails that still lower rates will be offered before the war is over.

The Charleston Courier finds that northern manufacturers of fertilizers have made large shipments to southern ports. These have generally passed into the interior, and, in some instances, were offered at unusually low rates. But the greater part of the shipments are believed to be in the hands of agents awaiting buyers. The Courier adds that the planters are aware that the tendency year by year is to rely more and more on small grain, and to make cotton an incident and not the main object of the year's work, and therefore do not believe they can count on a big cotton crop, because of the shipment of fertilizers this season, will surely be disappointed.

### EAST.

Besides the losses from the unparalleled falling off in immigration, New York has lost one-fourth of its export trade in four years, as the subjoin ed table will show:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $325,015,000 |
| 1873-4 | 286,160,000 |
| 1874-5 | 279,467,000 |
| 1875-6 | 240,853,000 |

These lost imports were not diverted to other ports, nearly all the other importing cities in this country showing a proportioned loss.

### FOREIGN.

The drought is severe in Cuba, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop especially is in a very bad condition, and planters are disheartened.

The three European powers have intimated to the porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mahommedan population a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, will certainly be undertaken.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, late president, has fled. President Rameau, and Lacquet, the general in command of the government troops, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed that he will take charge of the government.

The Chinese have given up the contest with the Portugese over the possesion of the island city of Macao. The dispatch relating to this matter states that the Portugese occupy Macao wrongfully, but three hundred years ago, it seems, the territory was awarded them by China for defending the Chinese coast from Japanese pirates.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The new census of Philadelphia, just taken, shows a population of 817,468.

The direct cable has been repaired and telegraphic comunication is restored.

The president has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of president to $25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next.

A championship bicycle race of fifty miles, between D. Stanton, English champion, and W. L. McLellan, American champion, took place at New York Monday night, and resulted in a victory for Stanton, who finished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

The baby farming business, as carried on in Montreal, is attracting considerable attention. The board of health had a meeting and discussed the subject. It was shown that out of seven hundred and nineteen babies received at the Gray Nun hospital last year, only eighty-eight survived.

The Washington authorities are advised that Spain is preparing to send a formidable force to Cuba, which will be composed in large part of troops lately under the command of Don Carlos. The expedition will not leave till fall, to avoid the sickly season and be ready for a decisive campaign before spring and yellow jack return. Our Cuban brethren of the republican persuasion may look for hot times next winter.

The treasury department has purchased two months' supply of silver bullion at the low rates which prevailed a few weeks ago, the average price paid having been about three cents per ounce less than the present market rate. This stock, together with the bullion fund, will, it is believed, be sufficient for coinage until the annual statement at the mints, which will be made in June.

The ocean carrying trade of the country was never, according to the New York Shipping List, in a more unsatisfactory condition than at present. The rates of freight in all directions are declared to be unprofitable, and vessels much more frequently come home in debt than with a surplus of freight money, over and above their running expenses. The steamers are faring worse than sailing vessels. It is the same abroad. Even in the new grounds constantly opening, where new freights have been the rule, the accounts are very discouraging to shipowners. The commerce of the whole world appears to be in a condition bordering upon paralysis.

Treasurer New will issue a circular immediately, warning the country that the substitution of silver for fractional currency will undoubtedly be commenced very soon, but spurious notes of the denomination of twenty-five and fifty cents. As a number of these counterfeit plates are still in possession of operators in the south, the public should be warned that all the old issue extant of the first four series will come to light, and as but few of the genuine notes are to be found in any one locality, the counterfeits will pass better be able to successfully put out their stuff and flood the country with it.

The supreme court of the United States has at length decided the pacific railroad land case, the decision being in favor of the settlers against the railroad companies. The question involved the title of 960,000 acres of land in Kansas, and was the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication in this country. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least fifteen thousand people, and numerous towns and villages and large industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would have abrogated the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

The February report of the bureau of statistics, just published, shows that during that month our imports were valued at but $38,528,319, while the exports were valued at $60,893,953. Excluding specie and bullion, the imports were $37,746,477 and the exports $54,766,826. Taking the specie value of our exports, the balance of trade in our favor during that month was nearly $12,000,000 in gold, or, including the foreign exports in the account, fully $15,000,000. Specie and bullion movements altogether. As compared with the corresponding month of 1875, our exports increased nearly fifteen per cent. in value, while the imports diminished more than twenty-five per cent. Manufactured goods have increased more than other articles.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

In the senate, on the 17th, there was unusual activity, preparing for the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late secretary of war. After the journal of Thursday's proceedings had been read, various petitions and memorials were presented, but at half past twelve o'clock legislative business was suspended, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment. The secretary was ordered to notify the house that the senate was ready to proceed with the trial, and that seats had been provided for the members. At fifteen minutes to one o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap, with his counsel, entered and proceeded to the table provided for them. The managers of the impeachment and members of the house appeared at one o'clock, when the minutes of the session of the senate as a court of impeachment, held on the 5th inst., were read. The return on the writ served upon the ex-secretary having been read, Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the senate to try Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as the late civil officer of the United States at the time such articles were found and presented to the senate. Mr. Lord, on the part of the managers, asked that time be allowed them until the 19th instant to consider what replication shall be made to the plea of Belknap, and it was so ordered. On motion of Mr. Edmunds the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the question of the proper amount of compensation to be paid P. B. S. Pinchback, late contestant for a seat from Louisiana, reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to back the sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a senator for the whole term, or for the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the senate. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The committee on appropriations reported the deficiency appropriation bill with amendments, including the following: To pay the expenses of transportation, custody, and maintenance of the Modoc Indian prisoners of war, $40,000; for the interior department, $115,000 for the war department, $14,000 for the treasury department, $21,000 for the Smithsonian institute, $8,000 for the United States commission of food for fishes, and $25,000 for the Jacob Hills commission. The morning business being the bill for the repayment of Pennsylvania moneys, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill, which, after debate, was passed.

In the senate, on the 18th, Mr. Sherman reported favorably on the senate bill to amend the laws relating to legal-tenders of silver coin. He gave notice he would call it up Thursday. The bill reported and recommended for passage by the committee, in its full text, is as follows: There shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver coin of the weight of 412 5 grains troy of standard silver, the emblems, devices and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to distinguish dollar distinguishable from the trade dollar, and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar. The silver dollar herein authorized shall be a legal-tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment, except for custom duties and interest on the public debt, and the trade dollar shall not be a legal-tender therefor. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to exchange, for an equal amount of United States notes, which shall be thereupon cancelled, and not be again replaced by other notes, and all United States notes redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by an existing law, the interest to be paid thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mints, to be taken at its market value, to be ascertained and publicly announced from time to time by the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and to be paid for either in silver dollars or gold coin, or United States notes. The bullion for the coinage of said silver dollars may be procured in the mode provided for as to other silver coins by section 226 of the revised statutes of the United States. The charge and wastage to be accounted for as provided in said section. Mr. Morrill called up house bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Various amendments were agreed to, among them the following: For the payment of mileage to the senators who took their seats at the session convened on the 5th of March, 1875, by proclamation of the president, who were not members of the previous congress, $6,336. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, $25,000 to pay compensation and expenses of the Black Hills commission, was agreed to; also the amendment appropriating $75,500 to defray expenses of exhibiting articles belonging to the United States at the centennial. Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the bill should be construed so as to allow compensation to members of the Black Hills commission who are now receiving compensation as the law by the revised statutes of the United States. Agreed to. After executive session, the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 19th, immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the chair laid before the senate the message from the president vetoing the act fixing the salary of the president. Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at twenty-five minutes after twelve, and legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial. Mr. Lord sent to the secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the house of representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the house, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned. Mr. Carpenter, for the defense, asked for a copy of the replication of the house, and until Monday next to answer. Mr. Edmunds submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the house by the 20th inst., and the managers file their rejoinder by the 29th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th instant. Agreed to. Legislative business was then resumed, and the house bill to declare the tax on oleomargarine oils and lards reduced was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act should have the effect to change the rates of the law respecting the evidence in any prosecution or suit. Mr. Thurman called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for president and vice-president was passed. He says he did not think the bill which passed the senate could pass the house of representatives, and the result would be no new law possessing the bill. Mr. Morrill, in reply as to the necessity of having a new law on the subject, said that since the bill had passed the senate a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when it was made public. It was a case where a vice-president was counting for himself, being himself a candidate, and counted a false or void return in his own favor. Mr. Thurman said he had seen it stated that this vice-president, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the clerk to count and tear up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to cancel the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the declaration of independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against him. The motion went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman-Fitch to receive, free from duty, the wedding present from the khedive of Egypt. Passed. After the expiration of the morning hour, the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal-tender of silver coin was taken up, and Senator Boggy moved to amend so as to make the silver dollar, authorized by the bill to be coined, a legal-tender for any amount, and also receivable for customs duties; and providing that the relative value between gold and silver of the lawful standard be fixed at fifteen and a half to sixteen. Senator Boggy's amendment was voted on the bill to amend section 4698 of the revised statutes, so as to allow a pension of thirty-seven dollars a month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of twenty-four dollars a month now allowed. Ordered to be placed on the calendar. After executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

### HOUSE.

In the house, on the 15th, Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into that Mr. Smith, journal clerk of the house, offered to prosecute and obtain bounty claims for a commission. Mr. Douglas reported a bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's bank. Made special order for Saturday next. Mr. Knott reported the senate bill to amend the law for the administration of oaths in impeachment trials. Passed. Mr. Hurd reported a resolution in the habeas corpus case of Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ issued upon the cause of detention of Kilbourne, and retain custody of his body and not to produce it before the judge or court without further order of the house. He intimated that the testimony of Kilbourne was not required in the case, and that all efforts in the direction of investigation would be thwarted if he were taken out of the power of the house. Mr. Lynde offered, on behalf of the minority, a substitute for the resolution, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a careful return to the writ of habeas corpus that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the house, and to file an affidavit against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Kilbourne before the court in obedience to such return. Mr. Kasson hoped that the time was long distant when an American citizen would appear before the house and be solved was to find his final court in the house of representatives. Mr. Kelly supported the resolution offered by Mr. Hurd. He believed that the commission to examine into such a grave mistake, which no court has made, and which the house would not have made if it had had the information which its counsel. Mr. Hoar said this was a question not for the house. Was the agent of rights bound by the judgment of a single judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia? If so, then that court has a right to do the same next week to the senate. He quoted from May's parliamentary law, to the effect that habeas corpus law in binding on the commons whatever, and that it is therefore competent for judges to have before them arrested persons for the purpose of parliament for contempt. Mr. Hurd stated that he had just been informed by the sergeant-at-arms that he had appeared before the judge this morning, and that a hearing of the case had been postponed until next Tuesday. He therefore gave notice that he would call the previous question Monday at three o'clock. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 17th, the debate on the Kilbourne habeas corpus case was interrupted by the house proceeding in a body to the senate to attend the impeachment trial of the late secretary of war. Returning therefrom, discussion was resumed. Mr. Tucker proposed an amendment to the resolution proposed by the majority of the judiciary committee, directing the sergeant-at-arms to appear by counsel before such court and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, and to take such further proceedings as he should be advised, to raise the question of legality and propriety of the issue of the writ in the case stated in petition and by complainant. An acrimonious discussion followed, and at its close the amendment was tabled—86 to 149. The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, directing the sergeant-at-arms to make a return to the writ and produce Kilbourne, was adopted—165 to 75. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 18th, the report of the committee on elections in the contested election case of Bromberg against Haralson was taken up. The report was unanimous, declaring the sitting member, Haralson, entitled to the seat. The report was accepted. The house then took up the Floyd contested election case, the resolution of the majority of the committee being that Mr. Walls, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Jesse J. Finley, the contestant, is, the resolution of the minority being to the opposite effect. Several speeches were made, but no vote was taken. Mr. Scales introduced a bill to refund certain direct taxes on land, collected from citizens of the late resurrectionary states. At the evening session speeches favoring the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department were made by Culberson, Hooker and Banning. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 19th, Mr. Lord reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered communicated to the senate. The sergeant-at-arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that Kilbourne was under custody of the judge by direction of the marshal. Mr. Whitehouse introduced a bill for retiring the commissioned officers of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for fifteen dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give a corresponding value to the coins of the other principal commercial nations. The house then resumed consideration of the Kilbourne habeas corpus case. After several speeches, the report was adopted—113 to 83. Mr. J. J. Finley was declared entitled to the seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The house took up the senate bill to repeal the act making restriction in the distribution of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, combining with the provisions of the homestead law. No action was taken on the bill. The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest.

In the house, on the 20th, bills were introduced and referred as follows: To grant to Ohio the unsold and unappropriated public lands in that state; to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; also, to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Wells reported back the senate amendments to the civil tenency bill, some of which were rejected and some concurred in, the latter being read to the house. The bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department was then taken up, Mr. Scales in a speech opposing it and Mr. Cougar opposed the bill in the name of the churches of the country, of all religious denominations, which would look with amazement at this effort to substitute the sword for the bible. Mr. Mills advocated the bill, in the interest of the white men of the frontier. Mr. Hunton moved an amendment allowing officers on the retired list to be employed as Indian agents. Adopted. Mr. Sparks offered an additional section providing for the admission to United States citizenship of any Indian who may prove to the satisfaction of a court nearest to the reservation of his tribe or nation that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to conduct his own affairs and interests, and that he has adopted the habits of civilization. Adopted. Without making a final disposition of the bill the house adjourned.

### Capt. Eads' Jetties.

There is complaint in New Orleans that Eads' jetties are turning out as well as they promised. A remonstrance, sent to Washington against the proposed removal of the government dredgeboat from southwest pass, says that Capt. Eads has not been able to accomplish what he promised, and that "since he has erected his jetties the water at the head of south pass has shoaled from seventeen to fourteen feet, and a bar has formed in the gulf in front of the jetties, on which there is now less than twenty-four feet, and rapidly shoaling." In Bennett's recently published "Louisiana as it is," Capt. Eads' work is thus spoken of: "The jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, at the south pass, are all fair to be a success. Judging from the deepening of the channel up to the middle of the jetties, we expect to get over the twenty-five feet of water in less than six months." In the same pamphlet a popular description of the jetties is also given: "Imagine two rows of piling, twelve feet apart, to be driven in the bed of the river, from the mouth of the Mississippi, extending two and a half miles from deep water in the river to deep water in the gulf. The piles are to be spiled on the inside, like two lines of fences of plank and post, and fill to the tops of the posts with small willow mats and rocks. The inside twelve feet out of the line, the outside of the shallow channel, place two other rows of piling, filled with willows and rocks as the others were, and when completed the mattresses on top to the edges of the piling. Then two artificial banks are formed, and between these banks, the inside edges of the mattresses—is a surface of mud and sand about nine hundred feet wide, and two miles long, which is the new opening to play upon and wash out." It was expected that during the high-water season of 1875 this channel would wash out to depth that a vessel drawing twenty-five feet of water would be able to come up to New Orleans; but the petition of the delta farmers, just sent to Congress and Washington, alleges that the plan is not working such satisfactory results as were expected.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PUBLIC OPINION.—Mr. Disraeli is credited with this reminiscence: I remember that I once asked one of the most sagacious gentlemen who ever sat in this house—Mr. Walter, the father of one of our colleagues now in the house of commons—and who had great knowledge of the press and of public opinion —I asked him, 'If you want to ascertain what is the public opinion?' "Well," he said, 'I do not say I ascertain public opinion is this—petitions may be got up and meetings may be got up, or the country may feel a great deal without expressing its opinion either by petitions or by public meetings; but,' he said, 'there is an infallible test, and that is the post. The way I always know what is the public opinion of the country is the letter-bag." He then had the conduct of one of those powerful journals which it is the boast of England to have in the house of commons. It was never so when I first entered it. He said: "I receive about one hundred letters a day, perhaps more; when there is anything suffering in the country; and I understand and find out what is public feeling from the letters that I receive, which tells me what the feeling of the country is, and I know it before petitions or public meetings—they follow it."

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Jewish paper published in London says: "There are six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate means at present at hand to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gotthiel, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.—*New York Sun.*

### FAMILY LIKENESS AND VITALITY.

**Their Remarkable Transmission in Certain Royal Families.**

In spite of certain alterations, the typical features peculiar to the houses of Guise and Lorraine were transmitted to all their descendants through a long series of generations. The Bourbon countenance, the Condes' aquiline nose, the thick and protruding lower lip bequeathed to the house of Austria by a Polish princess, are well-known instances. We have only to look at a coin of George III. to be reminded of the British royal family. During Addison's short ministry Mrs. Clarke, who solicited his favor, had been requested to bring with her the young prince that she was Milton's daughter. But as soon as the entered the cabinet Addison said: "Madam, I want no further evidence; your resemblance to your illustrious father is the best of all." The Compte de Pont, who died in 1867, at nearly one hundred told Dr. Froissac that during the restoration he often met in the salons of M. Desmousseaux de Givre, prefect of Arras, a man at whose appearance he shuddered as he would at the sight of an apparition, so wonderfully was he like Robespierre. M. de Pont confided his impression to the prefect, who told him, smiling at his prejudice, that the person in question had been Robespierre's natural son; that, in fact, it was a matter of notoriety.

Next to family likeness vitality or duration of life is the most important character transmitted by inheritance. The two daughters of Victor Amadeus II., the Duchess of Burgundy and her sister Marie Louise, married to Philip V., both remarkable for their beauty, died at twenty-six. In the Turgot family of fifty years the usual limit of life. The great minister, on the approach of that term, although in good health, repeated to his friends that it was time to put his affairs in order; and he died in fact, at fifty-three. In the house of Rothschild, in which the character of longevity is independent of the fact that several of its members met with violent deaths. The head of this illustrious house, Michael Federovitch, died at forty-nine; Peter the Great was scarcely fifty-three. The Empress Anne died at forty-seven; the under-tenderfoot Elizabeth at fifty-one. Of Paul's four sons, Alexander died at forty-two; Nicholas at fifty-nine; and the Grand Duke Michael at fifty-one. In the houses of Saxony and Prussia, on the contrary, examples of longevity are far from rare. Frederick the Great, in spite of his continual wars and his frequent excesses at table, was seventy-four; Frederick William III. was seventy; the Emperor William, in his seventy-ninth year, is still hale and hearty. In all countries of Europe families of long lives, nonagenarians, and centenarians may be cited. On April 1, 1726, there died in Paris a soddler of Montevart, in Champagne, more than one hundred years old. To inspire Louis XIV. with the flattering hope of living as long, he was made, two years previously, to present that monarch with a bouquet on St. Louis' day. His father had lived one hundred and thirteen years, his grandfather one hundred and twelve. Jean Surrington, a farmer in the environs of Berghem, lived to the one hundred and sixty. The day before his death, in complete possession of his mental powers, he divided his property among his children; the eldest was one hundred and three, and what was still more remarkable, the youngest was one hundred. Jean Golembiewski (the oldest man in the French army, if still alive), who accompanied King Stanislas Leczinski into France, belonged to a family of centenarians. His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-one, his grandmother to be one hundred and thirty.

### Reorganizing the United States Army.

The committee on military affairs of the United States' house agreed upon a bill to reorganize the army. The bill practically is Banning's bill, with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the house. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, designated as the department of artillery, and provides that he may act as secretary of war in the absence of the secretary or temporary vacancy in the office.

It provides that suitors and post-traders shall be first elected by a council of the department commanders, approved by the department commander and the general of the army, and appointed by the secretary of war. It abolishes the staff of the general officers, and requires the general of the army to report reforms to Congress annually, and look to economy in all branches of the army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the officers of the army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and suggests reforms which, if adopted, will, a Washington dispatch says, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

STEINBERGER'S DISASTROUS FAIL.—The fall of Steinberger ought to be a warning to future adventurers who may dream of usurping a cannibal throne. They must understand that leanness is the indispensable requisite of royalty. It is generally known that not a single missionary has been eaten since Banting published his golden instructions how to become thin. Had Steinberger grasped the meaning of this fact, and brought down to the missionary standard of weight, he would not have tempted the Saxonan appetite, and he would be a *de facto* monarch. Eternal emaciation is the price of power among the cannibals, and the fate of Steinberger, who slowly fattened to his fall, shows that the tenderest feelings of the human stomach, can not be safely outraged and defied.

SHUN the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies never to be recalled.

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

LEZINES travels so slow that poverty soon overtakes him.

THE ladies of Charleston, S. C., have given $1500 toward the Lee monument.

THE czar is the tallest sovereign of Europe. The Emperor William comes next in height.

IT is complained that the young men who frequent the parlors of the Paris nobility are fat.

RABBITS have so increased in Kentucky that hunting them down has become an absolute necessity.

CHICAGO, ever fertile in novelties, has a new name for the bar keeper. He is now known as the cocktail architect.

MOREOVER, brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with.—*Spurgeon.*

JOHN E. OWENS keeps on acting, he says, "not that I care for the money, but because I just want to see how much of the dermel stuff I can scrape together."

THE largest fact known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes: "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking a year.

THE following epitaph is from a tombstone in Indiana:

Under This Old our Babie Lies,
It neither Cries nor Hollers
It LIVED Just twenty 7 Days,
And cost us $80.

LOVE has the tendency of pressing together all the lights—all the rays emitted from the beloved object by the burning glass of fantasy—into a single focus, and thereby of them one radiant sun without any spots.

IT is because gold is rare that gilding has been invented, which, without having its solidity, has all its brilliancy. Thus, to replace the kindness we lack, we have devised politeness, which has all its appearance.

DEATH is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level. Inexorable death, that life itself were a punishment without it.

A VERY practical old lady having priced a very comfortable looking antique chair at a store decided to ask the age of old curiosities, remarked, with a flounce, "Good gracious! your old truck costs more than the new."

THE editor of a heathen paper in Bengal says, in an article which will pass for a sort of review of the Scriptures: "If a person should read the English language with a view to gain wisdom, there is not a book more worthy of being read than the Bible."

COL. NICHOLAS SMITH derives the name "Smith" from Shem: as Shem, Shemit, Shimit, Smith. This recalls Jeremy Cockloft's derivation of "mange" from "Jeremiah King:" as Jeremiah King, Jerry King, Jerkin, gherkin, cucumber, mango.

MR. BUCKLE states that human nature has changed very little in the last three thousand years, but we do not remember any record of a Roman senator trying to account to his wife for a light deposit of pearl powder on the left shoulder of his toga on the ground that he had been playing checkers in a girl orbit.

THE art of being happy lies in the power of abstracting happiness from very common things. If we pitch our expectations high, if we are arrogant in our pretensions, if we will not be happy except when our self-love is gratified, our pride stimulated, our vanity fed, or a fiere excitement kindled, then we shall have but little satisfaction out of this life.

A MAN may beat down the bitter fruit from an evil tree until he is weary; whilst the root abides in strength and vigor, the beating down of the present fruit will not hinder it from bringing forth more. This is the folly of some men. They set themselves with all earnestness and diligence against the appearing eruptions of lust, but, leaving the principle and root untouched, perhaps unsuspected out, they make but little or no progress in this work of mortification.

NORMAN M'LEOD was once preaching in a district where, when the reading of a sermon is regarded as the greatest fault of which the minister can be guilty. When the congregation, including an old woman, overflowing with enthusiasm, addressed her neighbor: "Did ye ever hear sic a sermon in a' your days? what a sermon ?" but her expressions of admiration being met by a stolid glance, she shouted, "Speak, woman! speak, that a body can hear!" "Oh, ay," replied her friend, sulkily, "but he read it." "Read it," said the other, with indignant emphasis, "I wadna ha cared if he had whustled it."

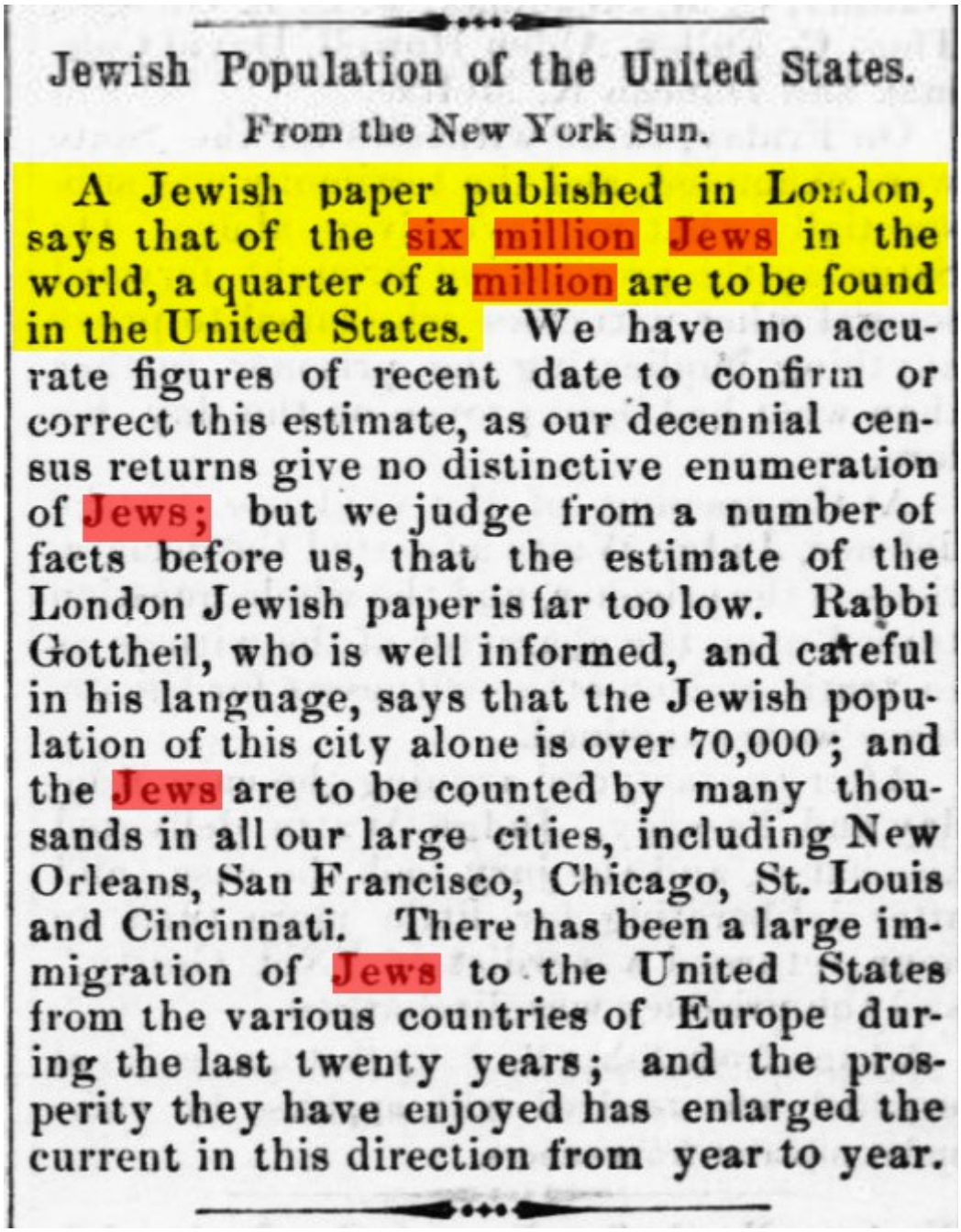
### Curious Transfers in Stewart's Estate.

The New York Tribune says: While the late merchant prince still lay robed in the grave in his house on Fifth avenue, an inventory of his property was taken, the amount, according to current but perhaps inaccurate report, being found to be something like twenty-five millions of dollars. On Good Friday, the day after the funeral, his widow sold the entire property, only excepting the real estate in New York city, to Judge Hilton himself, receiving in payment the million of dollars with the deed man had left the judge for his service "in managing, closing and winding up the partnership business affairs."

This is a rapid succession of imperiant events. The business transactions are of a gigantic magnitude, and, on their face, seem of so extraordinary a nature that it is impossible to accept them as embodying the whole case, or as a possible finality. They are observed by the people of New York with the keen interest of legatees.

For there was given to the public, with the will, and by the authority of the widow and heir, a letter from Mr. Stewart to his wife, renewing his oft repeated declaration of his purpose to provide for various public charities, intimating that he had been engaged in elaborating several plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and had already begun some of them, and in the event of his death that she should depend upon his widow in carry them out. He added, that their friend Judge Hilton would give any assistance in his power, and referred her to him for details. There was no intimation that Judge Hilton was to bestow these charities. Mr. Stewart's letter informed his wife that he must depend upon her to carry out plans he had already laid. For the consideration of the million dollars which he gave to Judge Hilton, in order to secure and reward his interest in this matter, the widow has now, under the judge's advice, sold all the property, excepting the New York real estate, to the Judge himself. In other words, the judge seems to have traded his own legacy for the rest of the property.

Otra vez más... el mismo artículo publicado en el *The Charlotte Democrat:*



## Jewish Population of the United States.

From the New York Sun.

A Jewish paper published in London, says that of the six million Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of this city alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from the various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.

*The Charlotte Democrat. (Charlotte, N.C.), May 08, 1876, p.1*

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
*Terms of Subscription*—$2 00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 8, 1876.

TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME---NUMBER 1226.



THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.

*Subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract. Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.



**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1875.

W. H. WILSON. W. J. BLACK.
**WILSON & BLACK,**
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
*Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Glass, &c., &c.,*
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Feb. 22, 1875.

**J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,**
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Carlotta Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1874.

**MEDICAL CARD.**
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., of Charlotte, N. C., and THEODORE PHARR, M. D., late of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., having associated themselves in the practice of Surgery and Medicine, tender their professional services to the public.
Office corner of 5th and Tryon streets.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
THEODORE PHARR, M. D.
March 22, 1875.

**DR. W. H. HOFFMAN,**
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's Store, Trade Street.
Feb. 8, 1875.

M. A. BLAND. ISAIAH SIMPSON.
**BLAND & SIMPSON,**
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry.
All operations pertaining to the profession committed to their care will be performed in the most skillful manner.
Teeth extracted without pain. Satisfaction guaranteed.
At the old office of Alexander & Bland, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Feb. 15, 1875.

E. A. OSBORNE. W. C. MAXWELL.
**OSBORNE & MAXWELL,**
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Court House. Particular attention given to Collections, Settlement of Estates and Partition of Land and Conveyancing.
May 1, 1876 6m

**G. F. BASON,**
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office opposite Court House, in the Dowd Building.
March 20, 1876 6m

**W. F. COOK,**
*Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,*
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 22, 1872.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**
Commission Merchants,
and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
*College Street,* CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1 1875.

**STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on moderate terms.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling public.
☞ Omnibusses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. EUCLES.

E. S. BURWELL. E. B. SPRINGS
**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 10, 1876.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.
☞ Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.

**J. A. YOUNG & SON**
Are ready to furnish the public with their HOME-MADE SHIRTS. Call and procure some of them, as many are sold.
Full stock of other kind of Goods in our line.
May 1, 1876. JNO. A. YOUNG & SON.


### The Duration of the Life of Man.

To ascertain how long a man *should* live, the learned reason from analogy. The duration of life with the horse, and with other animals of the higher species, is proportionate to the time expended in their growth. The learned and ingenious Flowrens has improved on the working out of this idea suggested by Buffon. All the larger animals, he observes, live five times as long as the time expended by them in reaching maturity. Thus:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Camel grows for | 8 | years and lives | 40 |
| The Horse | " | 5 | " | " | 25 |
| The Ox | " | 4 | " | " | 15 or 20 |
| The Lion | " | 5 | " | " | 20 |
| The Dog | " | 2 | " | " | 10 or 12 |
| The Man | " | 20 | " | " | 100 or more |

By a physical analogy, therefore, the ordinary life of a man should be 100 years at least.


**DALLAS M. RIGLER,**
Confectioner, Baker, Grocer, &c.,
☞ Removed two doors below the First National Bank.
Has just received a new supply of Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Candies, and Confections of all sorts.
He keeps on hand and supplies to customers
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
At short notice, and fresh from the Bakery.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c., in good supply and for sale at reasonable rates. Leave your cash orders and they will be filled.
D. M. RIGLER,
Nov. 9, 1875. Opposite Central Hotel

**NUTTALL'S**
**JEWELRY STORE,**
*Tryon Street, near the City Clock.*
Charlotte, N. C.
I have just received a new stock of Jewelry, consisting of Ladies' Fine Gold and Plated Sets, Ear Drops, Breastpins, Finger Rings, &c., &c.; Gold and Plated Studs and Collar Buttons, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Charms, Society Badges, etc., which I will sell at prices to suit the times.
I also offer bargains in CLOCKS and Musical Instruments.
☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.
☞ Don't forget that I keep a choice Stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.
March 13, 1876. J. O. H. NUTTALL.

**FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,**
*Established in 1856, with a Capital of*
$20,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Niagara, | Georgia Home, |
| Royal (of Liverpool), | Firemen's Fund, |
| National, | Old North State, |
| Penn, | Orient, |
| Ins. Co. of North America, | Atlas, |
| Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Co. | |

Placing large lines a specialty.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,
AGENTS.
Also, General Agents for the AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.
Agents wanted.
☞ Office over Butler's Jewelry Store, Parks' Building.
July 26, 1875. 1y

**J. I. HALES,**
Practical Watch Maker and Jeweler,
*Central Hotel Building, Trade street,*
Charlotte, N. C.
JOSH HALES is the boy that does his work good. And turns it off right, as every one should;
No one will complain at his finished up job,
And you'll find that he had no intention to rob.
So cheap is his price that none will complain,
Though light be your pocket & purse he'll not strain;
But will give you the time all correct very sure,
So you'll not be too late, for your slowness he'll cure.
Oct. 25, 1875 1y

**F. SCARR,**
Chemist and Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
*Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the Day and Night.*
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and Black Tea, &c., &c.
June 9, 1873.


State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.
*Superior Court.*
John A. Young, Administrator of G. W. Houston, deceased, *against* the Heirs at Law of said deceased.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs at law of G. W. Houston, dec'd, to-wit: S B Houston, Ann Suggs, Joe Houston, Sam'l Houston, Alice Houston, Soba Houston, Cornelia Pierce, Loraine Houston, Olivia Houston, Sarah J Newell, Frank Cannon, Houston Cannon and Johnie Cannon, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Charlotte Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying the said Defendants to appear and answer the petition within twenty days from the expiration of said publication, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
J. R. ERWIN,
22—6w Clerk Superior Court.

Superior Court—Mecklenburg County.
W. H. Neal, Plaintiff, against Charles A. Neal, Defendant.—Summons.
*The State of North Carolina to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county—Greeting:*
You are hereby commanded in the name of the State to Summon Charles A. Neal, Defendant in the above action, to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, then and there to answer the complaint of W. H. Neal, Plaintiff in this suit. And you are further commanded to notify the said Defendant that if he fail to answer the said complaint, within the time specified, the said Plaintiff will demand judgment against him according to complaint filed, and for all costs and charges in this suit incurred.
Witness, J. R. Erwin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this the 28th day of March, 1876.
J. R. ERWIN,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg.

NOTICE.
The Defendant in the above-stated action is hereby notified that if he fail to answer said complaint within the time above specified, the Plaintiff will demand judgment against him for specific performance of contract between him and plaintiff.
OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
21—6w Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### The Cotton Frauds.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

"The committee on the expenditures of the Treasury Department have been investigating the operations of the cotton bureau, and have had before them a number of officials and ex-officials of the bureau. Secretary Bristow was before the committee recently, and declined to hand over certain records of the cotton division which the committee asked for. The Secretary based his declination on the fact that it was against the law to suffer the originals to go out of his custody, but said he would furnish the committee with copies, or the committee could inspect the originals at the department. The investigation confirms the suspicions heretofore entertained of the loose administration of this bureau under former Secretaries of the Treasury. A gentleman who occupied a prominent position in the bureau under Secretary McCulloch has testified that he was permitted to expend $100,000 without giving vouchers therefor. It seem to be demonstrated that Simon Draper, who was sent as cotton agent to Savannah by President Lincoln, failed to account to the government for a large amount of money which passed through his hands. Draper's seizures of cotton amounted to millions of dollars. It is represented that Draper seized all the private cotton he could lay his hands on, even taking from the Catholic Orphan Asylum two bales which the Sisters were about making up into mattresses. It is not probable that the full measure of the cotton frauds will or can ever be discovered by investigating committees."

The people of this section of North Carolina well remember the rascality of cotton agents who operated here just after the war.


**New Arrivals!**
CENTENNIAL SHOES!!
*New stock Gents' Gaiters and Boots!*
LADIES and MISSES SHOES and SLIPPERS!
The latest style of
*HATS,*
Just received, cheap.
WADE & PEGRAM,
Opposite Central Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.
April 17, 1876.

**T. COLEMAN & SON,**
At the Wide Awake Grocery,
*Trade Street, opposite City Market,*
Dealers in first class
Family and Heavy Groceries and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Solicit consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. Cotton sold on consignment at 50 cents per bale and highest market price guaranteed.
Refers by permission to R. M. Miller & Sons, Grocers, and Sutherlin & Johnson, Cotton buyers.
When you want good Groceries at bottom prices give us a call. T. COLEMAN & SON.
April 10, 1876.

**Hats! Hats!!**
A lot of fine Hats, just in, at
April 10, 1876. J. Mc. ALEXANDER'S.

**Stationery, &c.**
**A CARD.**
I would return my thanks to the public and my friends for their liberal patronage and ask them to call and see me at my old stand, where they will find a new stock of
**Stationery,**
**Notions and Confectioneries,**
Which I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte.
April 3, 1876. J. K. PUREFOY.

**Fresh Arrivals every Day.**
20 BARRELS EARLY ROSE POTATOES.
10 Barrels Peerless Potatoes.
10 Barrels assorted Potatoes for eating.
150 Boxes Blacking.
Also, another lot of those fine Country Hams, every one warranted.
April 10, 1876. B. N. SMITH.

**Breakfast Tea.**
We are Agents for English Breakfast Packet Tea Company. Sold only by Druggists at $1 per pound. W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
April 3, 1876. Springs' Corner

CHEATHAM'S
**Champion Cotton Seed.**
I have a lot of the above celebrated Cotton Seed which I will sell.
April 17, 1876. B. N. SMITH.

**Just Received,**
Flat Rulers, brass edge,
Ink Erasers,
Linen Toy Books,
Latest style of Paper and Envelopes,
Blank Books—Ledgers, Records and Day Books,
Lead Pencils, all grades,
Chalk Crayons, white and colored,
Cheap Envelopes,
Ink—black, blue, violet and red, at
April 17, 1876. PUREFOY'S.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS'
**Retail Emporium.**
The Ladies will please call and examine our splendid stock of
**Ready-made Dresses,**
And Children's
**White Embroidered Suits and Cloaks.**
A Job Lot of HOSIERY, price 10, 15 and 20 cents.
500 SILK AND GINGHAM PARASOLS, at prices that defy competition.
For the best and cheapest Goods at Retail or Wholesale, call at
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS'.
April 10, 1876.

**Hams and Flour.**
Sugar Cured Hams, by the Tierce.
Cleopatra Flour, for city trade, the finest on the market, at
April 17, 1876. R. M. MILLER & SONS'.


### The Follies of Indiscreet Women.

The Tar River Beacon, printed at Greenville, N. C., comes to us with the ninth chapter of a story called "The Wickedest Woman," written by Mrs. T. J. Jarvis, wife of Hon. T. J. Jarvis. Speaking in the commencement of this story of how doubly pure woman should be in proportion to the other high gifts that God has bestowed on her, the writer says:

"How often follies deepen into sin, and sin is the mother of great crimes. A pressure of the hand which means nothing—yet is too bold for friendship—a kiss, lightly thought of and lightly given, an amorous glance, may fire brother's or husband's arm to shed the life's blood of brave men, emboldened to such weakness by no other motive than the criminal vanity or self-love of woman. Yet how few of our sex realize until too late how real and earnest a thing life is! We know of more than one leader of fashion, keeping up the same eternal simper and paint and bedizzerment of finery in ball rooms and other festive scenes, who can and may lay her head upon her pillow without an anguished remembrance of a low grave in which has been laid a manly breast, whose young life's blood has been poured as a libation to the cold shrine of her self-love. Or name or fame of which she had been wickedly heedless."

### Strange Cases.

The Washington (N. C.) Echo is reliably informed that a gentleman named White lives in Warren county in this State and he has never yet been able to speak to his own father, though he has made repeated attempts to do so and failed. The editor of the Age in this city endorses the Echo's statement as the truth, and says he knows the man's father has offered his son every inducement to speak to him but without success. When the Age editor was last in Warren the father and son were both living and the son was about forty years of age. We call this a remarkable fact and something more curious than will be seen at the Centennial. We trust parties who live near Mr White will write us and tell all they know of the case, the reasons White gives why his speech fails him on such occasions.

The Greensboro Patriot comes with old Mr Hutchison in Stokes county, 100 years old, never in court, on a jury or in town in all his life, don't know one letter or figure from another, owns a good farm, never sells or trades anything he buys, and if you asked him a question, wouldn't answer it to save your life till the next time he met you, and this old man has lived a hundred years at just such a life as this.

And next comes old man Miles Mitchener down here about Smithfield not far from this city. The Johnston Courier tells us that the old man keeps his well locked and wouldn't give a dying man a drink of water, a smart working old farmer, and yet has been under the impression all his life that the whole race of mankind had conspired to poison his well of water, and if anybody burns his fence he fires off a gun immediately to counteract the evil effect. Here are three old men all living in different sections and each one a curiosity. The woods are full of them if a man will just take the trouble to look.—*Raleigh News.*

☞ They were sitting together, he and she, and he was arduously thinking what to say. Finally he burst out with: "In this land of noble achievements and undying glory, why is it that women do not come to the front? why is it that they do not climb the ladder of fame?" "I suppose," said she, putting her finger in her mouth, "It is all on account of their pull-backs."

☞ A young and beautiful widow was about to marry a rich old widower. Her friends wished to know what she wanted to marry him for. She replied: "For pure love. I love the ground"—meaning the estate, probably—"on which he walks."

☞ A young lady, when invited to partake of the pudding, replied, "No, many thanks, my dear madame. By no manner of means. I have already indulged the clamorous calls of a craving appetite, until the manifest sense of an internal fullness admonishes my stay; my deficiency is entirely and satisfactorily satisfied."


J. Mc. Alexander's nice Shoe Store,
NEAR IRWIN'S CORNER.
**Feet and Head,**
SHOES, BOOTS AND HATS.
**Fresh Arrivals of Spring Goods.**
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Trunks, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Boot and Shoe Store, just received and for sale at such prices as will suit customers who may want to buy for cash.
☞ GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order.
J. Mc. ALEXANDER,
Next door to Wittkowsky & Rintels'.
April 10, 1876 85m

**A Full Assortment**
OF
**"QUAKER" CITY SHIRTS,**
Of the very best style and quality,
And a fine supply of
**Spring Hats,**
Just in from our Broadway House. Call gentlemen at JOHN A. YOUNG & SON'S.
March 27, 1876.

**Tanner Wanted.**
A good Tanner and Finisher, with a small family, is wanted. Apply in person to
D. A. LOWE,
Lowesville, Lincoln county, N. C.
April 24, 1876 3wpd


### The Bird Law.

From the Raleigh News.

At the request of a valued correspondent we republish the Bird law enacted at the last session of the Legislature for the protection of a specific class of birds in certain counties of the State named in the Act. Our opinion, in response to the inquiry of our correspondent, is that the law, like all others, must be construed literally, and therefore no trespass, or the pursuit of any other game, than is specifically set forth makes parties liable to the penalties imposed by the act. But it is in the power of owners of land under the laws authorizing them to post their lands to exclude trespassers of any description and in the pursuit of any game. The law of last Winter was enacted more for the preservation of certain birds, liable to extirpation, from pursuit within certain seasons than for the prevention of trespass.

Our correspondent views the subject from a sensible point of view, and we give below an extract from his letter, which breathes the very spirit we wish to see roused in the State. Whenever farmers come to the recognition of the superior importance of stock as an item of farm prosperity, then they will rise to demand the enactment of protective laws against the encroachment of idlers, who commit damaging trespass under the cover of sport. Let the farmers remember they constitute the vast majority of the voters in the State. If they wish their interests to be protected, they can have it done. He adds:

"We find it impracticable to preserve stock, particularly sheep, and allow the hunting of any class of game in our fields or on our farms. To allow one, is to allow all; to allow all, is to introduce all classes of men and dogs; and to allow all, is to destroy all. This is the practical result of the whole matter. Our section is beginning to make a start in good farming and stock raising, and the most intelligent of our farmers are, to a man, in favor of the strictest construction of the law. Birds, fences, and stock must be made inviolate."

AN ACT to protect birds in the Counties of Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful to kill or shoot, trap or net, any partridges, quails, doves, robin, lark or mocking bird or wild turkey in the above named counties, between the first day of April and the first day of October in each and every year, and any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $10 for each and every offence.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take by net, trap or kill with gun any birds mentioned in section one of this act on the lands of any person living within the boundaries of the above named counties, to-wit: Davidson, Randolph, Rowan, Anson, Warren, Guilford, Rockingham, Orange, Caswell, Mecklenburg and Edgecombe, without permission from the owner or his agent of said lands, and any person so offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined ten dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 18th day of March, A. D., 1875.

### Jewish Population of the United States.

From the New York Sun.

A Jewish paper published in London, says that of the 64 millions Jews in the world, a quarter of a million are to be found in the United States. We have no accurate figures of recent date to confirm or correct this estimate, as our decennial census returns give no distinctive enumeration of Jews; but we judge from a number of facts before us, that the estimate of the London Jewish paper is far too low. Rabbi Gottheil, who is well informed, and careful in his language, says that the Jewish population of the country alone is over 70,000; and the Jews are to be counted by many thousands in all our large cities, including New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. There has been a large immigration of Jews to the United States from the various countries of Europe during the last twenty years; and the prosperity they have enjoyed has enlarged the current in this direction from year to year.

### No Daniel for Her.

To the best of our recollection he was an Arkansas man who was tried on account of trailing his "true in wardness" in the company of the wrong women. Under these painful circumstances, his wife was frequently compared to a "noble Roman matron;" but she didn't seem to mind it, and firmly declared her belief in her husband's innocence. When the day of the trial arrived, she sat in the court house all day and moved the jury to tears by arranging a fifty cent bouquet in the button hole of his coat. The case was at last opened, and the witnesses for the prosecution called. There were thirty or forty of them; but, before half-a-dozen testified, a mighty change came over the face of his wife; and, getting right up, and addressing her remarks to the Bench, she said: "See here, Judge; I'm satisfied if you are. Don't mind me; I can stand it. I reckon I'm into enough to get over it. Just hold on to him till called for; and, if enny woman wants him, he's her'n, and no questions asked." Then turning to her husband and snatching the floral tokens from his button-hole, she bitterly exclaimed: "Remember, from this day forward my home's a den of ragin' lions, and you ain't no Daniel."

### Romance of Lamartine's Marriage.

The story of the marriage of the great French poet and statesman is one of romantic interest. The lady was of an English family named Birch, and very wealthy. She first fell in love with the poet from reading his "Meditations Poetiques." She was slightly past the bloom of youth, but still young and fair. She read and re-read the "Meditations" and nursed the tender sentiment in secret. At length she saw Lamartine in Geneva, and her love became a part of her very life. Not long after this she was made acquainted with the fact that the poet was suffering, even to unhappiness, from the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. Miss Birch was not long in deciding upon her course. She would not allow the happiness of a lifetime to slip from her if she could prevent it. She wrote to the poet a frank and womanly letter, acknowledgeing her deep interest and profound respect, and offering him the bulk of her fortune, if he were willing to accept it. Of course Lamartine could not but suspect the truth. Deeply touched by her generosity, he called upon her, and found her to be not only fair to look upon, but a woman of a brilliant literary and artistic education. He made an offer of his hand and heart, and was promptly and gladly accepted, and in after years Alphonse De Lamartine owed not more to his wife's wealth than to her sustaining love and inspiring enthusiasm.

### Kissing the Bride.

The custom of kissing the bride at a wedding is of great antiquity, and while among the most refined classes it has fallen into disuse, it is still insisted on by many people with great vigor. A very amusing story is told of a Kentucky backwoodsman who had, after a long and ardent courtship of the belle of one of the Kentucky cities, won her for a bride.

She had, for a long time, wavered in her choice, undecided whether to take him or a gentleman of wealth and position in the city, but finally chose the humbler lot in obedience to her heart. The wedding was celebrated in great style, and the manly groom was almost as much admired for his colossal proportions and athletic symmetry as was the bride for her exceeding loveliness.

Among the guests was the unsuccessful suitor, who was well aware of the jealousy with which the groom had regarded him, but who had overcome his chagrin at his failure, and was sincerely anxious to congratulate the bride. One by one the guests offered their good wishes and hearty kisses, while the groom looked on with approval and delight. At length, among the rest, came the rejected lover.

The young groom watched him keenly but without the least animosity in his expression. The unfortunate rival felt the delicacy of his position, and not caring to provoke the husband's ire, he did not proffer the salute which was customary. As he was giving place to others, after wishing the newly-married pair well, the groom grasped his arm with his iron fingers, and in a low tone said:

"She's my wife, and I propose to see that she is treated as my wife should be treated. If you don't kiss her, I'll break every bone in your body."

Rather than quarrel, the gentleman kissed the not unwilling bride, and the groom was satisfied.

### "I'll Pay You for That."

A hen trod on a duck's foot. She did not mean to do it, and it didn't hurt her much. But the duck said, "I'll pay you for that!" So the duck flew at the hen; but as she did so her wing struck an old goose who stood close by.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the goose, and she flew at the duck; but as she did so her foot tore the fur of a cat who was just then in the yard.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the cat, and she flew at the goose; but as she did so her tail brushed the eye of a sheep who was near.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried the sheep, and he ran at the cat; but as he did so his foot hit the foot of a dog who lay in the sun.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the sheep; but as he did so his leg struck an old cow who stood by the gate.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried she, and she ran at the dog; but as she did so her horn grazed the skin of a horse who stood by a tree.

"I'll pay you for that!" cried he, and he ran at the cow. What a run there was! The horse flew at the cow, and the cow at the dog, and the dog at the sheep, and the sheep at the cat, and the cat at the goose, and the goose at the duck, and the duck at the hen. What a noise they made, so be sure!

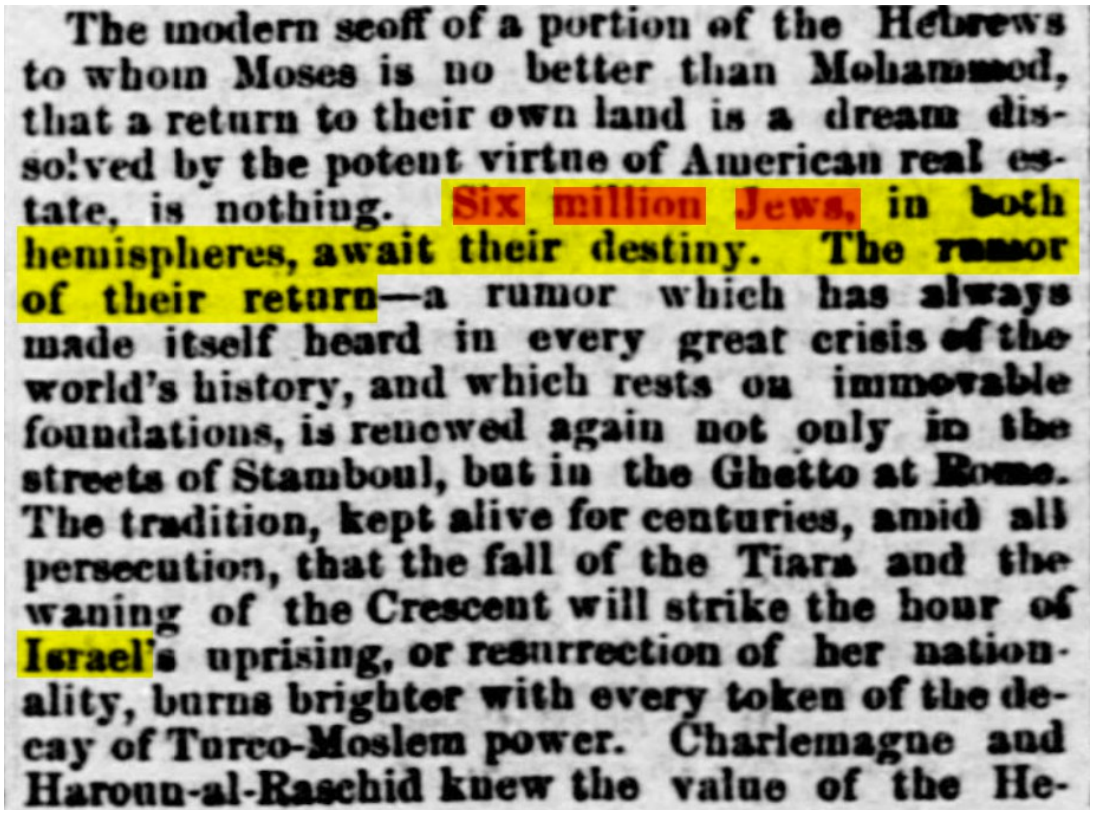
"Hi! hi! What is all this?" cried the man who had the care of them. "I cannot have this noise. You may stay here," he said to the hen. But he drove the duck to the pond, and the goose to the field, and the cat to the barn, and the sheep to her fold, and the dog to his house, and the cow to her yard, and the horse to his stall. "I'll pay you for that!" said the man.—*Nursery.*

☞ An uptown man who believes in self-improvement, suggested to his wife recently that they should argue some question frankly and freely every evening and try to learn more of each other. The question for the first night happened to be whether a woman could be expected to get along without a Spring hat, and he took the affirmative; but when he was last seen he had climbed up into the hay-loft and was pulling the ladder up after him.

☞ A pious father entered a saloon with a horsewhip one night last week, and found his son playing euchre. He tanned the young man's jacket and sent him home.

# 1877

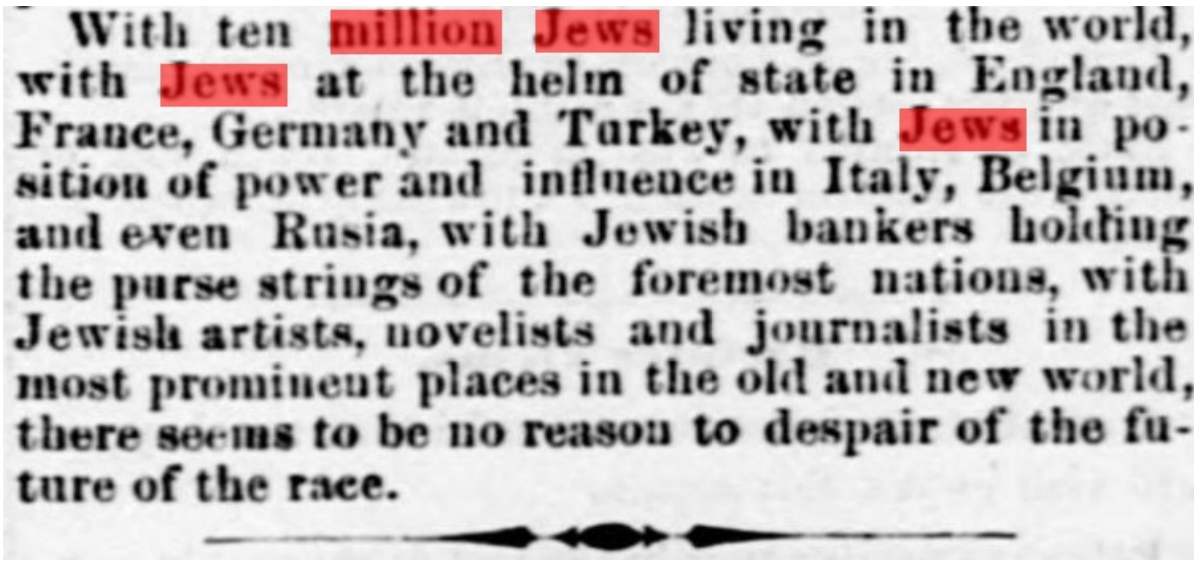
Un artículo publicado en el The Weekly Kansas chiefdice que: *"Seis millones de judíos, en ambos hemisferios, esperan su destino. El rumor de su regreso (a Israel)..."*



The modern scoff of a portion of the Hebrews to whom Moses is no better than Mohammed, that a return to their own land is a dream dissolved by the potent virtue of American real estate, is nothing. Six million Jews, in both hemispheres, await their destiny. The rumor of their return—a rumor which has always made itself heard in every great crisis of the world's history, and which rests on immovable foundations, is renewed again not only in the streets of Stamboul, but in the Ghetto at Rome. The tradition, kept alive for centuries, amid all persecution, that the fall of the Tiara and the waning of the Crescent will strike the hour of Israel's uprising, or resurrection of her nationality, burns brighter with every token of the decay of Turco-Moslem power. Charlemagne and Haroun-al-Raschid knew the value of the He-

*The Weekly Kansas chief. (Troy, Kan.), June 14, 1877, p.1*

En otra parte de la misma página del periódico nos dice que:



With ten million Jews living in the world, with Jews at the helm of state in England, France, Germany and Turkey, with Jews in position of power and influence in Italy, Belgium, and even Rusia, with Jewish bankers holding the purse strings of the foremost nations, with Jewish artists, novelists and journalists in the most prominent places in the old and new world, there seems to be no reason to despair of the future of the race.

*"Con diez millones de judíos viviendo en el mundo, con los judíos al mando frente del estado en Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania y Turquía, con los judíos en posición de poder y influencia en Italia, Bélgica, e incluso Rusia, con banqueros judíos controlando las finanzas de las más importantes naciones, con artistas judíos, novelistas y periodistas en las posiciones más prominentes en el viejo y nuevo mundo, parece no haber ninguna razón para la preocuparse del futuro de la raza."*

# The Weekly Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. | TERMS—$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 52. | TROY, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1877. | WHOLE NUMBER, 1,040.


## Choice Poetry.

### THE WHITE OF THE BRITISH EYE.

BY THERON BROWN.

Midnight stars on the blue bay quiver,
And mellowly on the mild air swell
The holy tones of the Old South bell;
And the Copp's hill sentries, sleepy and slow,
Answer back, as they come and go,
"Twelve o' the clock—all's well, all's well!"
And dark in the frith of Mystic river,
And over Point Lechmere's shallow bar,
Lazily lie the sloops of war;
And Governor Gage, in his city quarters,
Guarded (he thought) from the rebel arm
Of the rascal Putnam at Inman's farm,
By cannon on Boston forts and waters,
Dreams abed in his careless calm;
Nor ever a lisp of ill breathes by,
To lift the lid of a British eye.

"Past twelve o'clock—all's well, all's well!"
And nothing told to the Summer night,
That a thousand Yankees on Charlestown height,
With a thousand spades that rose and fell
To Liberty's heart-beats, hour by hour,
Were undermining King George's power.
And none of them guessed, on shore or ship,
How the boldest rogue in the rebel game,
The wolf-den hero of Ranger fame,
Had given their drowsy guards the slip,
Or thought what a deed of daring grand
Old Prescott ventured and Gridley planned—
Till daylight broke with a warning cry,
And the hoarse, quick bark of the Lively's gun
Woke all the battle-dogs far and nigh,
With the red-coats mustering on the run;
And a solemn sight to the rising sun,
Was the stare, and the wonder how and why,
That opened the white of the British eye.

June Seventeenth, Seventeen Seventy-five,
Copp's Hill hummed like a hornet's hive;
Quoth Gage and Clinton, Burgoyne and Howe,
"What will we do with the Yankees now!"
They've stolen a march on Bunker and Breed's,
And a royal drubbing their treason needs.
To arms!"

And the drums and bugles called
From tent and barrack the red platoons,
Artillery, infantry, dragoons,
Till the sun in Heaven rose high and hot—
While afar, through tempest of shell and shot,
The sturdy minute-men, unappalled,
Their terrible toil in the trenches sped,
At the beck of Prescott's bald gray head,
Bare to the storm of iron and lead,
And echoed old Putnam's warlike shout,
As he ran and rode by the rude redoubt,
And fearless galloped his deadly round,
General, volunteer, orderly, scout,
To Cambridge and back to the battle-ground.

Half-past two. 'Twas a stirring sight,
When the King's cool regulars, trained to fight,
Marched up with discipline firm and fine;
While under the breast-work on the height,
The yeomen waited their leader's sign,
And Putnam's order ran down the line—
"Shoot them at forty yards—let fly
When you see the white of the British eye!"

Ah, vain was the valor of England then,
'Neath the awful aim of those raw, rude men,
So late the jest of her tongue and pen;
And a thousand red-coats rued her sport,
When that first hot volley out of the fort
Toppled the front of their plumed parade,
And mowed them down like a reaper's blade.
Three times, watching the foeman's van,
Each costless marksman covered his man,
And up to the fiery fusillade,
Three times, rallied in fresh array,
The regiments marched—and melted away.
For patriots' gun-shot range, that day,
Measured their need to strike and win,
Where powder was scarce and lead was high,
And shortened its deadly view-line in,
Till it showed the white of the British eye.

Cheer for Liberty's grand Old Guard,
The stern militia of spade and plough!
Grim, bare-headed, and battle-scarred,
They faced bold Pigot and haughty Howe
With hearts so mighty and hands so hard,
That made crowned Tyranny's forehead bow.
They fought till the red-barred sea went down
In smoke of cannon and burning town,
Earning a nation the right to life,
And the first green leaf of a long renown,
Bravely they fought, and they never quailed,
By twice their number and strength assailed,
But gallantly timed their strokes of strife
To "Yankee Doodle" on drum and fife,
And stood where bullets and bomb-shells hailed,
Till the fort was flanked—and their powder failed!

Honor the heroes who broke the sod,
And piled the bulwark of freemen's scorn
Against oppression, that ancient morn;
Who loaded their guns in the name of God,
And, served with faith to the trial fray,
Held the field till they won the day.
For England's triumph was England's woe,
When the flower of her veteran host lay low
At Charlestown, a hundred years ago;
And pity closed from the battle sky,
The stony white of the British eye.

## Select Story.

### A SURGEON'S STORY.

The regiment to which I was attached, was the Sixth New York. Its Colonel was an officer of great capacity and remarkable promise. Yet he was, withal, a cold, stern man. He was somewhere near fifty, and had come to New York from Italy, where he had been in service with Garibaldi. He was an American by birth, but had been away from his native land so long that he had become almost denationalized.

In the same regiment was a private, a young man of about twenty-five. He was a handsome, energetic young fellow, and one of the best soldiers in the regiment. He was of English birth, he said, and seemed to have no friends, no relations in this country, for he never received any letters or presents, as did the other men. He had frequently attracted the attention of his company, and some of the regimental officers; but to the astonishment of all, the Colonel steadily exerted himself to prevent any reward being given to the young man. Hill, for that was the name he went by, never complained, however, though he knew very well what was going on. He was strict in the discharge of his duty, and gave no cause for complaint.

During the winter of 1861–62, the army lay before Centreville, doing very little but scouting, picketing, and preparing for the spring campaign. Though there was nothing exciting in all this, it was very trying to the men, for the season was unusually severe, and the hospitals were well filled.

One morning, Hill came to my quarters.

"Well, Hill," said I, as he entered, "what can I do for you, this morning?"

"I wish to go on the sick list, if you please, sir," he replied, in a quiet tone.

I started, and looked at him searchingly. Though I had seen the young soldier often, I had never been in his presence before. He was a slight, finely-formed fellow, with the most effeminate face I ever saw. Had he been a woman, I should have called him a beauty; and as it was, I could not deny him the distinction of being pretty. His voice was soft and clear, and, though it did not seem to be that of a man, was hardly that of a woman. I gazed at him searchingly, but he bore my scrutiny well.

"You are not sick, I hope?" I remarked, at length.

"I am broken down, doctor," he answered. "I have been on guard for five successive nights."

"The deuce you have!" I exclaimed, in astonishment. "The regiment isn't so short of men as that, is it?"

"No, sir," he replied, quietly; "I was kept on by the Colonel's orders. He says the guard duty is very important just now, and he wants the best men in the regiment to be put on it."

"Has he kept any one else on so long?" I questioned.

"No, sir; I would not have come to you to-day, but that I know I am incapable of standing another night. I should fall asleep on post, from sheer exhaustion. Then, I suppose I would be shot for sleeping in the presence of the enemy."

"By Jove!" I muttered, "that's what Colonel Anson is up to."

I spoke louder than I intended. He heard me, and replied, in a tone in which there was some bitterness, in spite of his efforts to repress it.

"I am afraid so, sir. I do not see why Colonel Anson should dislike me so much. I have never merited his displeasure. Heaven knows," he added, and I saw his features tremble, as with a sharp pain, "I would die to serve him."

"Very good," I said. "You can remain at your quarters for two days, and consider yourself on the sick list for that time."

Thanking me, he went away.

The fellow perplexed me. I was confident that there was some mystery existing between him and the Colonel, and known only to these two. While I was musing upon this, the Colonel sent for me. He received me with cold politeness.

"What is the matter with Hill?" he asked.

"He is broken down by the unusual fatigue to which he had been subjected. Five successive turns of guard duty would kill a man much stronger than he is."

"Who has kept him on so long?" asked the Colonel, biting his lip.

"He was kept on by your orders, I believe, sir," I replied, looking him full in the face; "and I must say, Colonel, that I am surprised at your putting him to such a test, unless you wish to kill him."

Colonel Anson started, and looked at me very searchingly.

"Has Hill dared to reflect upon the conduct of his commanding officer?" he asked coldly, but without meeting my eye.

"He said no more than every one in the regiment has," I replied—"that he regretted having gained your dislike, as he was sure he had done nothing to merit it."

"Was that all he said, doctor?"

"He added," I replied, after hesitating a moment, "that he would gladly die to serve you."

An expression of intense pain swept over Colonel Anson's face; but he was silent. After a brief pause, he said, quietly: "I will not detain you longer, doctor. I am sorry to hear of Hill's sickness."

I was more perplexed when I left the room than I was when I entered it; and during the long winter, I had no means of gratifying my curiosity. Indeed, it was intensified by the fact that, at the request of Colonel Anson, the President promoted Hill to a vacant lieutenancy in his company.

At last we went to the Peninsula, and ere long my regiment was called on to participate in the desperate battle of Fair Oaks. That engagement brought me work enough, for my regiment suffered terribly. As hardened as I thought I had become, I grew faint and sick over the dreadful work that gave me neither rest nor hope of rest. The little field hospital which I had established on the edge of the swamp, seemed to be a perfect slaughter house, and I longed more eagerly than I had ever done, for a cessation of the fighting. It came at last, a little after 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

I had cleared out my hospital, and had sent my last man across the Chickahominy. My assistants were absent for some purpose, and I was the only person in the little structure of boughs. Suddenly I was aroused from a reverie into which I had fallen, by the hurried entrance of some one. I looked up, and saw Colonel Anson standing before me. He was pale and exhausted, and was bleeding from a deep cut in the head. He held in his arms the inanimate form of Lieutenant Hill. I never saw so much grief in a human face as was written on that of Colonel Anson, as he laid his burden on the rude table.

"Be quick, doctor, for Heaven's sake!" he said, painfully.

"But you are wounded, Colonel!" I exclaimed, when my astonishment would let me speak.

"Never mind me," was the quick retort. "Attend to this one."

Hill was wounded in the breast, and I saw at a glance that it was a dangerous and doubtful case. I bent down to loosen his coat, and examined the injury. I could do no good. The aim had been true, and the ball had gone right through the heart. This was not my only discovery. I had learned a part of the mystery that had hung over Hill.

"Heavens, Colonel!" I exclaimed, looking up at him; "this is a woman!"

"The only one that ever loved me," groaned the Colonel. "She followed me here, in male disguise; and, this morning, when I was in danger, saved me, who had done nothing but wrong her, at the cost of her own life. She was my wife, doctor."

He left me, before I could speak.

This was all I ever knew. The next day, the Colonel was shot in a skirmish. I had him buried in the grave where we had laid his wife; and to this day, I have never learned the secret of their unhappy lives.

### VENERABLE MILITARY PROBLEMS.

Most of the military problems which are to be solved by the war now in progress belong to antiquity. There are two great natural obstacles to an advance of the Russians upon Constantinople—the Danube and the Balkans. The Danube is a wide, deep river, the passage of which can only be made with ease at four points in the Turkish dependencies. But at each of these points the Turks have heavy fortifications. Widin, on the extreme right of the Russian advance, is mounted with Krupp guns, and is well supplied with all the modern appliances of war. Silistria, on the extreme left, has been the subject of equal care with the Turkish government. Widin, though frequently besieged, has never yet fallen. Silistria has been assaulted seven times by the Russians; and succumbed only once, in 1829. The intervening forts are also carefully constructed, and capable of stout defense.

These forts were projected at the time when the science of military bridge-making was in its infancy. It would now take the Russian military engineers but a very short time to throw pontoons over any part of the Danube they might select if there was no opposition. But the Turks have a flotilla of monitors in the river to the number of sixteen, carrying twenty-four Krupp guns. They are strong enough to make bridge-building very hazardous work. These are the new conditions under which the crossing of the Danube has to be made. The Russians have already made their way over it many times. It is expected if the crossing should be seriously resisted by the Turks, that some of the newest forces in warfare will be put to the test. The Russians have no monitors to oppose to those of the Turks. They can only cope with them by means of the torpedo, which many scientists believe is bound to introduce another and probably the last revolution in naval warfare. They can be made with an explosive force which nothing in the shape of iron can resist. The Danube once crossed, the next obstacle in the path of the Russians on their march to Constantinople, is the line of the Balkans, a mountain chain, through which there are only a very few passes practicable for an army. These passes are, of course, all held by the Turks. The Russians in 1829 crossed them by a stratagem, and advanced as far as Andrianople. The Turks on this occasion massed their forces at Shumla, and left the passes weakly defended.

But the Russians always demonstrate heavily on their extreme left—Kars, and after that upon Erzeroum. They laid siege to the former city during the Crimean war, but were repulsed. The place was held by an English officer. Considerable heroism was manifested in the defence. Success in this direction may make it the real line of the Russian advance. But there is nothing new in any of the movements. They have all been undertaken already many times. Two years seem to be the limit of most of these campaigns. In 1828 it took the Russians a year to cross the Danube—another to turn the Balkans. The Crimean war was a two years struggle. But then the Russians were not only fighting the Turks, but the English, French and Sardinians.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

An Answer to Prayer.—A well known and much esteemed gentleman of the city, who by a peculiar accident became impoverished, was one day, not very long since, without food in his house for himself and family, though his friends and acquaintances never imagined that he was brought to such distress. He went to his closet and prayed for help, and that very day he received through the post office a letter containing a ten dollar bill. He does not know to this hour, nor has he the least idea, where the letter came from, and he implicitly believes God heard and answered that prayer. The cloud that overshadowed him has since been removed, and he is now employed where he earns a support for his family.—*Boston Traveller.*

Allen Hannah, of Jersey City, was recently married to Miss Hannah Allen. The late Miss Hannah Allen is now Mrs. Hannah Hannah, and is probably the only woman in the world whose entire name spells backward and forward the same.

A California baby died from eating pink-blossoms.

## Miscellany.

### TO MR. HAYES.

[In Iowa, the strongest Republican State in the Union, the opposition to Hayes' Southern policy is the most bitter. This feeling is illustrated in the following poem, published in the *Iowa State Register*, at Des Moines, the leading Republican paper in the State.]

To you, Mr. Hayes, I would like to propound
A clear, straightforward question or two;
What wonderful drug have your doctors prescribed,
That has wrought such a change upon you?

Whatever the name of this wonderful drug,
Upon you it has had the effect
Of making you do such contemptible things,
As to lose you all good men's respect.

Are those who opposed you by murders most foul,
And who did your supporters pursue;
Are these to be trusted more faithfully now,
Than the friends who stood firmly by you?

I know not, of course, what your motives may be,
But this much I will venture to say:
If actions speak truly, then yours indicates
That your party you mean to betray.

Could it have been known that you wo'd hasten so soon
The cause to desert and surrender,
The President's chair you would never have filled,
By even the claim of pretender.

For you, like a hero, brave Chamberlain fought,
And behold the reward he receives;
You desert him in need, and leave him alone,
To contend against cut-throats and thieves.

The Hamptons and Butlers you call to your aid,
And to them all your plans you unfold;
Their guilty, stained hands are clasped warmly in thine,
While your friends are deserted and sold.

And now, Mr. Hayes, I would ask you to pause,
Just to see where your policy tends;
You may distrust the North as much as you please,
But beware of your Southern friends.

Now, suppose for each friend you make in the South,
In the North you make enemies two;
What would be the effect of your policy then,
And wherein the advantage to you?

Yet this is just what you have done, Mr. Hayes,
You have bartered your true friends away;
And now you have neither the love of the blue,
Nor the fear or respect of the gray.

And now, Mr. Hayes, still one question more,
Let your answer be candid and fair:
Were you not, by the vote that Packard received,
Lifted into the President's chair!

Knowing this as you did, you calmly stood by,
And beheld the brave man overthrown;
And thus, by assisting his claim to defeat,
You have cast quite a cloud on your own.

His title, you say, to the Governor's seat,
Was extremely defective in law;
If this is the case, then it follows, of course,
That yours is not free from a flaw.

I trust you may never have cause to regret
Your preferring the gray to the blue;
And though you now sit in the President's chair,
I would rather be Packard than you!

### MODERN EUROPE.

NO. VI.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VARIOUS SOLUTIONS OF IT—FOUR GUIDE LIGHTS—RUSSIAN TRADITIONS—THE PALESTINE QUESTION.

Various solutions of the Eastern question have been proposed. The first is the continued independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire under reform. The second is to dismiss the Turk to Asia, and erect a new Greek Christian Kingdom on the ruins of the Turkish Mohammedan Empire. The third is to change the form of Turkey from that of an empire to that of a "bund," or confederation of States, each sovereign in itself, with a Sultan over all as a Suzerain, and not as an Autocrat, all being tributary to him and his Cabinet. The fourth is to partition Turkey between Russia, Austria, and England, each third part being under its respective protectorate. The fifth is to partition it similarly between Russia, Austria, and Germany, making Constantinople a free city, like Frankfort and Hamburg. The sixth is the conquest of Turkey by Russia, with the approval of Austria and Germany, for certain specified territorial considerations, and certain agreements as to the navigation of the Bosphorus, Black Sea, and Mediterranean.

The first is impossible. "Tanzimaut," or "reform," is a failure, after all that England has spent in this interest. So long as the Koran is the fundamental law of the Empire, it must perish, and for the Turk to become Christian is to end the Ottoman power. The second is only an exchange of one evil for another. A Greek Empire is impossible. The Greeks are only 1,000,000 in European Turkey, while there are 3,800,000 pure Osmanlis, or Ottomites (who would be helped by 10,000,000 in Asia), the rest being Moldo-Walachians, Bulgarians, Servians, Bosnians, etc., all Sclavic or mixed races of Roman, Greek, Armenian, and Sclavic blood. Ubicini's tables show that in Constantinople there are 475,000 Mohammedans, 205,000 Armenians, 130,000 Greeks, and 60,000 of other religions, besides many of none. The predominant races and religions would antagonize the minority, and to erect a Greek Empire would only be to compel the Christian Powers of Europe to uphold for the Greek what they are now upholding for the Turk. It would only put the Greeks in the place of the Turks, and at greater disadvantage. The third solution, that of a federal alliance of discordant States, laws and interests, is impracticable. The history of the old Achean league, the petty Italian Republics of the Middle Age, and even of the late German Confederation, forbid the experiment. The fourth plan, the partition of Turkey into three divisions, each under a protectorate of Russia, Austria and England, is simply a bribe to England, while all mention of Germany is omitted. Besides, the history of protectorates, such as the wolf gives to the lamb, is sufficiently illustrated by Æsop, if history itself were not a warning. The fifth plan, that of a partition of Turkey between Russia, Germany, and Austria, with Constantinople as a free city, and the Golden Horn a free port, infringes on all the Muscovite policy and traditions, and would be resisted alike by Russia, England, and France, if not by all the Powers. The sixth, the conquest of Turkey by Russia, with the acquiescence or co-operation of Austria and Germany, in view of certain territorial slices, here and there, inside and outside of Turkey, and certain provisions as to maritime relations, seems the more probable. This solution involves what has been expressed in the closing part of the previous article, viz.: the Danubian provinces to Austria; part of Egypt and the Island of Candia to England, in order to keep open her way to India; some further accession to Germany, northward; while the Bosphorus, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Isthmus of Suez are made free to the commercial flags of all nations.

Previous to the Franco-Prussian War—that is, previous to the restoration of the German Empire, the unification of modern Italy and the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and while Russia was fettered by the Paris treaty of 1856, just after the Crimean War, this solution would have been impossible. The case is different now. The German and Sclavonic Powers are in good understanding with each other. France is prostrate, and Russia's preparations for war are on a tremendous scale. Her movements toward the Bosphorus are significant. The present generation is her time of opportunity. England and France both look with dread upon a Russian, Austrian, and German alliance, to attend to the case of the "sick man." Siberia, broken up into hailstones for canister, and driven by a tempest across the earth, would not be half so disastrous. Besides Russia's release in 1871 from the Paris treaty of 1856, is a portent of no pleasant savor. A late writer in England suggests that the United States might be invoked to assist England and France in an effort to resist the Czar, unless England should previously come to an amicable understanding with Russia, and leave Turkey to its fate. This, however, is to forget the friendly obligations the United States is under to Russia, for her assistance by a portion of her navy, off Charleston Harbor, when England threatened our blockade, during our late civil war. It is also to forget our obligations to the German Power. The United States will never assist England and France to maintain the fabulous independence of the Turkish Empire, now rotten to its core and barbarous to the last degree. The support England has given to Turkey has been England's shame long enough, and in that the United States will have no share.

Whoever watches the sweep of events, in connection with the progress of civilization, will observe four great facts, of the first importance in their bearing upon the Eastern question. The first is the altered condition of the Great Powers of Europe, within five years past, or since the end of the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Franco-Prussian War, already alluded to. The second is the tendency of the century to the consolidation of cognate races and nationalities into one common interest, so as to divide Europe into what foreign publicists denominate "Pan-Teutonism," "Pan-Sclavism," and "Pan-Latinism," the German people, the Sclavonic people, and the Latin people, each combining in common policy according to their respective national sympathies, and those the nearest each other, as the Germans and Sclavonians, supporting each other, as against the Romanic or Latin Catholic nations. It is this that lends such interest to the Alliance of Germany, Austria (somewhat doubtful) and Russia, in the solution of the Eastern question, and make, Russia's success most probable. The third is, that the principle of the "Balance of Power," on which the peace of Europe rests, is passing away and giving place to the principle of the political fusion of cognate races, languages, and interests, and consolidated empire. Family and national affections, popular sympathies and affiliations, are to reanimate international law and determine the government of the world. This alone would give Bosnia and Servia to Austria, and send back, after great conflict, the Turk to Asia. No more such policies as that of marrying Maria Louisa to Napoleon, in order to unite Austria and France, will ever be made by the Talleyrands of the future. The fourth is that every great people has its mission, and that, just as the contest of the German Emperors of the middle age with the Popes of Rome, and the events of the great reformation of the sixteenth century, and the whole policy of Germany, eminently conspicuous in the Franco-Prussian War, have been to attend to the case of the "Infallible Man," at Rome, so the uniform contest of the Russian Czars with the Sultans of Turkey, from the very beginning of the Ottoman Empire till now, reveals a Muscovite mission to attend to the case of the "sick man" at Constantinople. The Tiara and Crescent must go down together—the one under Germanic influence, the other under Sclavonic. And it may be that, if the Papal power in Austria shall be rallied in any tolerable degree to the support of the Turks, and Pope and Sultan make common cause, then the whole Protestantism of Christendom will be arrayed, in conflict, on one side, against the whole of Mohammedanism and the Papacy on the other. In that case, Germany, Russia, part of Austria, even England herself, and Italy too, will combine as against Turkey, part of Austria, divided France, and Spain. But whatever be the combination, if Turkey, depending on Catholic aid, is resolved to fight on, the war will become not only a European, but an Asiatic and African war. It will involve a Hemisphere. It is probable, however, that the influence of Germany and Russia, if England's support is withdrawn from Turkey, will hold Austria in the line of reforms, aloof from the policy of Rome.

The traditions and prophecies of the Russian people are revived to-day with unusual interest. One is an old one, "The Turkish Empire is to be broken by the races beyond the Danube." Another is, "The Northern people will get the Eastern Seven-Hilled City." This was rife long before the Turks took Constantinople, in 1453, and is even repeated by the Turks themselves. Another is, "Four hundred years shall the people of Ismael rule in the Stamboul," which term, added to 1453, makes 1853 for the time of its fulfillment, a fact already patent when it is remembered that not the Turk but the European Powers, since 1840, when Turkey was admitted, for protection, into the peculiar States' system of Europe, have held the Ottoman Empire at their mercy—an empire now virtually dissolved. The Empress Catherine, when founding Cherson on the Dneiper, last century, wrote over its western gate, "This is the way to Constantinople." And, to-day, the Christian population of Turkey, the "Rayahs," wait for the Czar as a coming deliverer.

With the settlement of the Eastern question comes the settlement of the "Palestine question." Look at the maps. It is part of the general issue. What shall be the fate of the Holy Land, for which Christian Europe, battling the Turk, sacrificed 6,000,000 of human beings, emptied the exchequers of Popes and Emperors, levied a tithe tax on every man in Christendom, called "Saladin's tax," and endured two centuries of toil and agony? What is to be the fate of Jerusalem, once possessed by the Saracen, now by the Turk? The house of Rothschild, a Jewish house, controling the capital of Europe, already holds a mortgage on Palestine for money lent the Sultan in the war of Greek independence, 1820-29. Recently it has made a bid for Turkey's "silver mines" in Asia, and "the city of Jerusalem" besides. In the development of the principles alluded to, in a preceding paragraph, the Jews will certainly find their nationalization again, and Jerusalem, redeemed from the sword of the Moslem, will wake the world to a new wonder, greater than when Godfrey stood with the Christian Banner on the Mount of Olives. Some new Tasso will yet sing "Jerusalem Delivered." Certain it is, that the Russian Jews have a tradition that "Constantinople is the Gate to Jerusalem." Still more, the Russian Government has erected, in the heart of its own empire, a place known by the euphonious title, "Vokresecuskee," which means "New Jerusalem," to which multitudes of pilgrims repair, every year, to keep alive the thought that Jerusalem itself, one day, will be, as they say, "The future capital of the Orient." This one thought the Muscovite rulers and teachers instil into the minds of the people. Under the wonderful political changes occurring in our day, it is not impossible that the Hebrews may yet, with the fall of the Ottoman Empire, be renationalized in their own land, and stand at the head of the future advancing civilization of the East. The paddle-wheel will yet dash the waters of Galilee into foam, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive be heard echoing among the hills of Judea, and along the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon. The wires of the telegraph will stretch from the Mediterranean ports to the Jordan, and beyond to the far East.

Nothing is to be gained by listening to stories of one month tourists in the Holy Land. Standard works are a better account. Palestine is capable of supporting a dense population. What is needed is the aid and spirit of modern progress. The old-fashioned early and latter rains begin to return and fertilize the soil, and furnish pure water. Already railways are projected from Joppa to Jerusalem, and to Egypt and the Persian Gulf. Jerusalem has become a telegraph centre. By a firman of Abdul Medjid, people of all nations, Jews among the rest, have been invited to settle in Palestine, paying nothing for the land for five years, and, at the end of that time, receiving a complete title upon the payment of a small amount. "It looks," says the London *Times*, "as if the restoration of the Jewish nationality in Palestine were now emerging from the realm of prophecy into that of actual history, and that the Jew is to have for himself what Greece and Italy have won—a country." An American resident of Palestine for years, writes: "The man may now be living who will see Jerusalem divide with Constantinople the discussions that pertain to the settlement of the Eastern question. It involves the fall of Turkey, the extinction of Mohammedanism, the restoration of Jewish nationality, and the triumph of Christianity." It is not for nothing that Russia already has a splendid colony just outside of the walls of Jerusalem, over 200,000 Greek Christians in Syria, and that her gold adorns the lamps of the Holy Sepulchre and the cave of the sacred nativity.

The modern scoff of a portion of the Hebrews to whom Moses is no better than Mohammed, that a return to their own land is a dream dissolved by the potent virtue of American real estate, is nothing. Six million Jews, in both hemispheres, await their destiny. The rumor of their return—a rumor which has always made itself heard in every great crisis of the world's history, and which rests on immovable foundations, is renewed again not only in the streets of Stamboul, but in the Ghetto at Rome. The tradition, kept alive for centuries, amid all persecution, that the fall of the Tiara and the waning of the Crescent will strike the hour of Israel's uprising, or resurrection of her nationality, burns brighter with every token of the decay of Turco-Moslem power. Charlemagne and Haroun-al-Raschid knew the value of the Hebrews, as do also later monarchs and Cabinets. Bismarck and Gortschakoff have them at their side. They know all languages, are familiar with all Governments, and are skilled in all literature and science. They have fought by the thousands in the armies of every Nation that oppressed them. Thirty-three of the bravest officers that fell at Waterloo, and sixty-eight at Gravelotte, were Jews. There are 3,000,000 of them in Russia, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, England, Holland, Portugal, and the United States. Turkey has 900,000, Arabia, 200,000, Africa 600,000, Persia, China, India, and the Sea Islands, 1,000,000 more.

The hour that tolls the knell when the Western Powers agree to lay the Ottoman Empire in Europe in its grave, will be significant for the world. And when the standard of Judah, by permission, is raised upon the walls of Jerusalem, the seas will whiten with sails, and steamers and locomotives will lead a march of the scattered Hebrews from all nations to the Holy Land, such as crusaders never saw. What Julian the Apostate could not do, with a million homeless Jews at his side, the Czar will accomplish when Russia shall find her moment again to declare war against Turkey, and enter upon the final solution of the Eastern question. The arts of European diplomacy may baffle and postpone the event, but the event itself is certain, Turkish bonds held by British subjects, and England's East India possessions, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Jews, themselves, have money enough for any contingency. They know how to use it better than any other people. And if any one doubts their disposition to use it in their own interest, or in the interest of the land of their fathers, the following credit given to his friend Tancred, prospecting in the Holy Land, in 1865, upon Adam Besso, his correspondent at Jarusalem, will dispel the delusion:

"My Good Adam:—Let Tancred have as much gold as would make the right-hand lion on the first step of Solomon's throne, and if he wants more, let him have as much as would form the lion on the left, and so on through every stair up to the throne. For all which, will be responsible to you the child of Israel, who among the Gentiles, is called "Sidonia." And if any one thinks that England may never fall in with Russian policy as to the Ottoman Empire, now that Turkish bonds are a bad investment, the holes that "London Punch" has just made with its last strokes, may let in some daylight as to the change of sentiment already begun.

"Ye Christian slaves, for freedom stoutly fight!
'Gainst Turks and tyrants, Heaven defend the right!
Time was when Moslem's faith high credit bore,
But Britons now believe in Turks no more!
Their due per centage since Turks ceased to pay,
We've lost our interest in the Sultan's sway."

### TEN MILLION JEWS.

#### A Race Whose Future is Apparently Not to be Despaired of.

The Jewish population in the Russian empire is acknowledged to exceed 2,000,000. Next to that is Austria, with 1,200,000. These figures are rather too low than too high, because in the Polish provinces of both empires are many cities of considerable size—as, for instance, Brody, Wilna, and Tarnapol—where the population is almost exclusively Jewish; Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia, in the Austrian empire, are thickly populated with Jews. Prussia, including the duchy of Posen, contains 223,000; all other German States, small and great, 200,000; France, 87,000; Holland, 75,000; Belgium, 13,000; England has 45,000. Italy, exclusive of that part which was formerly included in the Austrian empire, 32,000; half of this number live in Rome. The Turkish empire in Europe, 400,000; the Ionian Islands, 6,000; Denmark, exclusive of the German provinces and the Swedish kingdoms, 9,000; Switzerland, 4,000.

Besides these, there are large numbers of Jews living secretly in countries where they are forbidden to reside, or where they can only remain under very severe restrictions. There are, for instance, in the Austrian empire, the provinces of Tyrol, Salzburg, Upper Austria, Karnthen, Krain and Styer, where till recently the Jews were forbidden to settle permanently, several congregations and even synagogues, as the people have no objections against their living among them, and "the golden thumb" shuts the eyes of the government officers. The same may be said of several other countries and cities of Europe. For instance, in Saxonia proper, or in the Kingdom, no Jews were admitted, except a very limited number into the capital, Dresden. In Spain and Portugal, none will doubt that there are still thousands of Jews who publicly go to church and make annual or semi-annual confessions, but who are secretly the most devoted Jews. These considerations justify an addition of 37,000 to the above number, which makes it a total of 5,000,000 in Europe.

In the United States of America there are fully 250,000, there being nearly 80,000 in New York alone. In the Canadas, Central and South America, and the West Indies, there are about 50,000. As to their numbers in Asia and Africa, we can only estimate from the reports of travellers and others. From these sources, and taking into consideration the rapid increase of the Jews after their return from Babylonia, and from their extensive settlement in Asia and Africa, and especially in the large islands on those continents, it is reasonable to put down their numbers as equal to those in Europe and America, thus bringing their present number to over ten millions. In this estimate we do not take into account any of the descendants of the lost tribes. Whether they are to be sought among the Afghans in Asia, or the American Indians, or the Chinese, is a point we will not discuss here.

With ten million Jews living in the world, with Jews at the helm of state in England, France, Germany and Turkey, with Jews in position of power and influence in Italy, Belgium, and even Rusia, with Jewish bankers holding the purse strings of the foremost nations, with Jewish artists, novelists and journalists in the most prominent places in the old and new world, there seems to be no reason to despair of the future of the race.

### Zach. Chandler's Joke.

Ruthford B. is possessed of a nice sense of humor, and through it oils the ugly way of life before him. But there is told one joke perpetrated by his old friend, Zach. Chandler, at which Ruthford did not laugh. He did not smile even.

Zach. was telling, in his hearty, lubberly way, to a circle in the White House, of which the President was one, of the delightful sensations and experiences he had felt and known since his liberation from office. Among other incidents, he told how he had encountered a sturdy old Democratic neighbor of his in Detroit. This old Democrat has fought and opposed Chandler in all things so bitterly that for years they had not spoken. On this occasion, however, they met, and the Democratic old gentleman, rushing up, seized Zach.'s hand in both of his, and cried out heartily:

"Chandler, I am glad to welcome you home. I am, indeed; and I am glad to see that all the papers speak well of you. They say you are honest, Chandler, and we know that you would not steal a dollar—but, Chandler, you would steal the Presidency."

Zach. himself laughed boisterously at this, but when he ceased, he observed that no one else seemed to see the point or enjoy the fun. On the contrary, there was a dead, awkward silence. Zach. looked disgusted, as one always does when his joke is snubbed, and then he said, with a snort:

"Well, by——, I did."—*Donn Piatt in the Cincinnati Commercial.*

There is a man out in Pennsylvania who is always idle, yet too busy to make himself a boot-jack, and who goes every night from the house to the barn, removes the grind-stone from its socket, pulls off his boots by placing them in the socket, replaces the stone, and walks back to the house in his stocking feet. This he has done for three or four years.

Any lady can press her old bonnet over into a new Spring style, by placing it on a pavement block and let a loaded ice-wagon back over it lengthwise.

Admiral Petroleosneezitoff has successfully planted the imperial eagle upon the heights of Septenniveuskyow.

Save up your salary this week, and prepare to buy a strawberry.

### THE NEW CRUSADE.

BY A. CLEVELAND COXE.

[In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as He hath declared to His servants, the prophets.—Rev., x., 7.]

I.

Trump of the Lord—I hear it blow!
Forward the Cross; the world shall know
Jehovah's arm's against the foe.
Down shall the cursed Crescent go!
To arms—to arms!
God wills it so.

II.

God help the Russ! God bless the Czar!
Shame on the swords that trade can mar!
Shame on the laggards, faint and far,
That rise not to the holy war.
To arms—to arms!
The Cross our Star.

III.

How long, O, Lord!—for Thou art just;
Vengeance is Thine—in Thee we trust.
Wake, arm of God, and dash to dust,
Those hordes of rapine and of lust.
To arms—to arms!
Wake, swords that rust.

IV.

Forward the Cross. Break, clouds of ire!
Break with the thunder and the fire!
To new crusades let faith inspire;
Down with the Crescent to the mire!
To arms—to arms,
To vengeance dire!

V.

Forward the Cross. That night recall,
Of ravished maids and wives withal,
With blood that stained Sophia's wall,
When Christians saw the Cross down fall.
To arms—to arms!
Ye nations all!

VI.

To high Stamboul that Cross restore!
Glitter its glories as of yore.
Down with the Turk. From Europe's shore
Drive back the Paynim, drunk with gore.
To arms—to arms,
To arms once more!

VII.

Forward the Cross. Uplift that sign!
Joy cometh with its morning shine;
Blossoms the rose, and teems the vine;
The olive is its fruit benign.
To arms—to arms!
Come, Peace divine!

### THE MUSCOVITE DREAM.

#### Russia's Celestial Ambition.

Your correspondent had an interview recently with a prominent Russian diplomat, whose name, for certain cogent reasons, I am not at liberty to disclose. It will be seen that the Russian official makes some startling assertions:

Upon asking whether Russia's intentions were really as disinterested as she had announced in her several circular notes addressed to the Powers of Europe, I was told that Russia intended to redeem her pledge as far as the aggrandizement of territory went, but that should she prove victorious, there was no reason to doubt that she would insist upon the independence of the different tributary States—namely, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Roumania, Servia and Bosnia, and she could guarantee these provinces their independence, no matter against what Power. In other words, she would form a defensive and offensive alliance with these liberated territories.

Upon my asking whether Constantinople, in the event of Russia gaining decisive victories, would be occupied by Russia, I was informed that long before an army could be brought in front of the walls of Constantinople, peace would be made. The terms of peace, beside those spoken of above, would perhaps include the surrender, on the part of Turkey, of a portion of her fleet, and above all, the consummation of a treaty placing the city of Constantinople under joint control of all the foreign Powers. Up to this time a cosmopolitan city has been frequently talked of, and several theories been brought forward for its government, but it has never been practically tried. On Constantinople, then, if my informant is correctly advised, the first attempt will be made. The city will probably be garrisoned by troops of a neutral Power, while its virtual government will be invested in a legislative and executive body of men composed of different nationalities, and, perhaps, a tax or tribute will be paid to the Ottoman Empire. The plan in itself is feasible, and one which has often been spoken of without having been seriously advocated. Should the attempt to make Constantinople a compolitan city, and, consequently, a free port, succeed, the advantages accruing to all nations would be immense.

England would be the greatest gainer by it; hence there is very little danger that she will oppose the scheme. England need never fear, continued my informant, that Russia will ever attempt to jeopardize her trade in India nor ever try to deprive her of one inch of her Indian Territory. It would be, in the first place, absolutely impossible to send a force of men to defeat the English troops, aided, as they would be, by the natives. Hannibal may have crossed the Alps, but certainly no Russian General with his army will ever cross the Himalaya Mountains. And even could this difficult undertaking be accomplished and India conquered, the force which would have to be employed to keep that country in subjugation would be so enormous that it would more than counteract the benefits derived from its acquisition, especially as the Muscovite Government is not favorably looked upon by the Mohammedan population.

No, Russia has no intention of advancing into India. Her ambition is to become the master and possessor of a part of the Celestial Empire. Toward this end all her inroads into Asia are directed. China, with all its resources as yet untouched, with peaceful but industrious population, with its mineral resources, with its highly appreciated manufactures, all these offer far more temptations to Russia than the almost exhausted India. And how easy of access to Russia! With Turkistan as her vassail or tributary State, she can transport her troops to whatever part of the frontier of the Chinese Empire may be most advantageous, and no power can prevent her from helping herself to as much territory as she desires. With Constantinople a free or national port, and China intersected by railroads, Russia may control a vast amount of commerce.

It is true that there is a large population of Mohammedans in China; that the country is so thickly populated that it can put into the field an almost unlimited army, but it must be taken into consideration that the Chinese are not a warlike people; that they are very poorly armed, and have no leaders or generals. All of these facts were demonstrated in 1860, in the War of Formosa, and still later in the Corean Campaign. Nor would it be to the interest of England to oppose Russian advance into China, for naturally a great amount of trade would find its way to her Indian seaports, and though Russia may be a more dangerous neighbor than China, still she would certainly prove herself a more profitable one.

In my opinion, therefore, Russia, in making war upon Turkey, has a two-fold object. First, by her advance into Asia, to gain the right of way and passage to China, and second, by her operations in Europe, to obtain the freedom of the Panslavonic States, and make Constantinople a free and cosmopolitan port. She thus redeems her word in not aggrandizing herself, but at the same time paves the way toward securing immense benefit. For in China everything is found that is needed in Europe, and her teas, wool, rice and cotton, not to speak of her minerals, can be exported in such large quantities and in such an easy manner by railroads that it will revolutionize the commerce of the world.

I do not think this war will be of very long duration. Turkey has already recognized her own weakness, and as soon as Russia has concentrated sufficient troops on the Danube to be sure of success in an advance, I have no doubt that after one or two victories peace will be made on the basis which I have already mentioned. Turkey has been too dilatory in attacking Russia on the northern side of the Danube before a sufficient force could have been collected. It is now too late, and the final result may be safely anticipated.—*Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

"What are you doing now, Alexis?" is the cable message daily received by the Grand Duke from his wife. His invariable reply is that he is just starting out for divine service, and will send full particulars by mail.

### THE SECOND DISTRICT.

#### Reminiscences of Men and Events Connected With Its History.

SENECA, KAS, May 26.

Ed. Champion:—The allusion of the Troy *Chief* to a communication to the *Champion*, relating to the political influence that the Second Judicial District of the State has had upon the State and Nation, and reference therein made to many of its hitherto prominent public men, was very timely, because of noticing omissions of those who had borne well their part, and were equally subjects of consideration with those who were thus named.

The article was written purely from memory, and it is a matter of satisfaction that it has been the means of "bringing to mind" those things of "the early days."

Indulging in some reminiscence, I may say that it was my privilege to meet with Edward Russell on the 15th of May, 1858, at Iowa Point, a meeting having been held there on the afternoon of that day, in front of the store of Beeler and Williams, a firm consisting of William D. Beeler, then and afterwards prominent in the politics of Doniphan County, and Christopher M. Williams, a "Buckeye boy," brother of the Hon. R. M. Williams, now State Senator. They were then Free State merchants of large prominence, their trade extending to the Big Blue.

Having heard, in later years, Mr. R. in the Kansas Legislature, and listening to the silvery tones of his voice at the Republican State Convention of 1872, as in matchless dignity and persuasive eloquence, he presented the name of Thomas A. Osborn for the Chief Executive of the State, I think he there, on that May day as he had come up from Elwood—then a place of importance—the West St. Joseph—to speak at the pro-slavery town of Iowa Point, he attracted me more than at any later time, as he made an expose of the "Trojan horse," attempted to be concealed within the Lecompton Constitution, and modestly referred to himself as a native Alabamian, who, understanding from all the breadth of an expansive nature the inherent enormities of the "peculiar institution," stood forth with unfaltering boldness to proclaim his belief in adhesion to the rights of human nature.

The associates of Hon. A. Larzelere in the Territorial Legislature of 1859, embracing some as able men as ever sat in a Legislative body in Kansas, attest to his skill, judgment, wisdom and prudence as a presiding officer, and whose tact as a parliamentarian was displayed at the Judicial District Convention at Hiawatha last August. Senator Ingalls and the gifted Albert D. Richardson, were connected with that Legislature in a clerical capacity.

Never did a man publicly appear to much better advantage than did Mr. Richardson, in September, 1866, at the Republican State Convention at Topeka, when with the apostacy of the accidental President, Andrew Johnson; the going out of the life of Senator Lane, a few weeks previous, "under a cloud;" the hesitancy of the great party of freedom to adopt a resolution recommending the striking out of the word "white" from section 1, article 5, of the Constitution of the State; as the quiet, unobtrusive, but distinguished and honored journalist, reminded his hearers that he and they, as there might be retrospected, the thought that had been breathed, the purpose that had been developed, the works that had been accomplished by the vanguard of the army of freedom, on the blood-stained liberty-baptised soil of Kansas, that it was the hour for retrogression; but the company was then pressing and earnest to "go forward" and make all necessary conquests, from which should come final victory for the rights of all classes and conditions of men. Mr. Richardson's unfortunate and untimely "taking-off" brought many a pang to the heart of his old confreres, and the wide spread feeling was that he merited a better fate.

Noticing a way work in the course of human progress, the occasion is furnished for presenting Col. F. M. Keith, then of White Cloud, who, at the said convention, "bearded the lion in his den," opposed a resolution that had been submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, and with an unflinching spirit and determination, recited the stanza—

"Whether on the gallows high,
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man."

and said, substantially, that he and his boys had shouldered muskets "to put down the rebellion," that the shackles had fallen from the limbs of the black man, and he proposed, that his influence should go in the direction of making him an American citizen.

Meeting Gen. Lane at the house of Orville Root, of Padonia, Brown County, who was also a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, in December, 1858, he expressed the belief that had he been in the Territory when Lawrence was sacked, the occurrence would not have happened. His belief was that Gen. Pomeroy and Gov. Robinson failed to do what would have been done, had he been in their places. Whatever should have been, it cannot be denied that he possessed a wonderful hold on the average man, and had certain born qualities for leadership.

Earl Marble has indeed cultivated the muses, and is destined to be a bard of no mean capacity; while Dr. R. J. Gatling, whom I met in the early time of Doniphan County, has most certainly won great celebrity as an inventor.

Our Second Judicial District, in its history, has embraced also the Counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic and Cloud, (formerly Shirley), but with its present territory, it has been the theatre upon which deeds of daring, bravery and true heroism have been achieved, that the world may be safely challenged to present any doings that are of greater relative importance and significance than those in which men and women on this soil have participated, and nobly borne their part.

It may be added, if we do not need completer histories of the local events that have transpired during the last quarter of a century, and if it may not show of wisdom to make at least yearly collections to them, through the coming time.

H.

### Butchery in the Name of God.

I remember during the Franco-German war a poem by John Brougham, published in the American journals, an impressive satire on the annexation of heaven in the cause of murder which kings make so freely. The Emperor William was always at it during his triumphal march in France. If he cut the throat of a spy or shot a Frenchman, it was always "by the grace of God." His brother, the Czar, has learned the lesson well, but he will have to imitate the German Emperor in supporting God's will with plenty of troops before he sweeps over Turky as the Germans devoured the roadways of France. The recent tremendous increase of military force on the German frontiers and in Alsace and Lorraine, look as if King William did not place too much trust in God, even now. That Europe at this moment is armed to the teeth, and that a careless word or act might deluge the fairest cities of the world in blood and carnage, does not say much for the practical good that Christianity has done for us. This is not the fault of the beautiful and humane principles of Christianity, but what a perversion of the Savior's teaching is this mutual and bloody butchery in the name of God!—*N. Y. Times.*

It is a funny circumstance, and illustrates the changes as time twirls, that 12 years ago this spring, Key surrendered in North Carolina, and actually hired a mule and rented ground and raised a crop that summer to get money to take his family to Chattanooga. He did not return to East Tennessee until fall, after he had realized from his corn crop. What confederate money he had was, of course, utterly worthless. And, after he had sold his crop, there was still not money enough to take his family around by rail, (which was several hundred miles), so he rigged up a wagon, in conjunction with another family, and in this primitive style the present Postmaster-General journeyed over the mountains to East Tennessee.—*Tennessee Letter.*

No heart but her own can ever know the agony that rends a Washington lady correspondent when she is trying to explain what it is about a Senator's wife who has red hair, one eye, freckles, and a wart on her nose, so irresistibly beautiful and universally admired.—*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

## The Religions of the World.

New York Sun.]

"Will you be kind enough to let us know through the Sun which church has the largest membership in the world? Are there more Catholics than non-Catholics of all kinds? Several boys here are more than anxious for you to settle a question that we are in dispute about."—B. F. H.

The Buddhist religion is the one most extensively accepted in the world, having, in round numbers, 340,000,000 adherents. There are not more Roman Catholics in the world than people of other religious classes. The total number of Roman Catholics is about 200,000,000, against 80,000,000 of the Greek Church. 1,000,000 Protestants, and 6,500,000 of other Oriental Churches than the Greek. Of the 1,400,000,000 people in the world, about 1,000,000,000 are not Christians, but, with the exception of six million Jews, are what are called heathens. It will be observed from this that there is still a great field left for the spread of Christianity.

The weekly herald. (Cleveland, Tenn.), September 13, 1877, p.2

The Weekly Herald.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1877.

### The California Election.

The California election is only another Republican rebuke to the soft-shell President. The Republicans stayed at home and the Democrats carried the State by a small majority—gaining the Legislature and insuring the election of a Democrat to the Senate instead of sargent. Let Mr. Hayes hold the reins a little longer and every State in the Union will be Democratic. He has gathered around him and appointed to office all over the country, men that are sore-heads and Democrats, and who have only the ruin of the Republican party at stake.

Next goes Ohio and Pennsylvania.

### R. Clay Crawford as Osman Pasha.

The excitement for the past week has been over the discovery that R. Clay Crawford, an East Tennessean is the dashing young Turkish General Osman Pasha.

Crawford is well known in East Tennessee. He was dismissed from the Federal army and was afterwards sentenced to the penitentiary for robery. He made his escape and went to Mexico and was the leader of a band of thieves. He went from Mexico to Egypt and joined the Khedive's army and was a few months ago transferred to the Sultans army and is now the hero of Plevna. He is a bold daring bad man and is not afraid of the devil himself. He was raised in Hawkins county Tennessee.

### Ten Per Cent.

The repeal of the conventional interest law did not work such wonders at last. Men are not seen rushing around town with cart loads of money to lend at 8 per cent. like some people said. The fact is money is more plentiful and no easier to get than it was before. And the fact is again the conventional interest law had no more effect in producing the scarcity of money and the hard times, than the war in Turkey had in making the Radical members of the Electoral Commission honest men.—*Pulaski Citizen.*

Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who is generally disgusted with the conservative doings of the administration, grew somewhat sarcastic, the other day, at Leavenworth, when he said: "When a repentant rebel is caged as a Cabinet Minister and made chief attraction of a peripatetic menagerie, called on at every railroad station and compelled to speak his little declamation like a naughty pupil by his master, telling the multitude that he has been very wicked, but means to do better, and hopes in time to be a good Yankee, the spectacle is edifying and instructive."

The next triennial session of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church will be held at Boston, beginning Oct. 3, and continuing about three weeks. Between 350 and 400 delegates will be present, and the House of Bishops will hold their meetings in the chapel of Trinity Church, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in Emanuel Church the opening and closing services will be held in Trinity Church. Among the important topic to come up for consideration are the proposal to change the name "Protestant Episcopal Church" to something else, and methods for simplifying and facilitating missionary work.

### JUDGE BRADLEY.

Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, writes a letter to the Newark Advertiser, in answer to the charges of the New York Sun, noticed in these columns. He pronounces the story about changing his views and about the pressure brought to bear on him by Republican politicians wholly false. Not a single visitor called at his house the evening before the decision, and during the whole sitting of the commission he had no private discussion whatever on the subjects at issue with any Republican. As to the much talked of opinion he says:

The allegation that I read an opinion to Judges Clifford and Field is entirely untrue. I read no opinion to either of them, and have no recollection of express ing any. If I did, it could only have been suggestively, or in a hypothetical manner, and not intended as a committal of my final judgment or action. The question was one of grave importance, and to me of much difficulty and embarrassment. I earnestly endeavored to come to a right decision, free from all political or other extraneous considerations. In my private examination of the principal question (about going behind the returns) I wrote and rewrote the arguments and considerations on both sides as they occurred to me, sometimes being inclined to one view of the subject and sometimes to the other. But, finally, I threw aside these incubations, and, as you have rightly stated, wrote out the short opinion on which I read in Florida case during the sitting of the Commission. This opinion expressed the honest conclusion to which I had arrived, and which, after a full consideration of the whole subject seemed to me the only satisfactory solution of the question, and I may add that the more I have reflected on it since the more satisfied have I become that it was right. At all events, it was the result of my own reflections and consideration, without any suggestions from any quarter except the arguments adduced by counsel on the public discussion, and by members of the Commission in its private consultations.

### Coal Creek Mines

A correspondent writing from Coal Creek to the Cincinnati Commercial in reference to the convict labor question says:

"The miners themselves say but little, but the citizens of the upper class express themselves freely, and talk of organizing and sweeping away the evil by force. There are not less than a regiment of ex-soldiers in Anderson county alone, and if trouble is precipitated it will be only ephemeral, for the convicts would be swooped down upon and released in a twinkling, and if the guards possess common sense they would offer no resistance. The fact that more guards than prisoners were brought up is in itself an insult to the citizens of Anderson county, but even were General Cheatham himself in command of the escort of thieves he would find himself more heavily overmatched than at Newsburg, South Carolina, in the spring of 1865, when he and General Logan had their rough meeting.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### Five Men Die from Thirst on the Staked Plains.

A letter from Lieutenant Cooper, at Fort Concho, Texas, who was with the party of soldiers who become lost recently in the Staked Plains, in the north western region and who nearly perish from thirst, recounts all the horses gave out and the men fought to drink their blood. This only intensified thirst and the soldiers suffered symptoms of blind staggers, from which the horses died. The loss on the trip was four men and one citizen died from thirst, twenty-three horses and four mules perished.

The reported fight with the Indians and the massacre of soldiers in the Staked Plains, was a canard.

#### Arranging a Government for the Mormon Church.

A Salt Lake special of Sept. 7, says: A meeting of Apostles was held, and David H. Wells and John W. Young councilors to Brigham, were present to take steps for the future management of the Mormon Church. It was arranged that a quorum of Apostles meet in order to the President, assume control of the Church, Wells and John W. Young acquiescing. The meeting was amicable and arrangements are satisfactory to all present, and doubtless will be so to the Mormons, generally. John Taylor, first of the Apostles, is now virtually the head of the Mormon Church. A committee was appointed to manage the financial affairs until October the 6th, when the semi-annual church conference will be held and a trustee in trust elected.

#### OSMAN PASHA.

#### Not Bazaine but an Ex-Federal Colonel.

Louisville, September 4.—This morning's Courier Journal publishes the following: We have received the following brief but exceedingly explicit and pointed communication from a source which we have every reason to credit.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal, Mount Washington, Kentucky, September 2d, 1877: "I see by a cable telegram in the Courier Journal that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, is believed to be General Bazaine, late a Marshal of the French army. This is a mistake. I happen to know very well who Osman Pasha is, as I have corresponded with him for several years and have received letters from him since he has been given command of a division of the Turkish army. Osman Pasha is an American, and a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee. His name is R. Clay Crawford. He was a Colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the States. He afterwards entered the service of the Liberal Government of Mexico, and was made a General of a division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarrelled with Juarez, the Mexican President, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware, near Philadelphia. His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the service of the Sultan and commanded the Turkish army at Plevna.

L. B. Wickcliffe.

### THE WAR IN THE EAST.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PLEVNA.

London, Sept. 10.—The Russian army threatening Plevna is about one hundred thousand strong, with 250 guns. Up to Friday night only artillery had been used, and a correspondent reports Plevna as far from being taken as ever.

A special from Vienna to the Times says: "The Russians, who seem to have thought little of any danger which might threaten them from Rustchuk and Rasgrad are, it appears, beginning to take a different view. We hear, from Bucharest, that all reinforcements passing through towards Guirgevo to cross over the bridge at Cyrgos. The first detachment of the Guards Corps and a division of the Wilna Army Corps have taken that direction.

A Times Ostrog special says that the future movements of the Montenegrin army are uncertain, no definite plan of campain having been decided upon. Alluding to the last two the Albanian tribes are waiting for the capture of Nicsics to rise. It is probable movements in that direction may influence the plan of campaign.

The Times Vienna special says the reports in Belgrade that Germany is urging Servia to participate in the war are discredited here.

Manchester, Sept. 10.—The Examiner publishes the following dispatch announcing the capture of Plevna by the Russians; Sistova. Sunday night, September 9.—This morning an attack on all sides of Plevna was commenced, and was continued throughout the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening the town of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians, and the Turks were in full retreat in great disorder. The losses are enormous. Details have not been received.

The Daily News has the following dispatch from Vienna: The 6,000 Turks who were driven from Lovatz are said to be cut off from Osman Pasha's camp by the Russian cavalry. A Russian detachment is marching in great haste toward Sopia, which is wholly unprotected. This movement will stop the Turkish reinforcements, while the Roumanians block the road to Widdin.

The Times Bucharest correspondent telegraph the following: The Czar witnessed the operations on Friday before Plevna. A regiment of chasseurs of the Imperial Guard has already left Bucharest for the scene of action.

The Times Ostrok correspondent shows that the surrender of Nicsics was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadel, the ammunition of the garrison also failing as evidenced by their feeble reply to the bombardment. The garrison which was originally 40 strong lost 20 during the siege in killed and prisoners.

The Post's Berlin correspondent states that Gen. Kaufman, of Khivan fame, has gone to the Danube to reorganize the Russian commissariat.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Manchester, Sept. 10.—A special to the Guardian from Shumla, dated September 8th, says there was serious fighting on Thursday. The right of the Asagrad army under Nebjib Pasha was engaged all day. The losses are many on both sides. The Russians retreated beyond the upper Lom. The Rasgrad army has passed the Lom and now occupies Ablava. In consequence Popkoi and the whole region between Karasan and Osman Bazar was hurriedly evacuated by the Russians on Friday. They took the direction Biela. The field of battle now lies between Biela and Ablava. There have been heavy rains.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

London, Sept. 10.—The Daily News' correspondent with the Army of the Czarwitch, describing the armistice to bury the dead, says: "Russian and Turk fraternized heartily whenever they met during the armistice. They shook hands, changed bread, bartered trinkets for tobacco, and for the first time in the war came together like civilized people. In the evening after the termination of the armistice the Russians evacuated Ablava, finding it useless to attempt to hold out longer with nine battalions against sixty. Late this evening the whole division reached Banitzka, where they bivouacked, together with a large number of the Thirty fifth division, retreating from Gazona and Polomarka." The correspondent on Saturday noon, says: "We broke up camp at Banitzka at sunrise this morning, and marched direct to Biela, in hopes of being able to reach Guiergevo by Biela, the Rutschuk road and Pyrgos Ferry. I rode along the line of fore-posts down the valley of Bonitzka Lom to Panzovatza. I found the town deserted except by a few Cossacks, who reported that the Turks had taken the Damogla part of the road and occupied Pyrgos, breaking up the ferry communication. Turning back to Biela, to make the trip by way of Simnitza, I found confirmation of this unwelcome tidings, and also the fact the Czarowitch, who had at Kaprivatze, on the Barretza Lom, wither he had retired from Rapuce when it became impossible to hold Palomanka and Gambrova, was expected at Biela this afternoon, Saturday. The Army of the Czarowitch will hold the line of the Vanitza, near Biela, with the 13th corps. As far as I can learn the 11th corps still holds out its position east of Tirnova. The 12th corps has retreated across the Russia and the Rutschuk road holding Terstenik and Metchka. The camp at Terstenik has been fortified within the past few days, and is situated on a hill overlooking the Danube."

REPORTED CAPITULATION OF NICSICS.

A Reuter telegram from Vienna says a dispatch received there from Centinje asserts that Nicsics has been capitulated.

### The Religious of the World.

New York Sun:

"Will you be kind enough to let us know through the Sun which church has the largest membership in the world? Are there more Catholics than non-Catholics of all kinds? Several boys here are more than anxious for you to settle a question that we are in dispute about."—H. F. H.

The Buddhist religion is the one most extensively accepted in the world, having, in round numbers, 340,000,000 adherents. There are not more Roman Catholics in the world than people of other religious classes. The total number of Roman Catholics is about 200,000,000, against 83,000,000 of the Greek Church, 1,000,000 Protestants, and 6,530,000 of other Oriental Churches than the Greek. Of the 1,469,000,000 people in the world, about 1,000,000,000 are not Christians, but, with the exception of 80,000,000 Jews, are what are called heathens. It will be observed from this that there is still a great field left for the spread of Christianity.

### Affairs in France Becoming Alarming.

The New York Tribune says: Private letters from Paris report that the situation there is growing as exciting and full of suspense as the third act of a melodrama. Jacques and his confreres are said to congregate about the wine-shops of St. Antoine, and indulge in fierce talk, while Madame Defarge, back of the counter with a flower in her hair, knits hard and scowls with dark er meaning than in the days of Jones the lockmaker. It is reported in these council chambers that the Prince Imperial is to marry the Marshal's daughter as soon as he is seated on the throne, as the price of McMahon's treachery to the Republic. Madame McMahon is also believed to hold all the strings which move the larger puppets, and hence that plump, well-preserved old lady, who drives comfortably about with a poodle in her arms, is doomed by the people to a worse fall that Marie Antoinette, if Jacques should ever get into power again. Meantime, the Marshal has crowded every alley-way with soldiers, the police force are doubled within the last three weeks, and all go about armed to the teeth. As half the soldiers in Paris two months ago had wives and sweethearts in the quarter of St. Antoine, city-born men have been ordered to the provinces and the forces now guarding the metropolis are all from the country. They are a lean, hungry, spiritless set of men, but will probably prove more effective tools should the Marshal find that the result of the elections calls for a coup d'etat on his part. Persons are even to be found who prophesy that this coup d' etat is certain and will be successful, and that the exposition will be opened next summer by the Empress and her son, instead of the Marshal and his comfortable wife. Baseless, as most of these rumors undoubtedly are, they give evidence of a feverish, excited condition of the public, mind, which must continue until the October elections restore confidence—or destroy it.

### FRANCE.

#### Burial of Ex-President Thiers.

Paris, Sept. 8, 3 p. m.—The two line cleared Place St. George and streets adjoining the church. The cortege left the place at noon in the following order: Bearers of orders and decorations worn by deceased masters of ceremonies, families of deceased Senators, ex-Deputies, members of the French Academy of Moral and Historical Sciences, other classes of institutes, and Council Generals of the Seine. Deputations from various counsils-general and municipal counsils, and deputations from Anzin and other deputations were invited by the friends of the deceased. The open hearse was drawn by 8 horses, on which the coffin rested, and was covered with palm branches, wreathes of flowers immortelles and tricolored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined with an immense number of people notwithstanding the rain. All shops are closed and display on their shutters a placard bearing the words: "National mourning." Perfect tranquility prevails every where. The rain ceased at 1 o'clock.

Madame Theirs was accompanied by Mademoiselle Dosne at the funeral service in the church of Notre Dame DeLorette. M. Gambetta was cheered as he left the church after the ceremony. The deputation from Belfort was the only one which carried a banner. At 2 o'clock the cortege arrived at the Boulevards, preceded by a squad of mounted gens darmes. The crowd everywhere respectfully uncoved as the coffin passed. Some shouts of *vive la Republique,"* were raised at the top of the boulevard Montmartre.

### DUCKTOWN AFFAIRS.

A Ducktown correspondent of the Chronicle speaking of convict labor says:

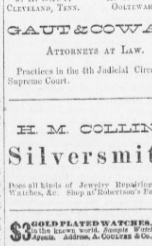
The legislation is nearly all the States, especially the Southern States, in which the Democrats hold a balance of power, has of late years been such as to favor the rich man, or capitalist, and oppress the poor or laboring class. Are not all the States in which convict labor used in competition with honest labor controlled by Democrats? Ere long, if the poor but honest laborers submit, he will be brought into a worse condition than that of abject slavery. Because, as a guard against loss, slave holders were compelled to furnish slaves food to sustain life; but, not so with the laboring class when driven from their employment by the competition of convict labor. They are forced to leave home—perhaps the land of their birth—in search of charity, because our Legislature, rather than protect the class of citizens that conduces to the wealth of the State by their industry, has seen proper to barter the welfare of a large majority of its citizens to Colonel, Shook & Co., thereby giving them a chance to accumulate a fortune by penitentiary convict labor.

To whom does the State of Tennessee belong? Is it to a few individuals? It seems to be governed in the interest of the latter. Economy is a poor excuse. The honest people of the States are willing to pay taxes to help support the penitentiary rather than bring about such a state of affairs as will wreck the hopes of the industrial class. Could not convict labor be used in making and keeping up our public roads, which, as the law now stands, and always has in the Southern States, is an imposition to the poor man, the truth of which every thinker can at once comprehend. Let them turn out in full force and elect men to office who will legislate for the benefit of our great and once proud State, and in behalf of her good citizens. Such a revolution must be brought about, or there will necessarily be found a remedy of a more potent and summary character when convicts with their striped suits are brought into mines and other public works to fill the places occupied by honest men, dependent upon their employment for sustenance for themselves and families, notwithstanding it may be urged by friends of O'Conner & Co., of favored fame or by such journals as the New York World, Knoxville Tribune and other like tone.

Judge Bradley, in a card to the Newark Advertiser, shows the falsity of the New York Sun's story concerning himself.

Chattanooga is trying to get up a railway to Rising Fawn, Ga.

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SIMPLEST & BEST. AGENTS WANTED. No. 177 W. 4th St. CINCINNATI, O.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in 3 months by any one who will work in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment we furnish. $6 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. If you want business at which persons of either sex can make great pay, write for particulars. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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May 3, 77-tf.

### Time Table.

East Tenn. Va. & Ga. R. R.

Passenger Train No 1.—West.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Bristol | 2.40 A. M. |
| Arrive at Knoxville | 8.50 A. M. |
| Arrive at Cleveland | 12.8 P. M. |
| Arrive at Chattanooga | 1.30 P. M. |

Passenger Train No. 2.—East.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 12.50 A. M. |
| Arrive at Cleveland | 2.43 P. M. |
| Arrive at Knoxville | 5.08 P. M. |
| Arrive at Bristol | 11.15 P. M. |

Passenger Train No 3.—West.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Bristol | 7.07 P. M. |
| Arrive at Knoxville | 12.25 A. M. |
| Arrive at Cleveland | 3.33 A. M. |
| Arrive at Chattanooga | 4.50 A. M. |

Passenger Train No. 4.—East.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Chattanooga | 5.45 P. M. |
| Arrive at Cleveland | 7.02 P. M. |
| Arrive at Knoxville | 10.40 P. M. |
| Arrive at Bristol | 4.10 A. M. |

J. B. Ragsdale, Otto Fischer.

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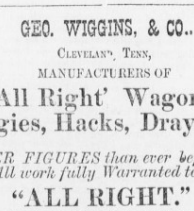
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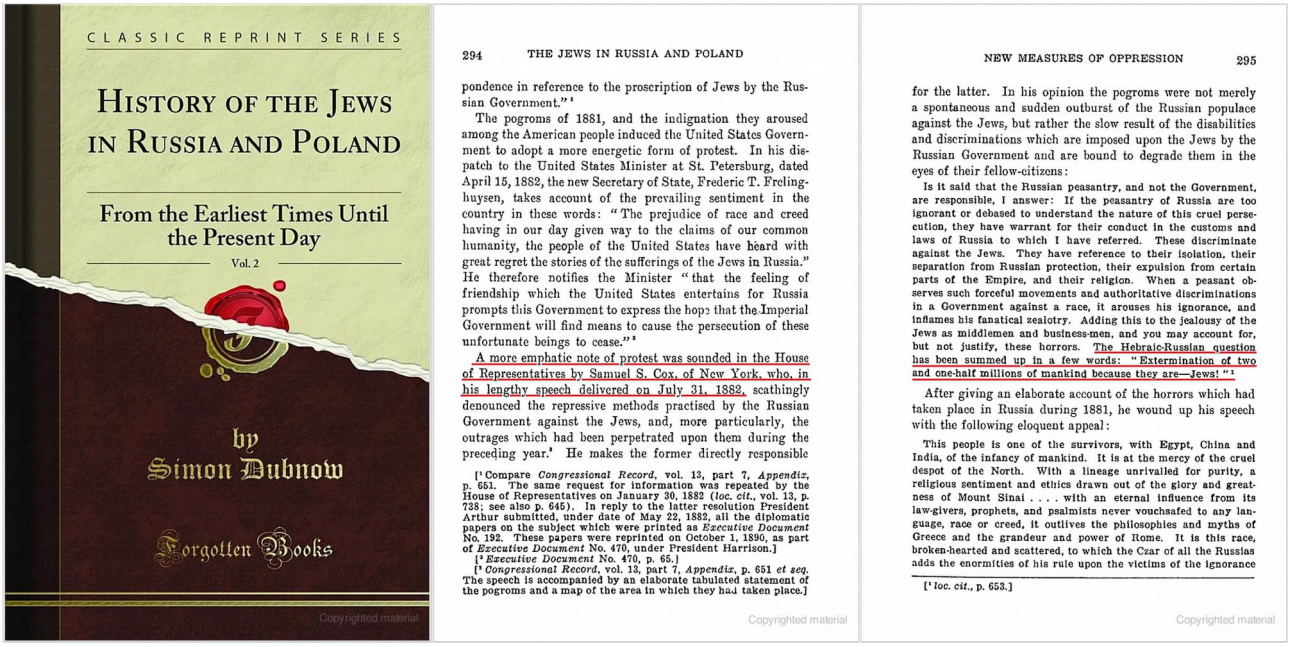
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# 1882

Samuel Cox (1824 - 1889) Diputado americano y diplomático, miembro de la Cámara de Representantes el 31 de julio de 1882 dijo en su libro *Hisitory of the Jews in Russia and Polland from the Earliest Times Until the Present Day*:

"La cuestión judeo-hebrea ha sido resumida en pocas palabras: 'La exterminación de dos millones y medio de personas porque son – Judíos!'




294 THE JEWS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

pondence in reference to the proscription of Jews by the Russian Government."[1]

The pogroms of 1881, and the indignation they aroused among the American people induced the United States Government to adopt a more energetic form of protest. In his dispatch to the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, dated April 15, 1882, the new Secretary of State, Frederic T. Frelinghuysen, takes account of the prevailing sentiment in the country in these words: "The prejudice of race and creed having in our day given way to the claims of our common humanity, the people of the United States have heard with great regret the stories of the sufferings of the Jews in Russia." He therefore notifies the Minister "that the feeling of friendship which the United States entertains for Russia prompts this Government to express the hope that the Imperial Government will find means to cause the persecution of these unfortunate beings to cease."[2]

A more emphatic note of protest was sounded in the House of Representatives by Samuel S. Cox, of New York, who, in his lengthy speech delivered on July 31, 1882, scathingly denounced the repressive methods practised by the Russian Government against the Jews, and, more particularly, the outrages which had been perpetrated upon them during the preceding year.[3] He makes the former directly responsible

[1 Compare *Congressional Record*, vol. 13, part 7, *Appendix*, p. 651. The same request for information was repeated by the House of Representatives on January 30, 1882 (*loc. cit.*, vol. 13, p. 738; see also p. 645). In reply to the latter resolution President Arthur submitted, under date of May 22, 1882, all the diplomatic papers on the subject which were printed as *Executive Document* No. 192. These papers were reprinted on October 1, 1890, as part of *Executive Document* No. 470, under President Harrison.]

[2 *Executive Document* No. 470, p. 65.]

[3 *Congressional Record*, vol. 13, part 7, *Appendix*, p. 651 *et seq.* The speech is accompanied by an elaborate tabulated statement of the pogroms and a map of the area in which they had taken place.]

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NEW MEASURES OF OPPRESSION 295

for the latter. In his opinion the pogroms were not merely a spontaneous and sudden outburst of the Russian populace against the Jews, but rather the slow result of the disabilities and discriminations which are imposed upon the Jews by the Russian Government and are bound to degrade them in the eyes of their fellow-citizens:

Is it said that the Russian peasantry, and not the Government, are responsible, I answer: If the peasantry of Russia are too ignorant or debased to understand the nature of this cruel persecution, they have warrant for their conduct in the customs and laws of Russia to which I have referred. These discriminate against the Jews. They have reference to their isolation, their separation from Russian protection, their expulsion from certain parts of the Empire, and their religion. When a peasant observes such forceful movements and authoritative discriminations in a Government against a race, it arouses his ignorance, and inflames his fanatical zealotry. Adding this to the jealousy of the Jews as middlemen and business-men, and you may account for, but not justify, these horrors. The Hebraic-Russian question has been summed up in a few words: "Extermination of two and one-half millions of mankind because they are—Jews!"[1]

After giving an elaborate account of the horrors which had taken place in Russia during 1881, he wound up his speech with the following eloquent appeal:

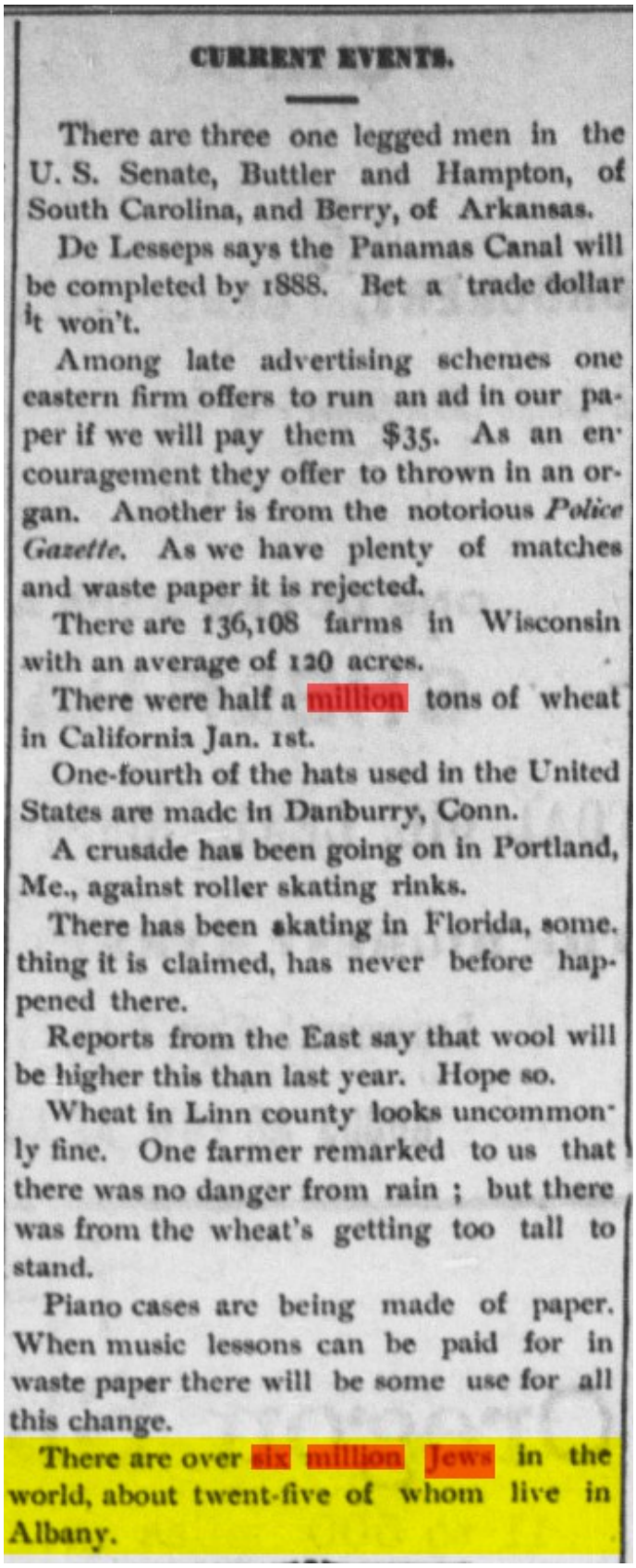
This people is one of the survivors, with Egypt, China and India, of the infancy of mankind. It is at the mercy of the cruel despot of the North. With a lineage unrivalled for purity, a religious sentiment and ethics drawn out of the glory and greatness of Mount Sinai . . . . with an eternal influence from its law-givers, prophets, and psalmists never vouchsafed to any language, race or creed, it outlives the philosophies and myths of Greece and the grandeur and power of Rome. It is this race, broken-hearted and scattered, to which the Czar of all the Russias adds the enormities of his rule upon the victims of the ignorance

[1 *loc. cit.*, p. 653.]

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History of the Jews in Russia and Poland from the Earliest Times Until the Present Day Vol. 2 (1918)

**1886**



## CURRENT EVENTS.

There are three one legged men in the U. S. Senate, Buttler and Hampton, of South Carolina, and Berry, of Arkansas.

De Lesseps says the Panamas Canal will be completed by 1888. Bet a trade dollar it won't.

Among late advertising schemes one eastern firm offers to run an ad in our paper if we will pay them $35. As an encouragement they offer to thrown in an organ. Another is from the notorious *Police Gazette*. As we have plenty of matches and waste paper it is rejected.

There are 136,108 farms in Wisconsin with an average of 120 acres.

There were half a million tons of wheat in California Jan. 1st.

One-fourth of the hats used in the United States are made in Danburry, Conn.

A crusade has been going on in Portland, Me., against roller skating rinks.

There has been skating in Florida, something it is claimed, has never before happened there.

Reports from the East say that wool will be higher this than last year. Hope so.

Wheat in Linn county looks uncommonly fine. One farmer remarked to us that there was no danger from rain; but there was from the wheat's getting too tall to stand.

Piano cases are being made of paper. When music lessons can be paid for in waste paper there will be some use for all this change.

There are over six million Jews in the world, about twent-five of whom live in Albany.

[The state rights democrat. (Albany, Or.), February 05, 1886, p.3]

*"Hay unos seis millones de judíos en el mundo, de los cuales un veinticinco [porciento] viven en Albania."*

# The Democrat.

Entered at the Post Office at Albany, Or, as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY.......FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

STITES & NUTTING.
Editors and Proprietors.

FRED P. NUTTING, Local Editor.

Official County Paper.

OFFICIAL COUNTY and CITY PAPER.


### The Formal Acceptance.

Last week the DEMOCRAT announced the formal acceptance by the management of the Oregon Pacific R. R., as it is familiarly known to us, of the proposition of the people of Albany for the extension of the road through this city. The first of the week the Committee on the $40,000 subscription received a formal acceptance from Col. Hogg on behalf of the road, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th, 1886.

*Messrs. A. Hackleman, Geo. Simpson, J. A. Crawford and Committee on behalf of the citizens of Albany, Oregon:*

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of yours accompanying a subscription list of contributions agreed to be paid to the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Company on the completion of its line of road from Corvallis, Benton county, to Albany, Linn county, Oregon.

On behalf of the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Company, I accept the same on the terms named in said subscription. Instructions have been given to make thorough examination of the routes to Albany, so as to determine the most desirable; when that is decided work will be entered upon at the earliest practicable day.

Permit me to suggest that deeds necessary to fully convey any of the properties named in the subscription should be at once executed and deposited as agreed in said subscription. I am, gentlemen,

Yours Truly,
T. E. HOGG,
President W. V. & C. R. R.

As we have heretofore stated, the route of the road through Albany is only a matter of speculation. Engineer Eckelson has looked over the ground during the high water; but has not given the matter away, and probably will not until a formal survey is made. The road is coming and we have every reason to believe will reach Albany before the next harvest.

### More Grandmothers.

Our friend, M. C. Calloway, says that while he may not be able to beat the story of the child at Shedd, (of which we gave an account some time ago that had something like 500 pounds of grandmother,) yet he can tell of a child that has more grandmothers in number. The child is Albert Bryan's. Its grandmothers are Mrs. Ed. Bryan, (Albert's mother,) of this city, Mrs. Reeser, of Walla Walla, mother of Mrs. Ed. Bryan, Mrs. Witzel, of Tangent, mother of Mrs. Albert Bryan, Mrs. Hurlburt, mother of Mrs. Witzel, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan, mother of Albert Bryan's father. We think without partiality in the case that these grandmothers get away with the Shedd grandmothers, and are each entitled to a chromo, which they can have by calling at this office.

### The Catholic School.

In our last issue we mentioned the proposed Catholic school building to be constructed in this city during the coming Summer. Our figures, through misinformation, in reference to the cost of the structure, were somewhat too large. The building when completed will cost about $10,000. If the wings of the building are not built at present the present cost will be about half that. Mr. Gross, of the Depot Hotel, has shown us a drawing of the proposed building. It will be a handsome two story building with a large basement. There will be five school rooms, two music rooms, a large dormitory, cooking rooms etc. Six sisters will have charge of the school, which will go by the name of "The Convent of the Lady of Perpetual Help." Catholic schools are among the most thorough and best conducted and are always well patronized.

### Hamilton Creek School.

The above school under the charge of Prof. J. B. Wirt closed a very successful term on last Friday, at which time appropriate exercises were had. This was the first term taught in the new school house, a fine double boxed building, 24 by 30 feet, planed inside and outside, and well supplied with good blackboards. During the term just closed Prof. Wirt's first class in spelling particularly did good work, completing the speller in the three months. Following are the names of the members of the class: Florence Burrell, Emma Slavens, Alice Todd, E A Davis, Frank Jennings, William Slavens, Fred Kleinhammer, Walter Reynolds, Samuel T Powell, John Burrell, Arthur Burrell, Sheridan Bellinger and William Todd.

### A Hoax.

Friday night several shots were heard fired in the Third ward. The next morning a sensational story was started about how a citizen of that ward had been fired on by another citizen and hit in one of his heels. It was told in such a sober, matter of fact way that many believed it, one of the parties mentioned being known to be on the "shoot." Fortunately it was a hoax, a semi-tragedy being spoiled. In these "modern times" it is about as safe not to believe as to believe the current accounts of the day.

### Small Burglaries.

On Thursday night of last week a rubber coat, some pie, cake, etc., were stolen from the residence of Mr. L. Senders, in this city. On the same evening a pane of glass was lifted from a window in Huffman & Noel's saloon, an entrance made, and a revolver, two nickel plated faucets, $3.50 and a few other things were taken. As a number of suspicious looking tramps had been loafing around the city during the day it is easy to hint at the thieves.

### That Ghost Story.

The ghost story circulated on the street in connection with the county jail is looked upon the way ghost stories generally are. Strange noises have been heard. The only question is as to who was the guilty party. It is claimed that one of the tramp prisoners, Stewart and Fenton, is a ventriloquist. As Fenton seemed to be the most frightened he may have been the one.

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### The Mongolian's New Year.

Chinese New Years is being "whooped up" this week. "Whooped up" is a high sounding word and means a good deal. Sleepless nights, hideous, unfathomable, discordant, matchless, noises, is as near the correct definition as we can ascertain. The Celestial's New Year will not be celebrated in Tacoma, Halsey and Medford. The reason of this is that there are no Chinamen there. If there were only one poor opium jointed, cayote mouthed, greasy queued celestial in those places the sound of the broken metaled band would be heard. This office acknowledges the receipt of a supply of nuts that set ones teeth on end to eat. We could not help receiving them. It is a newspapers business to receive. It is a noticeable fact in the life of a newspaper that with Celestials the money all goes one way. We dare any of our exchanges to give an instance where a Chinaman paid for anything in solid cash. They are sometimes free for policy's sake with handkerchiefs and nuts but that is about the extent of their generosity. We wish the Chinamen of Albany a quiet New Years.

### "A Duel in the Snow."

The above entitled drama will be presented at the Albany Opera House for the benefit of the Albany Brass Band on Friday evening of next week February 12th.

Following will be the cast of characters:

Sir Chas Audry..........R. A. Hohman
Captain Dartford..........W. Monteith
Thos. Titmouse..........Chas. Mueller
Monctor, Audry's friend..........Al Ewert
Eustach, Dartford's friend..........Al Ketchum
Lady Andry..........Miss Courser
Emily Lonsdale..........Miss Minnie Monteith
Gimp..........Miss Emma Schubert

The entertainment will close with a laughable farce entitled "A Kiss in the Dark," in which R. A. Holman will take the part of Selem Pettibone; Al Ewert, Frank Fathom; Miss Courser, Mrs. Pettibone; Miss Emma Schubert, Mary; Miss Minnie Montetith, Unknown. Prices of admission will be 75 and 50 cents. Reserved seats at E. W. Langdon's.

### The Sanderson Bridge.

Last August in giving an account of a trip to the foot hills a DEMOCRAT man spoke of a conversation with several workmen on the Sanderson bridge, across the Santiam and said: "They freely expressed the opinion that without a breakwater just south of the bridge the approach would again be undermined and swept away and expressed in most emphatic language their surprise at the bank being ordered excavated as it only gave the water an additional opportunity to work against the land and under the peer." Their surmises are proving partially true. We are informed the approach is being undermined by the present high water in the manner above anticipated. Messrs. Kelley, of Sweet Home and Lee Morris, who were in the city Wednesday, on the other hand, tell us that they were at the bridge Tuesday, and do not believe there is any danger. Mr. Morris thinks the approach needs protecting though. The greatest danger was from brush wood lodging on the middle peer.

### Forger Captured.

Several months ago the DEMOCRAT gave an account of how a man calling himself Whitney in Portland had certain certificates of deposit printed in Portland and then at Butte, Montana, Ogden, and other places tried to get money on certain bank paper. As a sequel to the above the same man was a short time ago arrested in Chicago, under the name of Hale. It now transpires that he was a partner of one of the most famous forgers, of this century, and has himself had a checkered career, having served nearly ten years for previous forgeries. On his last expedition he, with his gang, it is reported, collected about fifty thousand dollars, presenting forged paper to banks all over the United States, many times being successful. Although he obtained no money from Oregon we are glad to know that he has at last been brought to justice.

### Where He Is.

We have several times lately been asked about what had become of Levi Buckner, alias Frank Taylor, who was recently indebted to Judge Boise's clemency for his liberty after pleading guilty of bigamy. Until now we have been unable to report. On Tuesday he was in the city and obtained a license for the marriage of himself and Francis Miller, and presume by this time the ceremony has been performed which makes them legal husband and wife, his former wife recently having obtained a divorce. We say legal under the supposition that the story of a third wife was untrue, as it probably was.

### A Wet Experience.

A few days ago while on the Calipooia a few miles above this city, at the log drive, Mr Levi West had a narrow escape from drowning. He was on a horse on the bank of the river, when the earth gave way sending him and his horse into the water, Mr. West managed to get out at once, but the horse remained in sometime before reaching the bank.

### REAL ESTATE.

Following are the sales of real estate recorded in the county Clerks office for January, 1886:

Delilah Walker to David Goodin, 28 17-100 acres off the D L C of Jas B Rodgers. Con. $1.

Jas M Marks to W J and Geo C Henderson 186 acres of land in Tp 12, being a part of D L C of John Marks. Con. $4,664.

M C Gill to John R Gill, ½ of lot No. 30 n Scio. Con. $500.

D A Holman to John R Gill, lots 18, 19 and 20 and part of lot 21 in Scio. Con. $500

Jas B Rodgers to Thos E Alford, 81 53-100 acres off of S E corner of D L C of Jas B Rodgers. Con. $1.

Luther White to Jas Blakely, 8 7 100 acres in Brownsville. Con. $20.

R E Moore to L F Smith, lot 3, block 3 in Tangent. Con $50.

Josiah Flynn to Morgan Henshaw, 183 23-100 acres off the D L C of Robert Pentland. Con. $5,000.

A H Logan to S S Callahan, 10 acres. Con. $50.

W C Miller to Younger Smelser, 207 64-100 acres. Con. $3,280.

Wm D Porter to Marion Cunningham, 173 acres. Con $3,500.

Marion Cunningham to Wm D Porter, 100 acres. Con. $2,000.

Stephen Philippi to S E Young, 20 acres of land, being a part of John Moore's D L C, Con $938.25.

J A Prine to Wm E Ray, 160 acres. Con. $100.

D F Wagner to Thurston H Thomas 166 3-100 acres. $1,025.

Orpha Wheeler to D P Porter, lot 4, block 3 in Shedd. Con $70.

Paul Bodice to Joseph Christie, ½ acre in R C Finley's D L C. Con $50.

Mart Miller to A C Miller, the undivided one-third of 50 78-100 acres. Con. $1.

Enoch Miller to Alice C Miller, the fractional one-third of 50 78-100 acres. Con. $110.

Mose Miller to Alice C Miller, same as last. Con $5.

M Houston to James V Pipe, 160 acres. Con. $1.

Jas M Moore to Silas A Moore, the D L C of Charles Scrivener. Con $350.

R Cheadle et al to James Galaway, 81 acres out of east corner of D L C of Richmond Cheadle. Con $567.

T A Wood to H Bryant, 184¾ acres. Con $1,000.

John P Rector to Thomas W Palmer, 200 acres. Con $4,000.

John P Rector to Lyman B Palmer, 100 acres. Con $2,000.

Corinthian Lodge, A F & A M to Henry Clark, cemetery lot No. 6, block 1 in Masonic cemetery. Con $15.

Geo H Allingham to Lizzie N Thompson, 168 13-100 acres. Con $1.

Younger Smelser to Harriet Miller, 216 acres. Con $3,000.

A C Hausman to Mary Goddard, lots 2 and 3, block 2, Hausman's addition to Brownsville. Con. $3,000.

John W Althouse to E W Whipple, lot 4 in block 11, Hackleman's 2nd addition to Albany. Con $300.

Chas E Wolverton to America Price, 140 acres. Con $2,800.

H A Johnson to N C Gill, part of lot 31 in Scio. Con $650.

L Foley to Mrs Ellen McDonald, lot 2 in block 2 in Lebanon. Con $600.

Richard Farwell to Wm Simmons, lot 4 in block 3 in town of Boston. Con. $100.

W R Kirk to Malissa Wagner 3 4-100 acres of land. Con $500.

Joseph Christy to J F Venner, ½ acre out of R C Finley's D L C. Con $60.

Noah Shanks to Chas W Little, 4 acres near Brownsville. Con $100.

T W Davenport to James A Gilmore, undivided interest in 200 acres of land. Con $100.

### Applicable Remarks.

In addition to the particulars given in our last issue of the gentleman on a recent trip of the "Yaquina" getting suddenly religious during a big storm, it is now reported that in order to make matters complete a collection was taken up. This so completely cooled him that all fright was taken away from him.

By indiscriminate trusting one could easily work up a big trade in even elephants. The incident is told us of a woman who recently bought a can of lard at a butcher shop and had it charged to Mr. Neverlet. Going past a grocery store a few moments later the butcher saw the woman trying to trade the lard off for some groceries. On another occasion at another butcher shop she bought some meat and had it charged to Mr. S. but did'nt know his first name. The above shows how easily it is to get taken in, and the necessity of storekeepers feeling the bumps on the heads of customers.

The man with money has to pay more for his goods because the man without money is in the habit of forgetting to liquidate. This is not right.

Half an hour a day devoted to reading good books will make an average head a library of information in a few years. Let Albany young people ponder.

High water affords an excellent topic for conversation during dull times. For unemployed men there is no finer sight than to watch the muddy, agitated waters of the Willamette, flowing, firmly but monotonously past.

A smoking machine that would save smokers the effort of puffing would be a grand and paying invention.

### Entertainment at Lebanon.

The Lebanon amaturs will play the drama "Above the Clouds," Wednesday eve., Feb. 10th, for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church. Following is the cast of characters.

Phil Ringold..........E E Montague.
Amos Gaylord..........B F Hardman.
Alford Thorpe..........Archie Hammer.
Howard Gaylord..........Charles Hackleman.
Titus Turtle..........Frank Ballard.
Nat Naylor..........Charles Harris.
Curtis Chipman..........Allie Nickerson.
Hester Thorne..........Hela Gilbert.
Lucretia Gerrish..........Lizzie Hackleman.
Grace Ingalls..........Frank Gilbert.
Susy Gaylord..........Mary Montague.

### Dropped Dead.

Last Tuesday evening a fire caught in Rader's butcher shop at Corvallis. Mr. W. M. Pitman, who lived opposite, started to give the alarm and put on the water for the fire department. He had reached Sorbin's Corner, where he was speaking to some one when he suddenly dropped to the ground and expired immediately. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Pitman was in the furniture business, and was a man highly respected. The fire was extinguished without the aid of the department.

### Get Ready to Go.

Don't fail to remember that the art exhibition and entertainments of the ladies of the U. P. Church take place at the Opera House on February 23rd and 24th. One of the principal features will be a broom drill by sixteen girls of the U. P. S. S. A lunch will be spread each evening. The whole will be unique and probably one of the most interesting entertainments ever given in Albany.

### School Report.

The following is a certified standing of those passing an examination with per cent appended:

George W Cheadle, At. 100; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. 100; Written Arith. 100; Geography, 100; Grammar, 100; History, 100; Or. 100; writing, 75; reading, 100.

Ray Jackson, At. 100; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. 100; Written Arith. 100; Geograph, 100; Grammar, 100; History, 100; Or. 100; writting, 75; reading, 100.

Lonnie Jackson, At. 100; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. 100; Written Arith. 100; Geography, 100; Grammar, 100; History, 100; Or. 100; writting, 90; reading, 100.

Robert Rice, At. 100; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 77; Written Arith. (a) 91; Or. 88; writing, 90; reading, 100.

Charles Bland, At. 80; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 84; Written Arith. (a) 70; Or. 57; reading, 85.

Peter Bland, At. 90; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 76; Written Arith. (a) 100; Or. 65; writing, 79; reading, 90.

Theron Kester, At. 85; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 87; Written Arith. (a) 93; Geography, 83; Or. 89; writing, 68; reading, 91.

Sylvan Kester, At. 80; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 73; Or. 80; writing, 88; reading, 71.

Fannie F Rice, At. 100; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 94; Written Arith. (a) 100; Geography, 89; Or. 100; writing, 90; reading, 96.

Salonnie Bland, At. 90; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 93; Written Arith. (a) 70; Geography, 83; Or. 69; writing, 68; reading, 80.

Ida Jackson, At. 70; Deport. 100; Mental Arith. (a) 91; Written Arith. (a) 95; Geography, 100; Or. 100; writing, 80; reading, 92.

Note, in Mental Arithmetic, (a) shows that of Primary and not Advance Normal Mental. Also in Written Arithmetic, (a) indicates Elementary instead of Written Arithmetic.

S. A. DEVANEY,
School District No. 89. Teacher.

The papers of those passing in writing having been examined by us, we certify that each are entitled to standing as shown by the table, and that the questions in Mental Arithmetic, (Advanced) Written Arithmetic, History of U. S. and Geography were full and seemed as difficult as any teacher ought to ask any set of scholars and we certify that many of the answers were brilliant indeed.

J. S. MCFERON,
THOS. H. CATHEY.

### Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

My stock of staple dry goods, notions, dress goods, etc., is now quite good for the season. I will be adding every week new goods in new and desirable shades in dress goods as well as in novelties in dress goods and notions. Parties wanting cannot do better in this city than I can do for them in style and price. I buy either from manufacturers or importers direct. I keep no bankrupt stock, but sell you new, fresh goods and warrant them.

SAMUEL E. YOUNG.

### Death of Elmer French.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. F. M. French received a telegram from Spring Valley, Minn., announcing the death of his brother, Elmer E. French. Elmer came to this city about two years ago. He was taken with consumption and returned to Spring Valley a few months ago, only to grow worse. He was about twenty-four years of age, was a member of Linn Engine Company No. 2, of this city. During the time he was in Albany he made friends with all with whom he came in contact, and was universally respected for his exemplary habits and manly bearing. There are many in Albany who will lament his death.

### Roll of Honor.

According to our method of keeping school record, the following all have good standing, and deserve credit for their work. No. daily recitations given. Month ending Jan. 29th:

Bird Luper, 7 studies, 100; Dena Bridgefarmer, 6, 100; Georgia Settlemire, 5, 100, Bessie Settlemire, 5, 99; Josie Moses, 5.99; David Bridgefarmer, 5, 99; Tritie Morgan, 6, 97; George Simpson, 5, 97; Marion Simpson, 5, 97; Lizzie Smith, 5, 97; Jesse Jenks, 5, 97; Claud Beard, 5, 96; Maud Beard, 5, 95; Amasa Moses, 4, 95; Ada Knighten, 6, 94; Sam Moses, 5.94; Oliver Jenks, 5, 94; Annie Bridgefarmer, 5, 92; Harry Beard, 5, 90.

Tangent school kept by
O. C. MCFARLAND.

### Tangent Ditto.

Last week the DEMOCRAT spoke of the loose manner in which some of Albany's young people conduct themselves. Since then we have been requested to note the fact that Tangent is also worthy of mention in this respect, perhaps in stronger language, two or three cases there in the last two or three months terminating in a manner to speak for themselves. These things hurt any community; and it is the DEMOCRAT's place as a public journal, laboring for the good of the communities where it circulates, as well as to disseminate the news of the day, to warn old and young who are in the wrong track to turn over a new leaf, for they are being watched.

### Second.

Last Tuesday County Treasurer Farwell sent to the State Treasurer the last of Linn County's share of the State taxes, receiving a receipt Wednesdey, with the statement that Linn was the second county to pay its taxes in full. This speaks highly for the County, Sheriff Charlton and Mr. Farwell. Recently in one day $3,000 were taken in by the Sheriff, and $500 on the next day. Linn county may always be depended on to be in the front.

### County Treasurer's Notice.

All outstanding county warrants will be redeemed upon presentation at this office. Interest upon all warrants will cease from this date.

February 3rd, 1886.

H. FARWELL,
County Treasurer.

### Milch Cow for Sale.

I have a first-class milch cow for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of

C. MEYER, Albany, Or.

A St. Paul paper has eight libel suits on hand. It will no doubt win in all cases. So long as a paper keeps within any reasonable bounds no Court of justice will disturb it, so long as the error is from mistake and is not malicious.

### HOME AND ABROAD.

F M French, jeweler.

Rolled oats at R & B's.

The best harness at J J Dubruilles.

County Court is in session this week.

The O. P. is now an established fact.

Nature's own remedy, Oregon Kidney Tea.

Albany's photographer is doing some good work.

The best breadstuffs in the market at Conrad Meyer's.

J. P. Wallace, Physician and Surgeon, Albany, Or.

First-class teas and coffees at Conrad Meyer's.

The finest line of window cornice mouldings at Woodin's.

$5,000 worth of clothing at cost at Monteith & Seitenbach's.

New Orleans molasses direct from the East at Read & Brownell's.

Wheat went up to 62 cents on Friday, due to a drop in freight.

Iowa full cream cheese is delicious. You can get it at Read & Brownell's.

Splendid line of ladies fall and winter garments at Monteith & Seitenbach's.

Examine Woodin's Extension tables. They are —well go and see them for yourself.

County Assessor Hammack has begun business, and is now doing Lebanon.

Salmon are in market; but they came around the fish ladder and not through it.

Circuit Court meets five weeks from next Monday. It will be an important term.

Another skating carnival will take place in Albany on February 17th at the rink.

F M French, agent Singer Manufacturing Co., opposite Odd Fellows Temple, Albany, Or.

Wednesday the weather was as Spring like and bland as the most fastidious could wish.

Dr. M. H. Ellis, physician and surgeon Albany, Oregon. Calls made in city or country.

The finest confectionary at Hoffman & Joseph's at wholesale or retail. The best in the market.

On last Friday the first Eastern letter mail for a week was received at the Albany post office.

How many in giving in his property to the Assessor gives in all of it as he swears in the affidavit?

Step in and get some of those Missouri hickory nuts before they are all gone, at Read & Brownell's.

Butter and eggs have taken quite a fall in the Albany market, both being quoted at about fifteen cents.

If you are going East be sure and go via the Oregon Short Line. It is the best. See ad in another column.

Go to Frashaw's new Drug Store for pure drugs, patent medicines, etc. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

City Recorder Henton is making his annual assessment of the city. Treat him kindly; he is ordered to do it.

The DEMOCRAT bid on the city printing at low rates because it wants the ordinances anyway as matter of news.

A good picture of Hon O N Denny, brother of Mrs William Ralston, of this city, appears in the last *Frank Leslie's*.

On Wednesday the County awarded the keeping of the county poor to Mr C L Morris for $2.45 a week for each person.

Parties already subscribers to the DEMOCRAT, who wish to send the paper off to a friend or friends can do so for $2.

Postmaster Irving was confined to his home several days by sickness. Miss Putnam filled his place with dispatch.

Arrived this week at Read & Brownell's, some nobby styles in gents congress gaiter and button shoes. Come and see them.

The Circuit Court is in session this week, the special session having been continued to dispose of the A J Houston divorce case.

Jack Dempsey and La Blanche are to fight somewhere in the East on the 13th of this month. Both of them deserve a "thrashing."

Prof Talcott, of Sodaville, is teaching a successful writing school at the Hamilton Creek school house, giving three lessons a week.

Several people came down in the raging waters of the Willamette in a skiff last Monday. The trip can be made in about an hour.

Horses and Dr Hill do not seem to agree. Monday night the Doctor was obliged to lead one several miles on account of its contrariness.

Dr Grey's small Yorkshire pigs obtained from the East last year are doing remarkably well. This seems to be a good country for them.

All persons indebted to Mr W R Graham are requested to call on him at the store of L E Blain and settle at once. He wants the money.

The senior editor of the DEMOCRAT hereby makes his politest bow and returns his sincerest thanks to Mrs Reason McConnell for a nice ham.

G. W. Maston, Physician and Surgeon, Albany, Oregon. Graduate of the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The *Oregonian* says an attempt was made in that city Tuesday night to garrot a young man attending the Business College there from this county.

Douglas Love, of Harrisburg is reported as having been severely cut with an adz a few days ago, the adz slipping and hitting him on one of his ankles.

A small dog played havoc in Foshay & Mason's drug store last Tuesday. Finding the door closed he attempted to go through the window. Damage, several dollars.

On Thursday of last week Felix O'Toole sold his residence on Lyon street to Mr J W Cusick, of the Linn County Bank, for $3,000.

The ditch on Ferry Street being shut off last Monday left at the mercy of our citizens numerous chubs, suckers and trouts. Several good meals were obtained.

Two Medford Sunday School boys recently had a dispute about their S S lesson, after leaving church, and fought it out on the spot to a finish.

The great billiard match in New York between Schaffer and Vinaux closed Friday night in favor of the former, the score standing 3000 to 2838.

Weston claims to be the Athens of Eastern Oregon. If Solon or Demosthenese were to hear this there would be a terrible rattling of dry bones.

An early call on Monteith & Seitenbach for what clothing you want for yourself or the boys, will secure to you the choice of a fine line exactly at *cost*.

The number of converts at Lebanon has been increased to about one hundred and fifty. Only four or five of the number, we are informed, are children.

The water in the Willamette reached its highest mark Tuesday evening, 25½ feet above low water mark. This lacked seven or eight feet of the high water mark of 1880 1.

Shaving soap, hair oil, pomade, bay rum, hair tonic, cosmetic, combs, shaving brushes and hair brushes, just received, a large supply from Philadelphia, at Louis Viereck's Barber Shop.

Dr O C Awbrey has moved his dental office to the rear of the O F Building, where he has fitted it up in neat style. He is prepared to do work in a first-class manner at reasonable rates.

On account of high living in the White House Arthur is said to have become a hypocondriac, and has to live on baked apples. Guess he will wish that he had left those wine suppers out.

A large Eastern paper and letter mail arrived in the city last Saturday evening. The Postoffice was kept open from 10 till 11 o'clock Sunday morning to accommodate the people of this city.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

An Illinois man who was recently on the Grand Jury and tried to have several citizens indicted for playing croquet on Sunday, has just deserted his wife and children and run off with another woman.

Tell your neighbors to remember to register in April, We may not like the law, but if the voters of Linn county want to vote they will have to come to time, according to the present aspect of affairs.

Miss Virginia Goodwin, of Portland, a graduate of Napa College, Cal., has been engaged to teach in the Albany Collegiate Institute as Miss Bullman's successor, and last Monday assumed her duties.

Rev E A Shoreland, a missionary for Central Africa, from the Oregon Conference, will preach a missionary sermon in the M E Church Sunday morning for the benefit to help him on his way. Let all come.

Mr W R Graham is now located at the store of L E Blain, where he has moved his stock of suitings. Old and new customers are invited to call on him at that place, where he is better prepared than ever to do first-class work.

Burkhart & Pfeiffer in their new quarters in McIlwain's Block have one of the best arranged offices in the Valley, since the change having purchased several fine pieces of new material. They intend to rush business.

A correspondent of an Oregon City paper wants to know why farmers should not raise flax. If all should do so instead of wheat this would be the most used up country in existence. All the flax is raised now that there is any market for.

An immense number of colored pictures of two legged hogs, big mouthed old maids, flat headed pill prescribers, squint eyed novel readers, etc., in our drug store windows announces in flaming language the approach of St. Valentine's day.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, and scientists. It removes dandruff, makes the scalp white and clean, and restores gray hair to its youthful color.

Dr Kellogg's Worm Tea is entirely free from all mercurial properties, can be given to the weakest constitution without danger, is palatable and easily administered to children is mild in operation, and never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggist.

A letter from Prineville tells of snow being on the ground, enough so that snow balling is all the go. At the time of writing the mercury was ten degrees below zero. Several of Prineville's youths who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly were fined, and refusing to pay the fine were sent to jail.

On the 27th of January, the event in Chinese circles occurred. It was a human event, being a girl. The girl's mother was not Mrs San Wa, as announced in our contemporary, but is a cousin of San Wa. San Wa is now in China visiting with his wife and children.

Business men should remember that the DEMOCRAT as an advertising medium will reach more of their customers, both in the city and the country, than any other local paper in this part of Oregon, all kinds of editions included. A solid fact, which should be kept in midd when placing advertisements.

On Wednesday evening at the Opera House Fred Whittier and Dell Lampman skated a race of thirty laps (called a mile.) The time given was 3:25 for Whittier and 3:09 for Lampman. As it is claimed there was a big mistake in timing, it will be skated over. In a race a week previous Whittier beat Lampman three-fourths of a lap.

The steamer "Isabel" brought 13,000 pounds of freight to this city on last Friday. It also had about the same amount for points down the river. It looks somewhat strange to see freight coming from up the river. It will be a big advantage to Albany merchants when the inconvenience of reloading at Corvallis is done away with.

The DEMOCRAT has received three pieces of music from Richard Saalfield, 12 Bible House, N. Y. They are entitled "Mary Darling Must You Leave me" by H P Daniels; "Little Ah Sid" (The Chinese Kid) by J P Skelley; "Mikado Waltz" by Coate. All are first-class, taking songs. Send 60 cents for three to the above address.

If a paper were to present its snow poetry in this valley only when the ground is covered with the slushy stuff the people here would rarely have an opportunity to be afflicted with it at all. The man who does not repair his house during a rain because he cannot, nor during good weather because it does not need it, will never get it repaired. Our contemporary on Second street should have its hands too full to be troubled about our being a few days behind on presenting snow poetry.

We give way down prices on groceries.
READ & BROWNELL.

### From Our Prineville Ex's

Snow was four inches deep on Camp Creek on Monday.

The three private schools in Prineville are attended by 105 students.

The mercury was ten degrees below zero here last Monday morning.

The mails continue to arrive regularly, though the roads are not in good condition.

The hunters who were out on the deser returned Wednesday, having killed eleven fine deer. They report game quite plentiful.

Hard times don't half express what we are experiencing in Prineville at present. Twenty-dollar pieces are things that we can only bring up in our recollections of the past.

We regret to announce that there are several young men in Prineville who are going very rapidly down the broad road that leads to damnation. Somebody should head them off.

Talamanthus, the mail carrier, brings the word that a baby was born recently to a lady at Mitchell, this county, whose age is 50 years, and that the father of the child is 55 years old.

### Monthly School Report.

The following is a report of District No. 15 of Linn county for month ending Jan. 29th, 1886. Number of days attendance 709; number of days absence 54; number cases tardiness 77; number pupils enrolled 39; average number belonging 38; average daily attendance 35. Those who were neither absent nor tardy during the month were Effie Thompson, Eddie Williams, Samuel Wickizer, Elva Fry, Hannah Wickizer, Leona Wickizer, Willie Wickizer, Elbert Fry, Willie Otin, Viola Fry, Robert Wallace and Minnie Fry. Those who passed written examinations in all their studies averaging above 95 per cent were Richard Fry, Harvey Peery, Joe Hunter, Allie Auderway, Clyde Knapp, George Green, Mary Perry, Ernest Berwick, Winnie Nichols, Minnie Fry, Alma Auderway, Rosa Fry, Ella Foster, Eddie Williams, Linn Gay, Samuel Wickizer, Robt Wallace, Newton Perry, James Foster, Andy Hunter, Elva Fry, Archie Auderway and Rosa Perry.

C. H. JONES, teacher.

### Stop and Read.

Our entire line of Fall and Spring garments for ladies, miss and children are offered for sale at *exact cost*. We have desirable styles in jerseys, New Markets and Russian circulars, suitable for spring wear, at prices which cannot fail to please. Give us a call.

MONTEITH & SEITENBACH.

### Ladies, Attention.

Mr. Vierick has concluded to place his aromatic shampoo in the hands of all parties wishing to do their own shampooing. He will sell it in quantities from 25c, upwards.

L. VIERICK,
Tonsorial Artist.

### Beef Cattle and Mutton Sheep

The undersigned will pay the highest cash price for beef cattle and mutton sheep. Have good scales on which to weigh.

I. D. MILLER,
Miller's, Oregon

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs T J Stites is visiting friends in Salem.

J H Daniel, of Scio was in Albany Monday.

Mrs Boggs, of Harrisburg, was in Albany Monday.

Mrs Dora Peters, of Oakland, Cal., is visiting in this city.

Prior Williams, of Monument, E. O., has been in the city this week.

J J Dorris returned from a trip of several weeks at the Bay a few days ago.

Mr A Farlow, of Miller's favored us with his annual call last Monday.

Walter Peterson's beaming countenance was seen on our streets Monday.

Frank Jack, of Brownsville, was in Albany last Saturday on a flying trip.

Mr Z G Hayes, of Jefferson, was in the city Tuesday. We acknowledge a call.

Engineer Eckelson, of the O. P. was in Albany Monday casting his mathematical eye around.

C C Cherry and wife returned from the Bay last Wednesday, coming down the Willamette.

The Misses Wallace recently from California, are now living in this city on Fourth Street.

George Henderson and Sam Cowan arrived in Albany a few days ago from Prineville, after a pretty rough trip.

Phil Smith was in the city Wednesday. He is assisting Assessor Hammack in assessing the county.

J E McAdoo, who has been stopping in the city for several weeks, left for Corvallis several days ago, Mr A. will be one of the O. P. Surveying gang.

Mr J A Miller and Mrs L A McConnell went to Portland yesterday morning to meet Mrs Miller, who has been visiting her sister in Eastern Oregon.

Mrs. McGee, mother of Mrs Dr Jones, of this city, was taken to the insane asylum at Salem Wednesday, where she will be kept sometime for treatment. Poor health necessitated the movement.

### A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

The Man About Town met a gentleman a few days ago with a letter addressed to him as Hon. As he has never filled an elective office the title looked very suspicious, so much so that he offered to wager that the writer was a candidate for Governor. The idea was a very suggestive one. When a man wants office no title is too high flown for his friends. The readers of this column are advised to look out for the beguiling snares of the day. This is intended to be humorous latently.

O

Last Friday the M. A. T. observing an immense congregation in front of Gradwohl's hastened to make one of it and ascertain the trouble. An innocent looking crockery hogshead proved to be the center of attraction. A weighty discussion was going on as to its oat holding capacity. Ellis Knox insisted that twenty bushels were about the figures. Sylvester Dawson thought that was seven or eight bushels too low. Adam Settlemier said it would not fall less than thirty-five, and others vacillated between the two extremes, the M. A. T. airing his bucolic knowledge by announcing thirty as the correct number. In this manner the opinions of several hundred were obtained. The M. A. T. brushed the dust off an old arithmetic, got the hogshead and figured it out about thirty. Mr. Settlemier finally bought the structure and in time will give it an actual test.

O

The value of daily mails is appreciated when a blockade causes a delay of only a week. There are many Oregonians, though, who can remember when they rejoiced if they received Eastern letters once a month. The steam horse has almost annihilated time, at least abridged it in the matter of communication.

O

The M. A. T. is not in favor of this boycotting system, and believes it does more harm than good. He is in favor of proper organization of any body of men for the protection of their own interests. Particularly is there need of temperate action against the encroachments of the Celestial; but extreme measures are apt to be backacting. If the laboring men of Oregon would get rid of the Celestial they should be ready to do all the work the Celestial has done and just naturally freeze him out. But they are not. For instance this office has to have its press turned about two hours twice a week. Though the editors of the DEMOCRAT have often tried they have never found white men who could be relied on to do the work, or would do it.

### Weather.

Summary of Meteorology for Jan. 1886, from observation taken at Albany, Linn Co. Oregon, by John Briggs, Esq.

Highest Bar. 30.32; lowest, 29.04; mean, 29.79.

Highest Temperature, 57; lowest, 18; mean, 38.83.

Mean at 7 a. m., 36.3; 2 p. m., 42.6 9 p. m., 38.5.

Prevailing winds, S.

Maximum velocity force, 3.

Total rainfall and melted snow during month, 9.92 inches; snow, 7.5

Number of days on which .01 inch or more rain fell, 15.

Number of days of cloudiness, average 8 in scale of 10, 14.

Frost on 12 days.

Of 93 observations 37 were cloudy, 6 fair, 15 clear, 9 foggy, 21 rainy, 1 sleet and 4 snow.

### $1.10 a Sack.

On account of the low price of wheat flour will be sold at the Magnolia Mills at $1.10 a sack, or $4.40 a barrel, and will be delivered free to all parts of the city.

### Money to Loan.

We have money to loan in sums of from $500 to $5000, on good personal or real estate security.

CLINE, MONTEITH & CO,

## Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, Or.
Feb. 2, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge or County Clerk of Linn Co., at Albany, Oregon, on Monday, March 22, 1886, viz: J. B. Wirt, an heir of John Wirt, deceased, for Homestead entry 4288, for S ½ of S ½ of Sec. 6, T. 12, S R 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove deceased entryman's continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said lands, viz: E. L. Beans, Martin Rhiland and J. O. Boyd, of Lebanon, and J. K. Charlton, of Albany, all of Linn county, Or.

L. T. BARIN, Register.

### MARRIED.

NOBB—STEWART.—On Jan. 12th, 1886, at the residence of Mr. John Circles, by S. M. W. Hindman, J. P., in Prineville, MR. GEORGE NOBB and MISS ETTA STEWART, both of Crook county.

### BORN.

BABER.—Recently to the wife of G. H. Baber, of Forest Grove—a girl.

TRAIN.—On Jan. 30th, 1886, to the wife of S S Train, of the *Herald*, a daughter, alleged weight, thirteen pounds.

### Albany Market.

Wheat—60c per bu.
Oats—26 " "
Beef—on foot, 2¼ @ 2½c
Hay—baled, $10 to $12 per ton.
loose, $8 to $10.
Potatoes—new 30 cts per bushel.
Bacons—hams, 8c
shoulders, 6c
sides, 8c.
Lard—10c per lb.
Flour—4.50 per bbl.
Butter—16 cts per lb.
Chickens—2.50 per doz.
Sugar—San Francisco C, 8½c.
Mill Feed—bran, 11.00 per ton.
shorts, 15.
middlings, 18.
Chops, 18.
Eggs—15 cents per doz.

### Another Doctor.

Wm. F. Harvey, M. D., of 35 years practice has located for a time in the city of Albany, to treat all chronic diseases of females, who may call on him at the first house west of the Congregational Church, on 4th Street, Albany, Or. For reference see J. H. Townsend and lady. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., and 1:30 to 5 p. m.

### Crawford, Photographer, Albany, Or.

I have all the negatives taken by A. B. Paxton and any one can have duplicates from their negatives by addressing us, at the following prices: Card size, $3 per dozen, cabinet size, $3 per dozen, boudours, $6 per dozen, I keep the finest line of Oregon views in the west, Catalogue furnished on application. Copying and enlarging old pictures a specialty.

J. G. CRAWFORD.

### Kid Gloves by N. H. Allen & Co.

Large new stock just received from New York and one of the best in the market. Call and examine the new line, 4 button at 75 cents a pair; they are a splendid glove for the money.

$5,000 worth of clothing at cost at Monteith & Seitenbach's.

### Wood for Sale.

Wood delivered in any part of the city limits at the following prices per cord:

Good fir wood from Lebanon..........$2.50
Oak wood (grub)..........2.50
Small fir wood..........2.00

P. W. SPINK.

Oct. 1st, 1885.

### Important to All.

We want to retire from the clothing business and are offering our entire stock of clothing and overcoats exactly at cost. We have a fine line of desirable goods for men and boys, and will save to every purchaser from three to six dollars. Call and see for yourself.

MONTEITH & SEITENBACH.

Oregon Kidney Tea. For sale by all druggists.

### New Cloaks.

N. H. Allen & Co., have just received from New York one of the finest line of Fall and Winter cloaks ever brought to Albany, all of the very latest styles, which will be sold much cheaper than ever before offered in this market. Remember the place at

N. H. ALLEN & CO'S

$5,000 worth of clothing at cost at Monteith & Seitenbach's.

### Bucklen's Arnica salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Foshay & Mason.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.



## BOOTS, SHOES —AND— SLIPPERS.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer stock of boots and shoes, I have a nicely fitted up Boot and Shoe Store, and as complete a stock as any this side of Portland and very few better in Portland. I bring all my boots and shoes direct from manufacturers and am authorized to warrant any pair no matter how cheap. No firm in Oregon have any advantage of me in buying as I buy in quantities and pay the cash. In ladies', misses and children's shoes, I keep much the largest, best and greatest variety in the city. My aim will always be to give as good value for the money as possibly can be done.

**SAMUEL E. YOUNG,**

## Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Mahala Wilson, deceased has filed his final account with the Clerk of the County Court of Linn county State of Oregon, and that the Court has set Saturday, March 6th, 1886 at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., for the hearing of said account. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear and file such objections as they may have.

February 2nd, 1886.

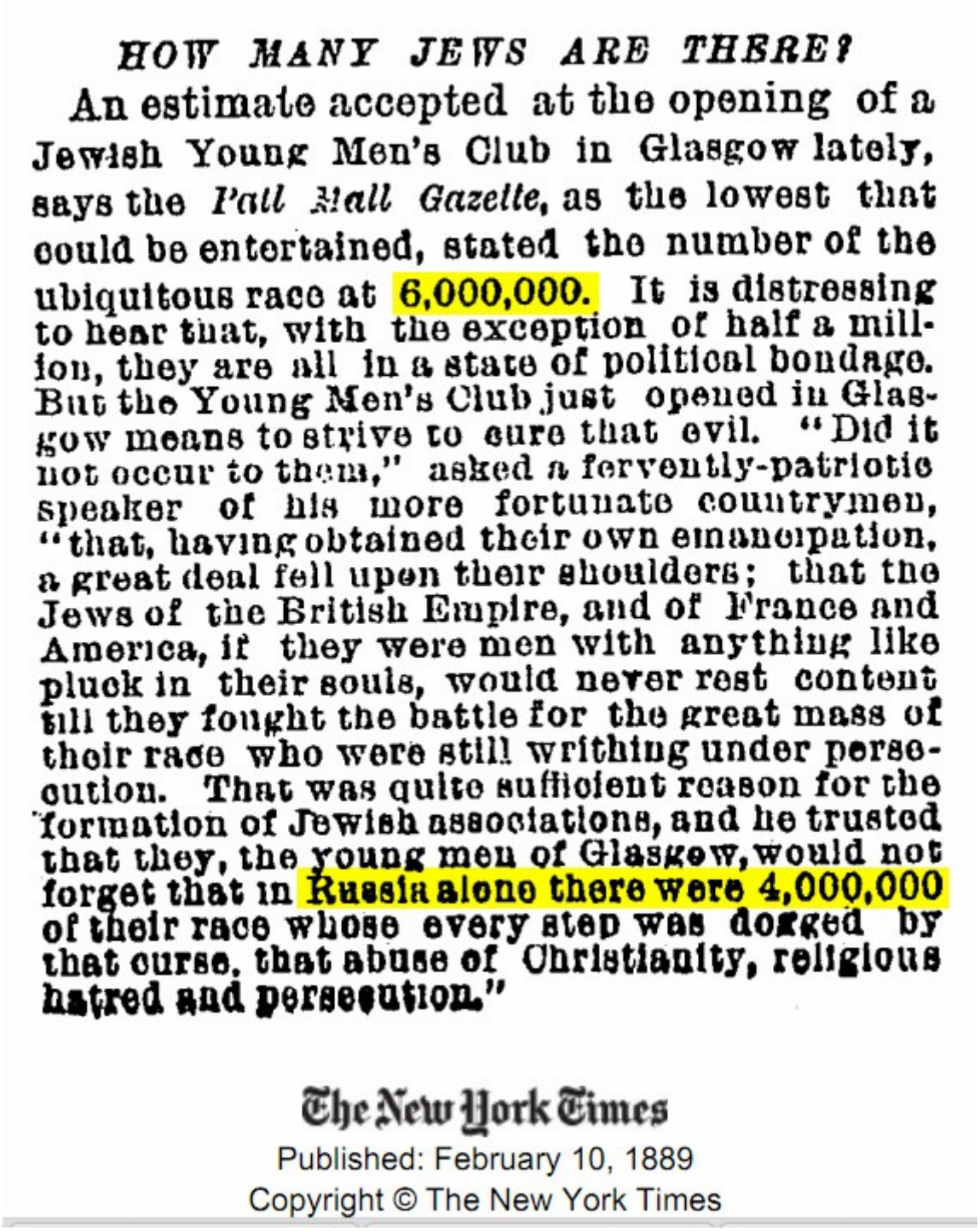
PRIOR WILSON,
Administrator of Mahala Wilson's estate.

## Business College

The Portland Business College, Portland, Oregon, offers superior private and class instruction to the young and middle-aged of both sexes who desire to obtain a practical education in the shortest time consistent with thorough work, and at the least expense. Day and evening sessions throughout the year. Students admitted any time. Catalogue on application. A. P. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

# 1889

Un artículo de "The New York Times" afirma que en el mundo hay 6 millones de judíos y 2/3 partes de estos viven en Rusia.



## *HOW MANY JEWS ARE THERE?*

An estimate accepted at the opening of a Jewish Young Men's Club in Glasgow lately, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as the lowest that could be entertained, stated the number of the ubiquitous race at 6,000,000. It is distressing to hear that, with the exception of half a million, they are all in a state of political bondage. But the Young Men's Club just opened in Glasgow means to strive to cure that evil. "Did it not occur to them," asked a fervently-patriotic speaker of his more fortunate countrymen, "that, having obtained their own emancipation, a great deal fell upon their shoulders; that the Jews of the British Empire, and of France and America, if they were men with anything like pluck in their souls, would never rest content till they fought the battle for the great mass of their race who were still writhing under persecution. That was quite sufficient reason for the formation of Jewish associations, and he trusted that they, the young men of Glasgow, would not forget that in Russia alone there were 4,000,000 of their race whose every step was dogged by that curse, that abuse of Christianity, religious hatred and persecution."

The New York Times

Published: February 10, 1889

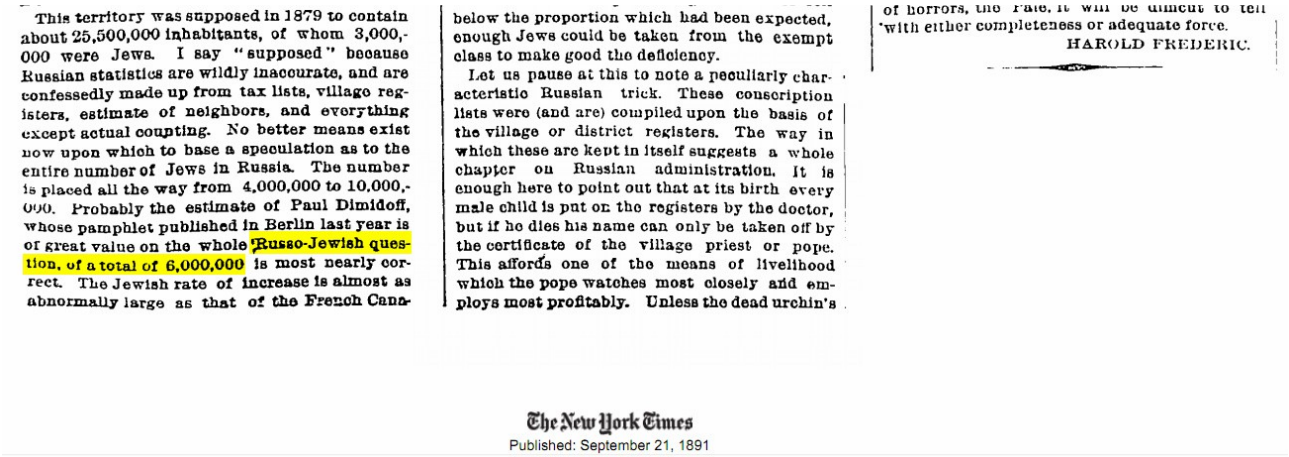
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*New York Times – February 10, 1889*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9D04E1D7153AE033A25753C1A9649C94689FD7CF&scp=16&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# 1891

Un artículo de "The New York Times" afirma que hay 6 millones de judíos viviendo en Rusia.



This territory was supposed in 1879 to contain about 25,500,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000,000 were Jews. I say "supposed" because Russian statistics are wildly inaccurate, and are confessedly made up from tax lists, village registers, estimate of neighbors, and everything except actual counting. No better means exist now upon which to base a speculation as to the entire number of Jews in Russia. The number is placed all the way from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000. Probably the estimate of Paul Dimidoff, whose pamphlet published in Berlin last year is of great value on the whole Russo-Jewish question, of a total of 6,000,000 is most nearly correct. The Jewish rate of increase is almost as abnormally large as that of the French Cana-

below the proportion which had been expected, enough Jews could be taken from the exempt class to make good the deficiency.

Let us pause at this to note a peculiarly characteristic Russian trick. These conscription lists were (and are) compiled upon the basis of the village or district registers. The way in which these are kept in itself suggests a whole chapter on Russian administration. It is enough here to point out that at its birth every male child is put on the registers by the doctor, but if he dies his name can only be taken off by the certificate of the village priest or pope. This affords one of the means of livelihood which the pope watches most closely and employs most profitably. Unless the dead urchin's

of horrors, the rate, it will be difficult to tell with either completeness or adequate force.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

The New York Times
Published: September 21, 1891

*New York Times – September 21, 1891*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9E01E4D9153AE533A25752C2A96F9C94609ED7CF&scp=20&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

En un artículo del *Tuapeka Times* se afirma que: *"El gobierno ruso de esa época quería deshacerse cuanto antes de seis millones de judíos"*

# THE JEWISH QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE 'ARGUS' FROM THE 'FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.']

The situation of the Jews in Russia has become so serious, in consequence of the Government measures taken against them, that it inevitably occupies public attention throughout the civilised world. It is a remarkable coincidence that the wholesale exodus of Jews from Russia takes place on the eve of the 400th anniversary of their expulsion from Spain. It is true the Russian Jews are not compelled to emigrate by their Government, but the present *régime* in St. Petersburg has deliberately undertaken the task to make the further sojourn in Russia so impossible to its Jewish subjects that the despairing Jews themselves adopt this alternative. They themselves thus free the Government of Alexander III. from the shame of having decreed the forcible expulsion of the Jews, and, it is hoped, from the hatred and contempt of the civilised world, which such a measure must bring upon them. Deprived of nearly every opportunity to work or trade; with every career closed to Jewish intelligence; when lawyers are refused permission to practise, in spite of their diplomas, and the exercise of their profession is even forbidden to medical practitioners of the Jewish faith; when all State appointments are refused, and practically every career is hermetically closed against them—what is there left to the unhappy children of Israel but to turn their backs upon a country which treats them with such unprecedented, refined, and systematic cruelty. One must have seen their present unfortunate condition to believe in its possibility? It seems as if the Russian Government knew of no more exalted or vital task then to get rid as soon as possible of its six millions of Jewish subjects, and yet there is no doubt that the country would have small reason to rejoice if the Government succeeded in realising this *pia desideria*. For with the

[Tuapeka Times, 14 October 1891, Page 5]

## MAIL NEWS.

On the Western North Carolina railway on August 22, at 2 a.m., at Baston's Bridge (near Statesville), the west-bound passenger train, loaded with people, plunged into a creek, owing to the spreading of the rails. The descent is at least 65ft, and the whole train of cars was reduced to splinters in the fall. The Pullman sleeper leaped over all the others and struck the ground with terrific force, and was crushed like an egg-shell. Twenty passengers were killed outright, nine seriously injured, and twenty badly bruised. The night was dismal, and to increase the horror of the situation the water in the creek had risen. It was only by the most heroic efforts of those who lent assistance that the injured were not drowned. The passengers were taken from the wreck mangled in all sorts of ways. Only two or three bodies were intact. The engineer and fireman were cut into small pieces. Every person in the sleeper was killed.

Berlin is to have an elevated railroad built on the model of those in operation in New York, with the advantage of the motor power being electricity.

Edward Clark, James Heath, and Thomas Hays, seamen on the American four-masted ship Roderick Dhu, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Mr Hitchcock, in New York, on August 27, charged with mutiny while on the voyage from Havre, on July 28 last. The three men mutinied and made an assault on Captain H. B. Williams and his son, the mate. They armed themselves with knives, and threatened to kill the captain unless the ship was put back to Havre. They were overpowered and brought to New York in irons. The accused men claim they were triced up by the captain.

Sedan Day was celebrated in Berlin on September 2 with school *fêtes*, services in churches, parades of veterans, and banquets to the various garrisons. A large Imperial crown (commemorating the victory) wrought in copper was seen for the first time surmounting the dome of the Reichstag building.

Favorable forecasts are made of the sugar beet crop, especially in Germany, Hungary, and Moravia. Austria's yield will be in excess of that of 1890, and there will be a great increase in the yield of France.

Two negroes at Raleigh, N.C., sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, asked that spectators be admitted to see the flogging at 25c a head. This was agreed to by the authorities, and the blacks received the "gate money"—enough to pay all costs.

In future no British officer will be allowed to serve in the Chinese Navy. This is on account of the Chinese authorities refusing to furnish an explanation for an insult to a British officer.

During the performance of 'Lakme' at the Opera Comique, Paris, on September 7, the electric lights in the theatre were suddenly extinguished. The cause was found to be that the stage carpenter had become entangled in the belts of the dynamo. He was torn in shreds.

The banquet given on September 10 by M. De Freycinet to the French generals who took part in the army manœuvres and to the military attachés who watched them was a brilliant affair. In the course of a speech, M. De Freycinet said:—"Nobody now doubts that we are strong or that we shall prove to be wise. We know how to maintain that calmness and dignity in days of misfortune which have paved the way to recuperation."

The execution of Louis Bulling, a wife murderer, took place at Kansas City on September 4, and was attended by circumstances of the most horrible description. Just before the time for his death the doomed man shot himself in a vain effort to commit suicide, and died on the gallows shrieking for mercy and cursing his executioners. Up to a few days previous he was cheerful in expectation of the Governor's clemency; but when he heard that his appeal had been denied he fainted, and then began to indulge in large doses of opium. The sheriff extended the time for the execution one hour at the criminal's piteous request, and also gave him a pint of brandy, but neither the opium nor the brandy had much effect. Then he shot and wounded himself with a pistol, given him, it is said, by his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr Lavike. As Bulling sat on the scaffold he presented a revolting spectacle. The blood poured from his shoes, which were filled with it by the wounds he had made, and formed dark pools on the floor of the scaffold, dripping thence to the ground below. He cursed and swore at the deputies, cried and screamed for mercy, and shrieked in terror. Finally he was told to get up and stand on the drop. He refused, and four deputies had to hold him while the rope was placed. The black cap was then drawn over his head, and Bulling, screaming and blaspheming, shot through the opening. His neck was broken by the fall, and he died instantly. Immediately after the execution Mr Lavike was arrested for handing Bulling the pistol.

During the month of October, 1891, no fewer than 874 estates belonging to different members of the nobility will be sold at auction in Odessa at the instance of the State Bank, which holds mortgages against them. These estates are situated in thirty-nine governments of Russia in Europe. Nothing can better indicate the desperate straits in which the landed nobility of Russia is rapidly drifting, in spite of the Banque de La Noblesse established and fostered by the present Ministerial regime, than these foreclosure sales, which will scarcely net nearly cover the enormous advances made by the State Bank, because not only the Hebrews but all foreigners or foreign syndicates are unable to acquire landed property in Russia.

A collision took place on September 11 off Cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica, Greece, between the Italian steamship Taormina, of the Messageries Company, and the Greek steamship Thessalia. The Taormina sank in a few minutes after the accident, drowning her captain, several

tured and broken, and the uniforms of many of the men were torn to pieces, while many of the lasses fainted and had to be removed on stretchers. The crowd finally broke into the barracks and wrecked everything they could lay hands on. Later in the day the police drove the roughs out of the place and managed to restore order.

Mrs Theresa Fair, the divorced wife of James G. Fair, one of the "Californian Bonanza princes," so-called, died in San Francisco on Sunday, September 13, of fatty degeneration of the heart. She leaves a fortune of 5,000,000dol.

Official telegrams of September 14 report that 1,500 persons have been killed in the destruction of the town of Consuegra (Spain) by the overflow of the river Amargillo. The number of people who perished by the floods in the province of Toledo is now placed at 2,300, and the number of lives lost in other localities at 2,000.

Crawford and Sherca, two eight-year-old boys in Liverpool, confessed that, wanting the clothes of a playmate, they pushed him into the water and drowned him, and then pawned his clothes.

The Scotch landlords, with the exception of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, have brought an action to interdict individuals who have been infringing on their alleged right-of-way rights.

Prince George of Wales will, on the expiry of his leave, be appointed to the Anson, the flagship of the Channel squadron. He will not pass the winter either in India or Ireland.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Clarence were present at the wedding of Earl Dudley to Miss Rachel Gurney on September 14, the event attracting the entire attention of society. The famous Dudley diamonds, as they have been reset, consisting of six tiaras and parures, were displayed.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Sir Frederick Johnston at Dumfries and Lord Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. Both the latter are noted sportsmen, fond of shooting by day and baccarat by night. In view of this fact, the watchful suspicions of the religious classes of the country are keenly fixed on the Prince.

Lord Esmé Stewart Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and heir to the marquisate, was declared a bankrupt in London on September 11. He has unsecured debts to the amount of £31,302, and his assets are placed at about £8,000.

The Queen's health is reported to be not good, and her physicians regulate her diet more strictly than ever. The visitors find a notable difference in the Queen's aspect as regards age. At the earnest solicitation of the Emperor, the Queen will visit Germany next year, and during the visit she will stay at least ten days in Taunus with the Empress, whose magnificent chateau will be finished very shortly.

The Emperor is fully confirmed in his determination to have passed, at all hazards, at the next session of the Reichstag, a Bill to diminish and punish drunkenness. The Radical members, however, will oppose it to the uttermost, on the ground that it is an unconstitutional interference with personal liberty.

Immediately after the Copenhagen visits are concluded, the Czarina and Czarewitch, escorted by an imposing Russian squadron, will proceed in the Imperial yacht to Cherbourg. The French are preparing to receive their august visitors in a style that has not been seen in France since the days of Napoleon.

A League has been formed in France for the suppression of all forms of impure literature, photographs, etc., the traffic in which has, of late, increased to an alarming extent. The headquarters of the League are in Paris, and there are branches in all the large cities. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, is the prime mover.

Mr A. P. Stockwell, of Springfield (Mass.), is a passenger for Melbourne by the Mariposa. He is sent there by the Y.M.C.A. to take charge of the physical work of the Association in that city.

Peter Sells, one of the proprietors, and Charles Stow, the general Press agent of one of the largest circuses that ever left the Pacific Coast for the colonies, are also passengers on the same steamship. Their show will follow in the October steamer from San Francisco.

Maurice Curtis, known in the profession as Samuel of Posen, a play in which he made a fortune, has been arrested for murder, which prevents his intended Australian tour. A policeman had arrested him for drunkenness, and later this policeman was found with a bullet through his brain, while Curtis was caught subsequently with the "nippers" still on his wrist.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales will revisit Tranby Croft this autumn has provoked loud outcries from the religious Press. The 'Methodist Times' of 4th September asks if the Prince has not a single friend in touch with the British people, and warns him that his conduct excites deep emotion among the middle and working classes, on whom the stability of the throne rests.

Since Turkey out-generalled England in a diplomatic way in granting to Russia the right to navigate the Dardanelles, the American papers have been filled with all sorts of war rumors. Ingenious stories have been invented and published broadcast, with a view to affect the grain and stock markets of the world, and to paralyzing the bourses of Europe.

The condition of the peasants in Russia is reported as being desperate. By next spring the entire Russian peasantry will probably be bankrupt. Reports from Warsaw show that the peasants of Central Russia are emigrating wholesale. Five hundred men have already abandoned their families and gone abroad.

The newspapers are beginning to publish the cures wrought by the "holy coat" of Treves, such as restoring of sight to the blind, and the curing of cripples. An abbess had her withered arm restored. Each case is reported to be sustained by medical testimony, but details will not be published till the exhibition of the relic is finished.

The proceedings of the Labor Congress held in Newcastle, England, up to September 12, disclosed that among the new trade unions and the newer members of the old organisations there is a preponderance of feeling that shows they are deeply imbued with Socialistic and kindred doctrines.

The Congressional party of Chili were finally successful over the would-be dictators, Balmaceda and his partisans, in a decisive battle, fought on August 28, at Vina Del Mar Beach and Quintero, in the vicinity of Valparaiso. The Congressional party had the advantage of a superior general in Canto, who out-manœuvred and outfought Balmaceda's forces at every point. When the tide of war turned against Balmaceda his troops deserted and joined Canto's forces, making the Congressional army's victory complete. The victors have used their victory with great moderation, and the result has proved that the Congressional war party were most acceptable to the country.

Two regiments of the Government troops [illegible]

## THE JEWISH QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE 'ARGUS' FROM THE 'FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.']

The situation of the Jews in Russia has become so serious, in consequence of the Government measures taken against them, that it inevitably occupies public attention throughout the civilised world. It is a remarkable coincidence that the wholesale exodus of Jews from Russia takes place on the eve of the 400th anniversary of their expulsion from Spain. It is true the Russian Jews are not compelled to emigrate by their Government, but the present *régime* in St. Petersburg has deliberately undertaken the task to make the further sojourn in Russia so impossible to its Jewish subjects that the despairing Jews themselves adopt this alternative. They themselves thus free the Government of Alexander III. from the shame of having decreed the forcible expulsion of the Jews, and, it is hoped, from the hatred and contempt of the civilised world, which such a measure must bring upon them. Deprived of nearly every opportunity to work or trade; with every career closed to Jewish intelligence; when lawyers are refused permission to practise, in spite of their diplomas, and the exercise of their profession is even forbidden to medical practitioners of the Jewish faith; when all State appointments are refused, and practically every career is hermetically closed against them—what is there left to the unhappy children of Israel but to turn their backs upon a country which treats them with such unprecedented, refined, and systematic cruelty. One must have seen their present unfortunate condition to believe in its possibility? It seems as if the Russian Government knew of no more exalted or vital task than to get rid as soon as possible of its six millions of Jewish subjects, and yet there is no doubt that the country would have small reason to rejoice if the Government succeeded in realising this *pia desideria*. For with the removal of its Jewish subjects Russia would lose a factor the importance of which in the economical, social, industrial, and commercial life of the giant empire has not been rated at its proper value. The Russian dough will scarcely rise when deprived of the Hebrew leaven. The Russian Jews are the moving element which is wanted most by the indolent and lazy slave, whose blood flows sluggishly through his veins; without which he will and must degenerate. The great manufacturers of Moscow are well aware of this fact, and have, therefore, utilised the recent presence of the Emperor in the holy city to hand him a petition, in which they assert that the removal of the Jews from their city would do infinite harm to trade and manufactures, and would act disastrously in the immediate future; that the exodus of the Jewish agents and merchants would make it impossible for them to dispose of their goods; that their works would have to be shut down, bankruptcies would multiply enormously, and a serious crisis become inevitable; that, through Jewish agents, 200 million roubles' worth of their manufactures are disseminated throughout the empire, and that the inevitable reduction in their sales would bring about their ruin. The Emperor replied to the deputation that the matter required much deliberation; that "perhaps" an alteration or reduction of the repressive measures might be possible; but that he could not consent to their withdrawal. A high official was then deputed to make inquiries whether the expulsion of Jews from Moscow would really result in such a serious crisis, and this notoriously fanatical and Jew-baiting Tchinovnik came to the following characteristic conclusion:—Though it is a matter of rejoicing, in the interest of the nation and of the orthodox religion, that Government has decided to remove from the holy city the enemies of the orthodox church and of all Christendom (the Jews), yet, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the Jews are of great importance to its trade and industries, and that most of the measures taken against them are likely to result in great damage to the material interests of the country.

This report, however, has made no impression on the Pro-consul of Russia, M. Pobedonoscew, who is the originator of the anti-semitic movement; the Chief Procurator of the holy synod, who practically rules Russia through his unbounded influence over his former pupil, the Czar, is not to be moved out of his course by such considerations. What does it matter if a few merchants and manufacturers are ruined so long as national and religious interests are safeguarded? For M. Pobedonoscew's object in life is to convert the whole of the 6,000,000 Jews in Russia; he is a sincere fanatic, who wants to bring the Jews face to face with this alternative: either under the fold of the orthodox church or emigrate. Hence, the cruel pressure which is unsparingly applied. Through want and destitution, disabilities and persecutions, the Jews are to be converted to Christianity. The alternative is baptism or emigration, and the most barbarous means are employed to hasten the choice. M. Pobedonoscew, however, does not require conversion to Christianity, but to the orthodox Greek church exclusively; that church alone can confer human and civic rights; if the Jewish Pariah wants to become a Christian Brahmin, he must become orthodox. The Protestant and Lutheran churches, to which the oppressed Jews incline much more than to idolatrous, picture-adoring orthodoxy, cannot confer such rights on them. Moreover, the orthodox priests are ordered to baptise without delay any Jewish applicants, but Protestant ministers are forbidden to do so unless he has been instructed in their faith for eight months. Even then the proselyte must pass a public examination, the programme of which is so all-embracing, and the tests of which are so excessively severe, that to pass is almost an impossibility. As a matter of fact the vast majority of the proselytes fail, and the entrance of Jews into the Protestant churches is thus effectively barred. The ministers themselves advise the Jews not to try, and tell them that the requirements are too severe.

use any means to accomplish this object—the improvement of the Slavonic race. He knows that his policy has many opponents, who, however much they may sympathise with his object, disapprove of the means which he employs for its accomplishment, because these means contradict the most elementary ideas of humanity. The almighty Pro-consul is, therefore, careful not to bring his projects before the Ministerial Council or the Council of the Empire, where these draconic laws would be sure to be rejected, but obtains their sanction directly from the Emperor, a course which, even in despotic Russia, is considered illegal. But M. Pobedonoscew cares little about legality. *La legalité nous tue!* He abolishes existing laws, or causes them to be abolished by his creatures, and then procures the sanction of the Emperor, and by this course has caused an irritation which is rapidly spreading, and which in the near future may lead to deplorable acts of lawlessness, and even massacre.

The Russian people is, on the whole, very tolerant, knows no prejudices or race or religion, and is indifferent to such differences. Race hatred and religious persecution have been artificially inoculated into the Russian people from above; but as soon as they see that a certain nationality or creed is exposed to persistent persecution at the hands of the supreme Government—that its members are deprived of the most primitive human and of the most elementary civic rights—they jump at the conclusion that this treatment must be deserved. This is the reason why the Jews at present have become the objects of general hatred and contumely. Government, almost expressly, has declared them to be outside the law, and consequently towns and villages in which Jewish competition threatens the trade interests of the orthodox petition Government to 'expel them from their boundary. The fanatical and political orthodoxy of the Pro-consul is supported by the egotistical trade interest of certain classes of the population, and as the six million Jews appear to intensify the battle for existence to the seventy million of Slavs, the cry arises: "Away with the Jews! Away with Jewish competition." *Ote-toi que je m'y mette!* Thus it comes that while Moscow petitions the Emperor to leave the Jews unmolested, other towns pray for their expulsion, in order that orthodox traders may be relieved of their competition.

## A DREADFUL RUSSIAN STATE PRISON.

Some fifty miles from St. Petersburg, upon the Lake of Ladoga, there is a small granite island entirely occupied by a fortress. It is Schlusselburg, the dreadful prison of State, worse than the French Bastile, worse than the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul with its Troubetskoi and Alexeevsky ravelins and its underground cells. The most resolute of the revolutionists, men and women, who have taken part in actual conspiracies, whom it is not considered safe to keep in the fortress of Peter and Paul, are sent there. The absence of any inhabitants except those employed in the service renders it possible to isolate the prisoners to a degree unattainable anywhere else. No one is allowed to land upon the island; sentinels have orders to shoot anyone who approaches. If the near relatives of a prisoner inquire concerning him at the Police Department in St. Petersburg they are sometimes told "alive" or "dead"; sometimes no answer is given. The soldiers and guards are themselves prisoners, who mingle only with each other, and are carefully watched on the rare occasions when they are allowed to make a visit to the mainland. It was possible to establish secret communications with even the most jealously-guarded ravelins of the St. Petersburg fortress. But the fortress of Schlusselburg remained dumb, like the grave it is. Though some of the best known men of the revolution party, in whom the greatest interest was felt among the whole body of revolutionists, were kept there, we rarely could even tell whether they were alive or dead. A few months ago, however, our friends in Russia received some news from this place of endless misery. It is very brief, only such as can be conveyed upon a bit of paper smuggled with the greatest danger through some friendly hand. It merely tells which of the prisoners are dead and which are still alive, but even this summary is eloquent enough. We learn from it that out of the fifty-two prisoners sent there in the course of the last eight years, twenty, or about 40 per cent., are already dead. Several of those who survive should be added to the list of the dead. They are insane, and have lost what is as precious, if not more precious, to a man than life.—'Free Russia.'

## RUSSIANISING THE POLES

A 'Times' correspondent gives the details of a revolting case of child-flogging which occurred in Warsaw lately. The little daughter of General Pusanoff was playing with a ball when it struck a boy named Winter, two years of age, who threw it back with some violence. For this he was beaten by the servant in charge of the little girl, and instead of taking the punishment quietly his back at the servant and called her names, which showed that he was a Pole and taught to look with contempt upon the Russians. The police were then called in, the boy was arrested, the matter was solemnly laid by written report before General Gourko, the Governor-General of the province, and the latter ordered the little boy to be flogged with twenty-five lashes. The child had no father, and so the police sought out his tutor or guardian, and told him if he did not carry out the sentence they would close his business house, a café and confectionery shop. The man, threatened with the loss of his livelihood, reluctantly consented. At the seventh stroke the child fainted, and the prison doctor, who was present, said the boy was of such a highly nervous disposition that he

## THE BAFFLED BURGLAR.

It is 3 o'clock a.m.

"George!"

No answer.

"George!"

A slight groan.

"George!" This time she spoke a little louder and at the same time pinched her husband's ear.

"What's up? Can't you let a fellow sleep?"

"There are burglars in the house!"

"O, go to sleep. Don't bother me. You have told me that a hundred times before, and you know we never found one."

"Yes, but this time I'm sure of it; I heard them smash a pane and you can hear the stairs creak. . . ."

Sure you could hear them creak. George heard it with a start. He jumped out of bed, put on his dressing-gown, and looked through the keyhole. He looked right into the bulls-eye of a burglar's lantern.

To jump to his dressing table and take a pistol from one of the drawers was the work of an instant, then, the deadly weapon in hand, he posted himself behind the door. After a moment the handle was carefully turned from without, noiseless, almost imperceptible. Then the door was gradually pushed open.

"Hands up, scoundrel," cried George, while he placed himself suddenly in front of the burglar.

The latter grew ghastly pale, but did as he was bidden.

"Come in now," said George, "and mind, if you put your hands down I'll shoot you."

"George, think, I'm in the room. Don't let him come in," said his wife.

"Never mind about that. Come in, I say. And if you don't do exactly as I tell you, you're a goner."

"Think of the carpet, George, it has just been cleaned."

"We can have it cleaned again."

The burglar grew paler still. He seemed to make a movement towards his pocket, but George put the pistol right between his eyes. The burglar could feel the cold circle on his forehead.

"Be generous, boss," he muttered, at last, "I'm a first beginner, and was driven to this by poverty."

"Quiet, I say!" Then to his wife: "Now, Emily, you come here and empty his pockets."

"George, what are you thinking of? Remember, I am in night dress!"

"Well, I'll tell the villain to shut his eyes until you've put on your gown." Then to the villain: "Shut your eyes!" And to his wife again: "Be sharp!"

During the next few minutes George held his pistol with a firm hand on the burglar's forehead, while his wife made a hasty toilet. At last she was ready.

"Now, you brigand, two steps forward. Be good enough to remember what we agreed upon. If you move I shoot."

"Yes, boss," he said, meekly.

Then George's wife extracted from his pocket two revolvers, one sand bag, and a quantity of chloroform, sufficient to kill all the inhabitants of the town. There also was a whisky bottle half emptied and two bunches of keys. "Well, that ain't a bad outfit for a beginner," George said. "Now, what am I going to do with you? try to wake up the policeman, I suppose, and have you arrested."

"Have mercy on a poor burglar, boss; I won't do it again!"

"No, you won't do it again. I'll look after that. I'll have you imprisoned for life at least."

"Don't be hard on me, boss," begged the villain again. "I'll swear I'll give up the business. I'll give you my word for it, I'm going to work again if you'll let me go. I meant no harm to you."

"No, I suppose not; the tools of trade which my wife extracted from your pocket prove that. Well, I'll treat you better than you deserve, and let you off cheaply."

"I'm much obliged, boss."

"But don't be obliged as yet. You must have some punishment, and I'm going to administer it myself." Then he told his wife to lock the burglar's utensils away in the drawer. After that he told his wife that she could go to sleep again if she liked.

When his instructions were carried out he said to the burglar: "Now you take that baby!"

"George, what are you thinking of?" screamed his horrified spouse. "Are you insane all at once?"

"My mental faculties are all right, darling," he replied. Then to the burglar: "Take that baby, I say, and be careful with him."

George's first-born had been screaming for the last five minutes. When the burglar took him on his arm he screamed still more.

"Now," said George, with a satisfied look at his watch, "you walk up and down the room with that youngster while I cover you with this good gun here. Mind you don't hurt him; it would cost you your life." With these words he seated himself on his bed.

Then the villain began to walk up and down with the screaming baby in his arms. Slowly the hours dragged by—four o'clock, half-past four, five, half-past five, and so on—and not for one single minute did the revolver point to anything except the burglar's skull. But in the same degree, as time went on, George seemed to become more and more satisfied with himself. His features betrayed this, and brightened every minute. The cocks crowed, and the sun sent its first rays into the bedchamber. The milkman's and the baker's cries told that a new day had been born. At last it was seven o'clock.

Then George got up, though he was sleepy and yawning from his long wake. He told the burglar to put the baby down in his cradle. The man looked pale and haggard, as if he had gone through all the horrors that night. His back was hurt, his step staggering, his looks languid and lifeless.

"Now," said George, "I think I'll let you go. Your punishment has been hard enough, I think. I know what it means to walk the floor with that little demon for a couple of hours."

[illegible]

## MACHINE GUNS AND CAVALRY.

Magazine and machine guns would seem to sound the knell of possible employment of cavalry in battle. No matter how dislocated are the infantry ridden at, so long as they are not quite demoralised; however rash the cavalry leader; however favorable to sudden, unexpected onslaught is the ground, the quick-firing arms of the future must apparently stall off the most enterprising horseman. Probably if the writer were arguing the point with a German, the famous experiences of Von Bredow might be adduced in bar of this contention. In the combat of Tobitschau in 1866 Von Bredow led his cuirassier regiment straight at three Austrian batteries in action, captured the eighteen guns and everybody and everything belonging to them, with the loss to himself of but ten men and eight horses. It is true, says the honest official account, that the ground favored the charge, and that the shells fired by the usually skilled Austrian gunners flew high. But during the last 100 yards grape was substituted for shell, and Bredow deserved all the credit he got. Still stronger against my argument was Bredow's memorable work at Mars la Tours, when at the head of six squadrons he charged across 1,000 yards of open plain, rode over and through two separate lines of French infantry, carried a line of cannon numbering nine batteries, rode 1,000yds further into the very heart of the French army, and came back with a loss of half his strength. The Todtenritt, as the Germans call it, was a wonderful exploit—a second Balaclava charge, and a bloodier one; and there was this distinction, that it had a purpose, and that that purpose was achieved, for the charge in effect wrecked France. It arrested the French advance which would else have swept Alvensleben aside; and to its timely effect is traceable the sequence of events that ended in the capitulation of Metz. The fact that although from the beginning of his charge until he struck the front of the first French infantry line, Von Bredow took the rifle fire of a whole French division, yet did not lose above fifty men, has been a notable weapon in the hands of those who argue that good cavalry can charge home on unshaken infantry. But never more will French infantry shoot from the hip as Lafont's conscripts at Mars la Tours shot in the vague direction of Bredow's squadrons. French cavalry never got within yards of German infantry even in loose order; and the magazine or repeating rifle held reasonably straight will stop the most thrusting cavalry that ever heard the "charge" sound.—Archibald Forbes in the 'Nineteenth Century.'

## KIPLING IN AMERICA.

Of the young men of America Mr Kipling writes:—"They rejoice in the days of their youth. They gamble, race with yachts, enjoy prize-fights and cock-fights—the one openly, the other in secret; they establish luxurious clubs; they break themselves over horse flesh and other things; and they are instant in quarrel. At twenty they are experienced in the business, embark in vast enterprises, take partners as experienced as themselves, and go to pieces with as much splendor as their neighbors. Incidentally I may mention that nine American youths out of ten are heavily handicapped by the abnormal weakness of their heads. Phlegmatic and spiritual, however, they manage to get flushed, affable, and drunk on astonishingly small quantities of liquor. The American nation gets drunk by easy stages. A man takes a nip here and a nip there in the morning, until by luncheon time, while not really drunk, he is in a condition that no really business man ought to be in until after dinner. I don't object to almost continuous beer drinking as we see it in America. A man will die of dropsy rather than drunkenness if he drinks too much beer. But the American habit of taking mixed drinks at all hours of the day is a very bad one. In your climate a man can keep it up for a long time, till he suddenly drops off."

Mr Kipling then spoke in a most disrespectful way of Chautauqua, and dubbed it a sort of lawn tennis academy of arts and sciences. "I remember that during a short visit there I nearly got into trouble by remarking to a friend that the women's voices gave me the impression that they should be shut up and fed on oil for a year. I had a good opportunity to study the average American woman out of doors, and I found myself wondering whether it was true, as the East taught me, that women have no souls. The motions of their minds were like unto the jumpings of grasshoppers in a hat-box. They managed to invest everything they touched or talked about with a distressed air of unreality—these persons with ideas, whose names were in the newspapers. I do not think much, as you say in America, of Chautauqua. People do not get an education that way. They must dig for it, and sit up nights for it, and when they have got it they must call it by another name, or the struggle is of no avail."

Among the letters which Mr Kipling wrote to India on his American impressions after a four months' visit, was one devoted to Chicago alone. The first few lines are sufficient to give a general idea of his impressions. Here they are:—"I have struck a city—a real city—and they call it Chicago. Having seen it, I urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by savages. Its water is the water of the sewers and its air is dirt. Also, it says that it is the boss town of America. I do not believe that it has anything to do with this country. I spent ten hours in that huge wilderness, wandering through miles of these terrible streets and jostling some few hundred thousand of these terrible people, who talked through their noses."

He did not take kindly to the criticisms on England in American journals, and says in one of his letters:—"Were the expressions of dislike genuine and prompted, let us say, by the unquenched hate of a hundred years, they would be laudable enough,

## SOME CENSUS RESULTS.

The following returns taken from the late census are gazetted:—

EXTENT OF OCCUPIED HOLDINGS OVER ONE ACRE IN EXTENT.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Held as freehold | 12,413,352 |
| Rented from private individuals | 2,140,063 |
| Rented from public bodies | 1,770,063 |
| Rented from Natives (including Native reserves rented) | 2,182,348 |
| Held on deferred payment | 511,343 |
| Held on perpetual lease | 761,858 |
| Other land held from the Crown, excluding pastoral leases | 183,644 |
| Rented from the Crown for pastoral purposes only (including small grazing runs) | 12,463,970 |
| Total occupied lands | 31,987,365 |

Besides the extent of occupied land shown in the above table, 591,388 acres of unoccupied and unused freehold land were returned in the census schedules.

LIVE STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horses | 211,040 |
| Brood mares (included in foregoing) | 31,278 |
| Asses and mules | 245 |
| Cattle (including calves) | 788,919 |
| Breeding cows (included in foregoing) | 354,731 |
| Milch cows (also included in breeding cows) | 208,965 |
| Sheep (including lambs) | 17,865,423 |
| Breeding ewes (included in foregoing) | 7,371,438 |
| Goats | 8,060 |
| Pigs | 308,812 |
| Poultry | 1,700,070 |

The total of all descriptions of stock is given as 19,097,333.

The Maori census, not included in above, shows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sheep | 261,398 |
| Cattle | 40,912 |
| Pigs | 98,359 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An improved apparatus for providing a railway carriage in hot weather with a cool and pleasant breeze has just been brought out by Mr George Payne, of the locomotive department, Indian Midland Railway. It is fitted under the body of a carriage, is self-revolving, and so arranged that it will catch air from all directions, and will keep working fifteen minutes after the train has been stopped.

A pretty little story comes along from Brighton in connection with a recent bal masqué. A youth of ingenuous countenance and ingenuous modesty was flirting the best he knew how with a tall lady in a pink domino, when, to his great astonishment and the no small amusement of a few sitters in the immediate vicinity of the pair, the voice from behind the mask said: "Why, Bobby, wherever did you learn such awful things?" The pink domino happened to be his mother!

She: "You never hear of women cashiers embezzling or running off with their employer's money." He: "Not often; but when it does happen they take the employer too."

Ethel: "I am going to marry for love." Maud: "Certainly, dear. But what do you expect your prospective husband to marry for? You are not rich."

There are 40,000 women studying in the various colleges of the United States.

Archbishop Corrigan asserted at New York from the pulpit that the Roman Catholic Church is arrayed against the single-tax theories of Henry George and the opinions held on the same subject by Father M'Glynn.

His Employer: "I can only say, Mr Jones, you have acted like a donkey in this matter." Jones: "But you mustn't forget, sir, that I acted as your representative."

Tsuda Sanzo, who made the attempt on the life of the Czarewitch at Otsu, near Kioto, has been sentenced to lifelong imprisonment, the severest penalty allowed by the Japanese code.

At Sheffield recently a steeplejack named Gilbert met with a shocking death. He was engaged in repairing the steeple of St. Matthew's Church, Carver street, and had reached the summit, where a platform was erected. Pausing in his work he remained stationary for a few minutes while a photograph was taken. Then he climbed to the extreme top of the steeple, and, holding on by the weathercock, proceeded with his work. Suddenly the weathercock gave way, and he fell from an immense height into the street. He was, of course, so terribly injured that death was immediate. The accident was witnessed by crowds of people who were watching, fascinated by the man's dangerous position.

The Dolcoath mine, in Cornwall, one of the most famous and most important tin mines in the world, has been opened to a depth of 2,472ft, and the main shaft is now being sunk deeper. At the bottom the temperature is nearly 90deg Fahrenheit.

A new steel cuirass, covering the breast only, is shortly to be introduced into the Austrian Army. It is said to be impenetrable to rifle bullets.

"I see," remarked Mr Phenayman again, "that the Great Powers are making a meal of Africa." "In what way?" "Why, they have swallowed nearly all of her territory but the Sahara, and Turkey wants to gobble that." "Wants the Sahara, what for?" "Dessert."

A mother in a comfortable position, while suffering from delusions believed to have been caused by excessive tea-drinking, is charged with having drowned her two children in Epping Forest.

The parish minister of Alloa proclaimed the banns between a couple. The next Sunday he publicly cancelled the banns, the young woman having since changed her mind.

"I want to see the head of the firm," said the commercial traveller, as he began unpacking his combs. "It's a bald one," the assistant told him; and he sorrowfully departed.

Three things are seen in a peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of the devil.

Mamma (examining the proof of her small daughter's photograph): "Grace, why didn't you smile?" Grace (aged six years, with an injured air): "I did, mamma, but the man didn't put it down."

An Irish rector, father of a living Irish

# 1896

Otro artículo de "The New York Times" hablando de 6 millones de judíos en Rusia.

## Russia and Religious Liberty.

From The Academy.

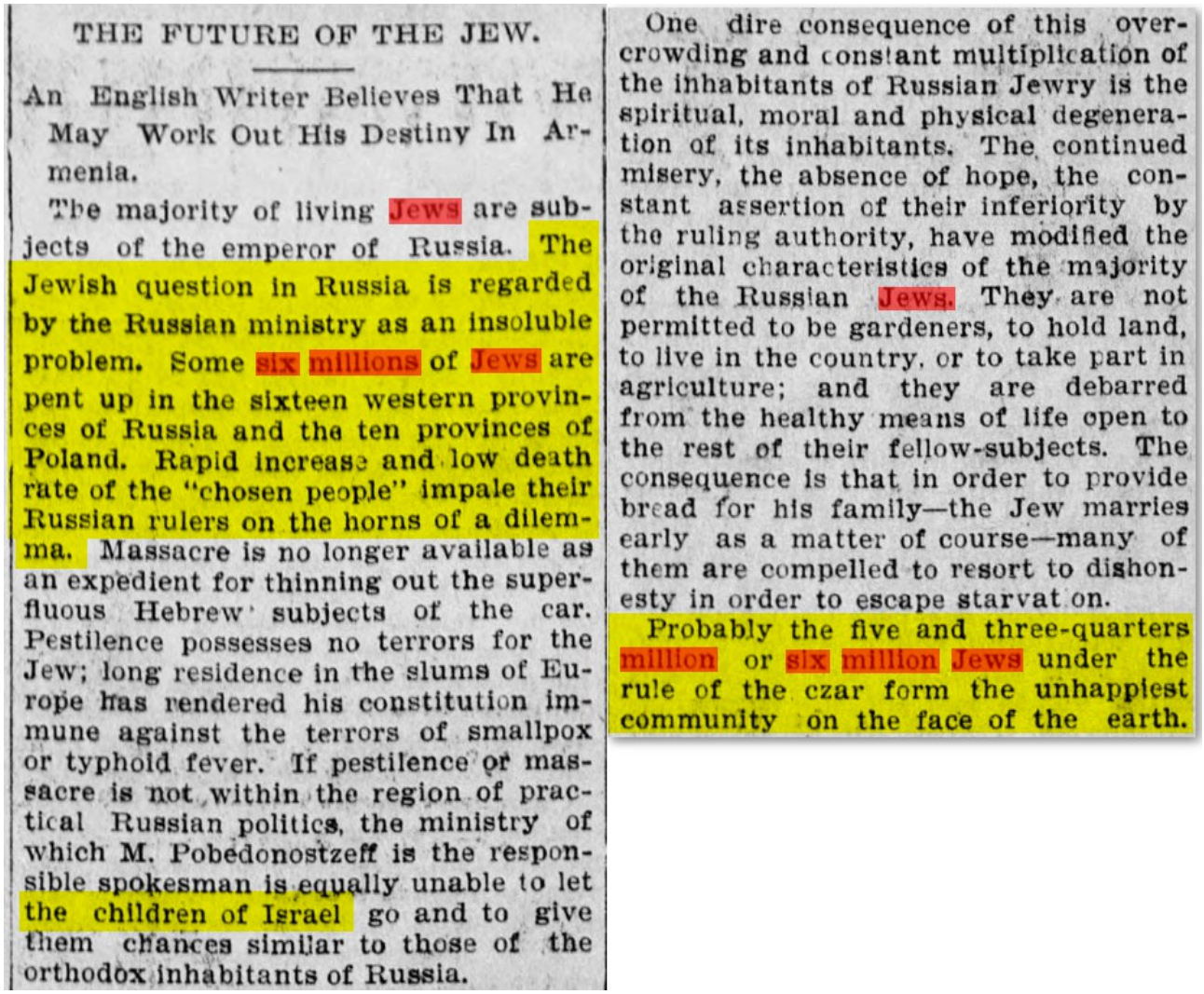
The only dissenters that the Orthodox Church has ever tolerated with any degree of good will have been the actual pagans from the frozen North and the Mohammedans. Neither of these can be charged with the crime of attempting to pervert others from the Orthodox faith. To speak plainly, the vaunted toleration of the Russian Government has always been of a peculiar character. No dissenting body has suffered more than the Uniats, and yet they differ from their Orthodox brethren only in acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope of Rome. M. Leroy-Beaulieu tells us that "everything was put in operation against them—fines, imprisonment, flogging, confiscation of their property, exile, and torture." We are a Protestant people, and the martyrdom of the Uniat Church appealed but slightly to British sympathies. It is otherwise with the martyrdom of the Reforming bodies.

About the same time (1877) as the Uniat persecution, the persecution of the Stundists began, and has continued, increasing in cruelty, to the present day. The Stundists are, roughly speaking, 250,000 of peasants; the Jews are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Mr. Thompson tells the pitiful tale of Jew-baiting with sympathy and moderation. Here the Russian Government have ap-

*New York Times - March 15, 1896*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=980CE6DF113EEF33A25756C1A9659C94679ED7CF&scp=24&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# 1898



THE FUTURE OF THE JEW.

An English Writer Believes That He May Work Out His Destiny In Armenia.

The majority of living Jews are subjects of the emperor of Russia. The Jewish question in Russia is regarded by the Russian ministry as an insoluble problem. Some six millions of Jews are pent up in the sixteen western provinces of Russia and the ten provinces of Poland. Rapid increase and low death rate of the "chosen people" impale their Russian rulers on the horns of a dilemma. Massacre is no longer available as an expedient for thinning out the superfluous Hebrew subjects of the car. Pestilence possesses no terrors for the Jew; long residence in the slums of Europe has rendered his constitution immune against the terrors of smallpox or typhoid fever. If pestilence or massacre is not within the region of practical Russian politics, the ministry of which M. Pobedonostzeff is the responsible spokesman is equally unable to let the children of Israel go and to give them chances similar to those of the orthodox inhabitants of Russia.

One dire consequence of this overcrowding and constant multiplication of the inhabitants of Russian Jewry is the spiritual, moral and physical degeneration of its inhabitants. The continued misery, the absence of hope, the constant assertion of their inferiority by the ruling authority, have modified the original characteristics of the majority of the Russian Jews. They are not permitted to be gardeners, to hold land, to live in the country, or to take part in agriculture; and they are debarred from the healthy means of life open to the rest of their fellow-subjects. The consequence is that in order to provide bread for his family—the Jew marries early as a matter of course—many of them are compelled to resort to dishonesty in order to escape starvat on.

Probably the five and three-quarters million or six million Jews under the rule of the czar form the unhappiest community on the face of the earth.

[The Daily morning journal and courier. (New Haven, Conn.), December 19, 1898, Page 2]

*"La **cuestión judía** en Rusia está considerada por el ministerio Ruso como un problema insoluble. Unos seis millones de judíos están confinados en las dieciséis provincias del oeste de Rusia y las diez provincias de Polonia. El rápido crecimiento y la baja tasa de mortalidad de la "gente escogida" empalan a sus gobernantes rusos en los cuerpos de un dilema."*

*"...los hijos de Israel..."*

*"Probablemente los 5,75 millones o seis millones de judíos bajo el gobierno del Zar forman la comunidad más infeliz en la faz de la tierra."*

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## A MISSIONARY SERMON

*BISHOP WELLS PREACHED AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH LAST NIGHT.*

**He Predicts Great Prosperity for the Pacific Coast in Consequence of the Policy of Expansion—State of Washington Has Many Facilities but There is Great Need of Christian Work.**

Bishop Wells of Spokane, Wash., addressed a large audience at St. Paul's Episcopal church last night on the subject of "Home Missions." His remarks were directed to emphasizing the necessity of Christian work among the peoples of the Pacific coast. He said that he had been more and more astonished in reading the acts of the apostles to find how disconnected and fragmentary their work is bound up in our political power at the present time. The policy which our government entered upon and the trend of affairs in the East points favorably to an enormous activity on the Pacific coast. This makes the coast, to a great degree the center of our political empire. The war between China and Japan affected trade on the Pacific coast, and especially that in the state of Washington, in an unexpectedly peculiar and striking manner. The Chinese learned that bread made from flour gave much more sustenance and the soldiers could go much longer without food by partaking of it than they could of bread made from rice. This knowledge was spread broadcast throughout China, with the result that new mills have been erected in Washington, great contracts made with the government of China and firms. Washington is a splendid wheat producing state and these mills are running night and day to endeavor to supply the very urgent demand which this great empire, with its millions of peoples, is making. They are also learning to use our manufactures and as Washington is 3,000 miles nearer to China than is the eastern part of the United States the inhabitants of the empire are bound to use the products which can be obtained close at home. Washington is also rich in metal deposits, gold, silver, copper and has the greatest water power in the country outside of Niagara Falls. There are all the facilities for supplying every demand, and the manufacturers are already taking steps to come in contact with the people of our recently acquired Philippine Islands. They are also preparing for an immense trade with frozen Siberia, and are now sending fruits, vegetables, etc., so that this country can receive hides, etc., in return. Is it not necessary to our Christian nurture in view of the great increase in population? It is all important that the principles of Christianity be well established, so that new comers may be impressed thereby. Imagine a country without Christ. Think of the difficulties attendant upon such a condition of affairs. How sad it would be for a city so new to our new acquisitions to grow up without Christ! Shall we allow our western coast to grow up in this way Here in the east one is brought in touch with the religious traditions of his forefathers, but when a man goes west he forgets all this and begins life anew, both materially and intellectually. He in consequence needs the church of our fathers and the influence of his childhood to bring him to God. Many of the inhabitants of Washington were formerly residents of this part of the country, who went directly there and settled. Others stopped by the way long enough to take on western customs and learn western manners. There are eastern towns and western towns made up of the above named divisions. The inhabitants of the eastern towns still have the religious traditions of their fathers, while it is necessary to train the others in the way which they should go. There is great need of Christian work. The little effort in the past has done great good, and much more good can be accomplished if the needed assistance is given.

A special programme of music was rendered.

*PERSONAL MENTION.*

Ward Nichols of the New Haven Water company's staff, and a prominent Odd Fellow, is ill at his home on William street with the grip. He was feeling a little better yesterday.

Dr. John Baker of this city is home from a visit to friends in Lakeville.

Thomas D. Gibbons of New Britain, who went to Ponce, Porto Rico, with the United States volunteer engineers, is still at the New Haven hospital with typhoid fever. He is on a furlough for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Nettleton of West Haven, Mrs. H. E. Nettleton of West Haven, Mr. and Mrs. William Carroll of New Haven and C. Frasel Porter of New Haven were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Emma Carroll Smith of New York, daughter of H. I. Smith, to George Kellock, son of the late William Kellock, United States tax commissioner. The wedding took place at the pretty home of the bride, on Thursday evening, December 15.

John M. Washburn and family of Goshen will soon move to Torrington to live with Mrs. Tenney, who is Mrs. Washburn's mother and will move her furniture from New Haven.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Heller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heller, to Charles Geib, took place Monday evening. The Rev. Father J. A. Schale of St. Boniface church performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Laura Chandler, and the groomsman Charles Geib, the last named a cousin of the bridegroom.

Willis F. Lucas, a former Goshen boy until 1879, a Republican in New Haven, is now married and settled on a 220-acre farm in the far west; 160 acres of this he "took up," and the balance he bought. He lives ten miles from a postoffice and thirty miles from a railroad.

Mrs. Hart of Charleston, S. C., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Lewin. She left for her return home on Thursday. Mrs. Hart took an active part together with many prominent southern women during our war with Spain, in relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Smith of New Haven are the guests of relatives on Linwood street, New Britain.

At Lawrence, L. I., last Thursday, Miss Mabel G. Coote, daughter of the Rev. James Coote, who was formerly pastor of Grace M. E. church, this city, and a graduate of Hillhouse high school '94, and Charles H. Thomas of Brooklyn were united in marriage. The bride's father, assisted by the Rev. T. S. McMillan and the Rev. Joseph Baird, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are now on a tour to Old Point Comfort and points south.

Mrs. Bernard Levy, with her son, Norman, will leave for Boston the coming week for her future home in Denver, Col.

Rev. F. D. Luddington of Shelton, well known in this city, has returned from Great Barrington, Mass., where he has been for the last few days at the bedside of his father, who was seriously ill. Mr. Luddington reports his father's condition as greatly improved.

John Addison Porter, president, and George L. Fielder, business manager of the Hartford Post, have resigned. Mr. Fielder will remain until the first of January. Charles H. Webb of this city, manager of the Porter estate, is the new president, and John D. Jackson of this city takes Mr. Fielder's place.

Mrs. Joseph C. Johnson of Grove street has returned from a trip to Chicago, where she went to visit her mother, Mrs. Hyman. Mrs. Johnson has been entertaining her sister, Miss Hyman, who returned with her. Miss Hyman has a talented girl and is gifted with a rare voice, of rich mezzo soprano quality.

Mrs. G. S. Jones of 5 College street has just returned from a trip through Virginia, stopping to visit her husband's brother, H. E. Jones, at Clifton Forge, proprietor of the McCurdy house. Mrs. Jones brought back with her some interesting relics of the civil war picked up on various battlefields.

Captain De Witt C. Sprague has been appointed a commissioner of deeds for the states of New York and Connecticut, resident in Washington, D. C. Captain Sprague is a well known attorney here, having been a lawyer in this city for years and having been a captain in the old Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

## LANGUAGE OF THE HAWAIIANS.

**It is Pleasing to the Ear, But Lacks Force and Expression.**

Polynesia, which comprises a number of distinct archipelagoes upon which are dependent several smaller groups, is inhabited by a brown-skinned people, with dark or black, smooth, curly hair, who are shown by their mythology, traditions, customs, and language to belong to one and the same race, to which ethnologists and philologists of recent years have applied the distinctive name of Mahori. A line drawn from New Zealand through Samoa northeast to Hawaii, all inclusive, very nearly defines their western limits. They are in exclusive possession of the whole of the water area to the right of this line as far as to Easter Island, and left of it they are nowhere now found in an unmixed state, except in the Ellice and Union groups, and at a few scattered points in the New Hebrides, and in the southeast and perhaps northeast coast of New Guinea. They are thus shut off by the intervening Papuans from the Indian archipelago, of which, in ancient times, they appear to have been the autochthones, and whence they emigrated eastward at a very early period and arrived first at Savaii, the largest island of the Samoan archipelago. Their furthur migrations from archipelago to archipelago can be traced with some certainty through the uniform traditions of the various groups. In these traditions Savaii is constantly referred to under names that, in form, well illustrate the permutation of letters in the closely connected Mahori languages: Savaiki, the original Mahori form of the word; Savaii, the Samoan form; Hawaii, the Tahitian; Hawaiki, the Marquesan, and Hawaii, the Sandwich form, which became the name of the chief island of that group. It is not implied that each people came directly from Savaiki, but only that the several migrations took place at times when the name of the primeval home was still fresh in the memory of all, or at least survived in some mythological form.

The language of the Hahoris belongs to a primitive unmixed form of speech, to one degree removed from the lowest, stage (typified in Chinese), and occupying a cort of intermediate position between it and the true agglutinating tongues typified by the Finno-Tartaric family.

The peculiarities of this great linguistic family are a limited phonetic system; a great predominance of vowels over consonants; almost total absence of inflection; wonderful homogeneity; imperfect differentiation of the various parts of speech; and the curius practice of "tabooing" words, such as those forming parts of a chief's name, either during his lifetime or after death.

The Hawaiian language of the Sandwich Islands (which were originally peopled from Tahiti, soon after its settlement by the Samoans) has become much changed and enfeebled in its phonetics. Manley Hopkins, former Hawaiian consul-general, says of it that it "is so soft as rather to be compared to the warbling of birds than to the speech of suffering mortals."

Every syllable, and consequently every word, ends in a vowel, and by two consonants never come together without the interposition of a vowel. No Hawaiian can pronounce correctly a word that ends in a consonant; his voice glides irresistibly into a vowel sound. Thus, in pronouncing Boston or London he will say Bostona and Londona. Hence, as syllables often begin and always end with a vowel, it is obvious that there must be a perpetual concurrence of sounds which renders the pronunciation of words difficult to strangers, although each sound is extremely simple in itself. The ratio of vowel to consonant sounds is nearly twice as great as in Italian.

In reducing the language to writing, the American missionaries employed twelve letters, namely, five vowels, a, e, i, o and u, having the invariable sound that they possess in Spanish; and seven consonants, h, k, l, m, p and w. These suffice to represent all the sounds in the language; but, in order to give proper expression to names of persons, places and things of other countries with which the Hawaiians need to become acquainted, and especially to scripture names, the following nine consonants were added to the alphabet: b, d, f, g, r, s, t, v and z. In the pronunciation of words the full accent usually falls upon the penult, and there is a secondary accent upon the syllable preceding the ante-penult.

As in all other languages of the same family, there is a deficiency in general terms and in words to express abstract ideas. At the same time, the language abounds in nice distinctions and possesses a copious vocabulary. It has no substantive nor any verbs to express existence, possession or duty. There are no variations in nouns for case, number or person; but the moods and tenses of verbs are pretty clearly distinguished by simple prefixes and suffixes.

Upon the whole, says Sir George Simpson, the Hawaiian language may

(Continued on Eighth Page.)


# SLIPPERS.



Until very recently Christmas slippers for gentlemen were embroidered by the ladies for their husbands and lovers, and often times the bachelor minister received several pairs from the maidens of his parish, and among the many there would be one pair large enough for his misjudged feet. He could not change the Number 6 for a Number 9, and so most of them became an ornament only. With the husband and lover it was different. It was the one pair made by loving hands, and they must wear them. (They did for a time.) But now ladies select their slippers from the large stock of The New Haven Shoe Company, and after Christmas the Number 6 can be exchanged for Number 9 and the Number 7 for Number 10, and then comfort reign supreme.

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## There is a Class of People

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America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.


## THE FUTURE OF THE JEW.

**An English Writer Believes That He May Work Out His Destiny In Armenia.**

The majority of living Jews are subjects of the emperor of Russia. The Jewish question in Russia is regarded by the Russian ministry as an insoluble problem. Some six millions of Jews are pent up in the sixteen western provinces of Russia and the ten provinces of Poland. Rapid increase and low death rate of the "chosen people" impale their Russian rulers on the horns of a dilemma. Massacre is no longer available as an expedient for thinning out the superfluous Hebrew subjects of the car. Pestilence possesses no terrors for the Jew; long residence in the slums of Europe has rendered his constitution immune against the terrors of small pox or typhoid fever. If pestilence or massacre is not within the region of practical Russian politics, the ministry of which M. Pobedonostreff is the responsible spokesman is equally unable to let the children of Israel go, and to give them chances similar to those of the orthodox inhabitants of Russia.

Against the scheme of this overcrowding and constant multiplication of the inhabitants of Russian Jewry is the prohibition of emigration and survival of the fittest of its inhabitants. The continued misery, the absence of hope, the constant struggle for bare subsistence by the ruling authority, have modified the original characteristics of the majority of the Russian Jews. They are not permitted to be gardeners, to hold land, to live in the country, or to take part in agriculture, and are debarred thereby from the healthy means of life open to the rest of their fellow-subjects. The consequence is that in order to provide bread for his family—the Jew marries early as a matter of course—many of the children are driven to resort to dishonesty in order to escape starvat on.

Probably the five and three-quarters millions or six million Jews under the rule of the czar form the unhappiest community on the face of the earth. Intellectually endowed far beyond the average European, they (except a small fraction of them) are deprived of the means of education, and their spirits are depressed by the compulsory restrictions arbitrarily imposed upon them. What wonder, therefore, that a considerable number of the Russian Jews are driven by the errors of the Russian government to exploit vice, since they are not permitted to develop industry? If many Russian Jews live by pandering to the weakness and passion of others, the reason is neither that they have a double dose of original sin nor that parasitism is an indelible characteristic of the race, but that the poor Jew is compelled by the government of Russia to make a choice between starving and wrong-doing.

The vast majority of Russian officials and citizens believe that the Jews are merely parasites—that they cannot live except as middlemen, money-lenders and exploiters of vice. The French have recently come to the same conclusion. It is based on fact? Wherever material is ready for the personal energy are obtainable there is the nimble brain, the deft finger and the sensitive organization of the Jew to seek them. In other countries medicine, music, law, surgery, politics, journalism and art are being rapidly captured by the Jewish race. In Russia, except to a very few careers in those professions are closed against the Jew. Russia is honest in this matter. The ministers held that it is better to lose a limb or an eye than to enter whole into destruction, the sin does not affect to love the Jew. She believes him to be to-day what he was in the time of Moses—the devout worshipper of the golden calf. To keep the Jew from contact with the main body of the Russian people is accordingly, an integral part of Russian policy. He is not allowed to settle in Rhetsa, and, unless a drastic change is made in the administration and control of Jewish subjects of the czar, all the material for a bloody tragedy are to be found within the Russian pale.

As the Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe and covers an area of nearly nine million square miles, the exclusion of the Jews from the higher ranks of the Russian civil and military services, notwithstanding their admitted intellectual superiority, is the most extravagant compliment ever paid by a great governing race to downcast wanderers on the face of the earth—without a common country or a common language or a common policy. With the tremendous task confronting the czar's ministers in the Russification of Asia from the Caspian Sea to Port Arthur, and with the absence of a middle class such as that which is the strength of Britain, whence is Russia to draw her administrative materiel if she continue to exclude from her service the ablest of her subjects? In an undeveloped country such as Russia the presence of one Jew in eight hundred of the population that exists all ready seem to constitute a formidable danger to the state. Russians, however, think otherwise; and the only alternative available is to give the Jews a larger area of settlement, contiguous to the Russian pale or in Armenia, when that country finally comes under the scepter of the Great White Czar.

Notwithstanding that the state of the Jew in Russia is serious, he is not much happier in Austria or in Hungary, although the power that he exercises and the conditions of his life are wholly different. Education is open to the Austrian Jew. The proportion of Jews in the whole population is much in excess of what might be expected from their actual number in the country. Jews form five per cent. of the population; but 18.3 of the students at the university are Jews. In the Communal schools of Vienna among 42,624 pupils 5,499 were Jews. Still the Jews are not bandicraftsmen; they prefer working with the head. Of the 6,574 students in the technical schools of Vienna only 110 are Jews. The Jews of Austria and Hungary are powerful and represented in every walk of life that leads to influence and fortune. The great business houses and the banks and the railways that are not owned by the state belong to or are controlled by them. The press with the exception of the Clerk organs, is almost exclusively in the hands of the Jews.

"Have you any Christians on your staff?" Mr. I. Zangwill asked the editor of the great Pesth newspaper, the "Pesther Lloyd."

"I think we have one," was the editor's reply.

The mastery of the press in Austria is symptomatic of the Jewish capture of newspapers all over Europe. Every shade of thought speaks through the pen of the Hebrew. Even the anti-Semitic papers are, many of them, written by Jews.

The control of finance and the stupendous success which follow their devotion to the trade in money have brought to the Jews great fortune and much hatred. As in the thirteenth century, the peasantry, goaded to madness, rose against those whom they deemed to be their persecutors.

Look at this picture:

It is evening in winter. The tearing wind from the north howls and moans, driving the snow before it in dust that finds its way into every nook. A hovel stands by the roadway, its rickety door secured by a padlock. The few sticks of furniture, even the miserable bed upon which its emaciated occupant lay, had been seized by the Jew to whom she is in debt, and the door is closed against her. The rags that scarcely cover her are all the worldly goods that she possesses. Food she has none. Old, lonely and ill, she has no strength to drag herself to the village. She stands down in the snow to die. In the morning her frozen body is found with a smile on its worn face.

Such is Jewish land hatch. It is a fact. The sequel is equally striking. The peasants, furious at the cruelty, surprised at the usury-lender's house the next night. Having caught him and bound him, they skinned him alive. The pleasure-loving and indolent Austrians the Israelite reaps a rich harvest. The Austrian revenges himself with hatred ad abias. He perceives that he is outdistanced; but he refuses to see that the real cause is his own idleness and Jewish industry.

In France the feeling against the Jews has been so frequently described in the newspapers that there is no occasion to dwell upon the facts which gave rise to it. The multiplication of their numbers, or, as it may be called the "aloofness of Israel," are rapidly bringing the Jewish question to the front. Jewish champions compare themselves with the Huguenots; but the large majority of the Jews, whether in England or elsewhere, have no title to be included in the same category as that of a race whose absorption by the land of its adoption is a matter of two generations. The difference between the Jewish element in national life and in every other solid constituent lies in the fact that whereas all other races intermarry, worship and eat with us, the strict Jew will do none of these things. He remains aloof. He preserves his tribal customs. He is intensely proud of his origin, and not seldom, secretly or openly, contemptuous toward the people of his adoption.

The synagogues and the Jewish congregations in Poland, Lithuania and Galicia, in case of need, exercise a stronger influence in the west over good and humane western Jews than any of the social or religious forces by which they are surrounded. As long as their diet is different, as long as Sunday is a week day, as long as their origin is Oriental, as long as they decline to intermarry, so long is it impossible to regard the Jews as English, French, Spanish, German, Italian or Russian. There exist, no doubt, a few of the upper classes who are absorbed, and by intermarriage and education have become Anglicised as the Huguenots are Anglicised. Of these I do not speak; I refer to that far larger proportion of the Jewish immigrants whose colonies are to be found throughout Europe. A great change is at hand. After the centuries of more or less toleration, the signs are not wanting that the Jewish question is now ripe for entrance into a new stage. As in other matters, it is for Russia to take the lead. She is compelled to do so; and her part will consist in the provision of territory by which the redundant population of her own Jewish pale may find a home, and perhaps a state. The only spot available seems to be in the depopulated valleys and plains of Armenia. It will be strange if prophecy is fulfilled in this way. Personally, I believe it to be not only likely, but inevitable.—Arnold White in Chambers' Journal.


## NEXT MONTH'S PERFUMES.

Months ago we began thinking about holiday perfumes; come and see what the thinking has amounted to. It has resulted in special importations in securing new odors that will not be seen elsewhere in New Haven for months to come, in getting price concessions that mean big saving for you. You will sin against your own purse and satisfaction if you overlook our line. This is a hint for next month's buying, but the goods are here and fre-handed people needn't wait.

**HULL'S,**

STATE AND CHAPEL.



**PALACE MARKET.**

Grand display of Christmas Poultry this week at very low figures.

92-96 George street and 1-3-5 Central Market, Congress avenue. E. SCHOENBERGER & SON.

***FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER***

WE OFFER

***Choice Young Chickens for 12c pound.***

FINE TURKEYS AND DUCKS ALSO.

**C. T. DOWNES & SON,**

BROADWAY AND YORK STREET.

Telephone 537-4.



## Provisions, &c.

Rice,
Corn,
Wheat.

Those three grains carefully crushed and compounded with scientific nicety make the matchless "GRANDMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR" which makes the matchless pancake breakfast.

Ask Your Grocer.

**S. H. STREET & CO.**

**Thanksgiving Supplies.**

Florida Oranges and Grape Fruit.
Choice Pears and Grapes, Colorado Apples.
New Hickory Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, and Soft Shell California Walnuts.
The best are the most satisfactory.

**J. B. JUDSON,**

s17 807 CHAPEL St.....T.



# Good Things for Xmas.

10,000 pounds of H. H. Douglass & Son's Pure Broken Candy, only 10 cents per pound. The price is low because we bought it right.

3,000 pounds of Assorted Nuts, all new, 10 cents per pound.

**Speaking of Oranges,**

We received to-day 25 barrels of the delicious fruit. That means over 8,000 Oranges. They are yours for 25c and 30c per dozen. We have hundreds of other good things, but haven't room to mention them here. Come and see for yourself.

**S. S. ADAMS,**

Cor. State and Court Sts

Branches—247 Howard Avenue, 257 Davenport Avenue, 746 Grand Avenue. Telephone.



## *Finest Lot Poultry*

RECEIVED THIS SEASON—FRESH TO-DAY.

FANCY TURKEYS—17c lb.
FANCY CHICKENS—13c lb.
FANCY FOWLS—12c lb.
FANCY DUCKS—14c lb.

Above lot sold all full dressed, and the prices are cheaper than any time this season.

WE HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Fancy Raisins, Currants, Oranges, Mixed Nuts and Malaga Grapes.

Buy your goods this week and avoid the rush and confusion which come later.

OUR FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER.

Price reduced to 25c per lb.
Fancy 1-lb Prints only 27c.
Our prices are low on all Groceries.

**D. M. WELCH & SON,**

28 and 30 Congress Avenue,

Branches—8 Grand Avenue, Fair Haven and Campbell Avenue, West Haven.






**J. D. DEWELL & CO.,**

239 State Street.



## *TO NIBBLE*

On a barrel of GINGER-SNAPS, only 25c. We sell Bradley, Smith & Co.'s Fine Brokon Candy.
PEPPERMINTCOTCH,
CREAMS,
Jersey Cream, something new.
Cocoanut Corn Chips, etc.
You want a Pure Preserve! We have it—Strawberry and Raspberry—1½-lb jars, at only 25c.
Finger Rose Pennies.
The Maple Grove SAUSAGE and BACON have no equal. Sole agents for city.

**E. E. NICHOLS, 378 State st**

Telephone 582-2.



# Our Specialty for This Week:

Turkeys,
Roasting Chicken, Fowl,
Ducks, Geese, and
Little Roasting Pigs.

Pork Loins, 7c
Fresh Ham, 10c
Fresh Pork Shoulders, 7c

The Very Finest Native Celery.

Prices on Poultry the Lowest.

**New Haven Public Market,**

390-392 State street.

HARRY C. BOOTH, Manager.

Goods Delivered. Telephone 1378.

## 1899

New York Times habla de un "intenso holocausto de los Judios".

# AN AMERICAN IN SEVILLE

## Traces of the Auto da Fes of the Inquisition Found Everywhere.

## A FREE-THINKING SPANIARD

### Catholic and Protestant Views of the Passion Week Processions—A Collection of Relics.

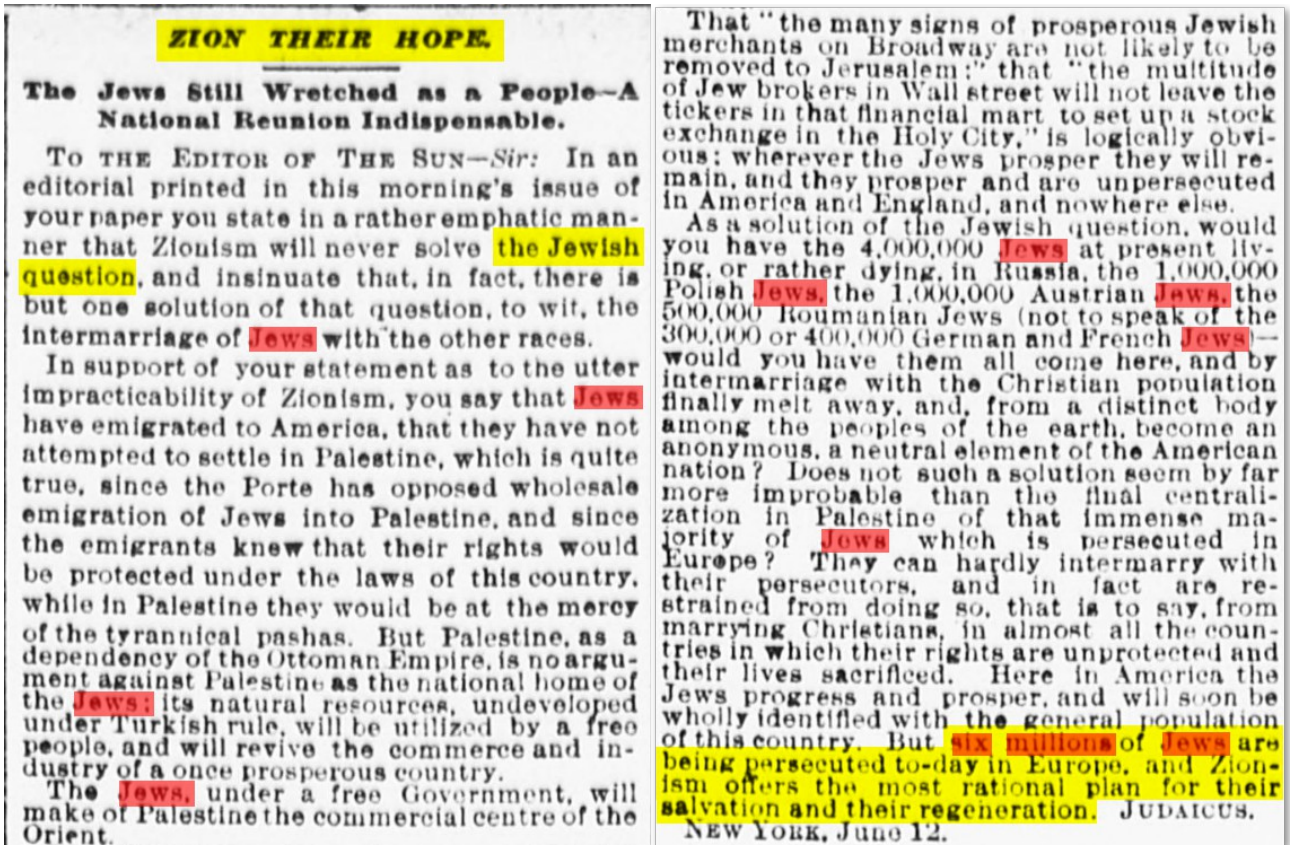
SEVILLE, April 12.—All Spaniards venerate the name of Isabel la Catolica, nor is the impressionable De Amicis the only foreigner who has trembled and wept before the enshrined memorials, jewel box, mirror, missal, and crown of her royal womanhood. She is a precious figure in poor Spain's sunset revery—a saint beneath a conquering standard, a silken lady in a soldier's tent. Yet this peerless, Queen, merciful, magnanimous, devout, "the shield of the innocent," caring supremely for the glory of God and the good of her country, gave consent, albeit reluctant, to the establishment of the Inquisition, Christianity's chief scandal and Spain's most fatal blight. So ironic were the stars of Isabel.

Wherever one moves in Spain the sickening breath of the auto da fé lingers in the air. In such a square, we read, was once a mighty holocaust of Jews; beneath our feet, we are told, is a mass of human bones and cinders. This sunshiny Seville,

*New York Times – May 7, 1899*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B04E5DD123DE633A25754C0A9639C94689ED7CF&legacy=true

Ese mismo año The Sun publica un artículo afirmando que 'el Sionismo es la salvación de los judíos'.



## ZION THEIR HOPE.

### The Jews Still Wretched as a People—A National Reunion Indispensable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In an editorial printed in this morning's issue of your paper you state in a rather emphatic manner that Zionism will never solve the Jewish question, and insinuate that, in fact, there is but one solution of that question, to wit, the intermarriage of Jews with the other races.

In support of your statement as to the utter impracticability of Zionism, you say that Jews have emigrated to America, that they have not attempted to settle in Palestine, which is quite true, since the Porte has opposed wholesale emigration of Jews into Palestine, and since the emigrants knew that their rights would be protected under the laws of this country, while in Palestine they would be at the mercy of the tyrannical pashas. But Palestine, as a dependency of the Ottoman Empire, is no argument against Palestine as the national home of the Jews; its natural resources, undeveloped under Turkish rule, will be utilized by a free people, and will revive the commerce and industry of a once prosperous country.

The Jews, under a free Government, will make of Palestine the commercial centre of the Orient.

That "the many signs of prosperous Jewish merchants on Broadway are not likely to be removed to Jerusalem;" that "the multitude of Jew brokers in Wall street will not leave the tickers in that financial mart to set up a stock exchange in the Holy City," is logically obvious; wherever the Jews prosper they will remain, and they prosper and are unpersecuted in America and England, and nowhere else.

As a solution of the Jewish question, would you have the 4,000,000 Jews at present living, or rather dying, in Russia, the 1,000,000 Polish Jews, the 1,000,000 Austrian Jews, the 500,000 Roumanian Jews (not to speak of the 300,000 or 400,000 German and French Jews)—would you have them all come here, and by intermarriage with the Christian population finally melt away, and, from a distinct body among the peoples of the earth, become an anonymous, a neutral element of the American nation? Does not such a solution seem by far more improbable than the final centralization in Palestine of that immense majority of Jews which is persecuted in Europe? They can hardly intermarry with their persecutors, and in fact are restrained from doing so, that is to say, from marrying Christians, in almost all the countries in which their rights are unprotected and their lives sacrificed. Here in America the Jews progress and prosper, and will soon be wholly identified with the general population of this country. But six millions of Jews are being persecuted to-day in Europe, and Zionism offers the most rational plan for their salvation and their regeneration. JUDAICUS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

[The sun. (New York [N.Y.]), June 13, 1899, p.6]

*"Sión (Israel) [es] su esperanza"*

*"...la cuestión judía,..."*

*"...seis millones de judíos están siendo perseguidos hoy en Europa, y el Sionismo ofrece el plan más racional para su salvación y recuperación."*

# The Sun.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

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### South of Manila.

The tradition in the Philippines, as in the Antilles, seems to have been that the rainy season is a bar to military operations by white troops, and this tradition Gen. OTIS is rapidly destroying. While MACARTHUR'S division rests for the present in its advanced positions north of Manila, LAWTON'S, in the region of Laguna de Bay, shows great activity. Its operations of a few days ago around Morong were followed on Saturday and Sunday by sweeping the country south of the Pasig River and between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay. The insurgents were driven back, with a loss estimated by Gen. OTIS at 400, to Paranaque and to Las Piñas, about due east of Cavite.

In these operations the heat was overpowering, but our troops pressed unflinchingly through jungles and swamps until their work was done. The boldness with which the enemy has drawn in upon the lines around Manila may perhaps be ascribed in part to the belief that our troops would undertake no aggressive operations until the end of the rainy season. They are likely to learn that it is not safe to count on this protection. Some of our most famous and successful campaigns against the American Indians have been those undertaken in the dead of winter, when they relied on the cold and the snows to shield them.

### West Point and Annapolis.

The graduation of the year's classes at the Military and Naval Academies and the examinations for entrance have called attention to the need of maintaining a larger number of cadets at both institutions. The recent reorganization of the line of the navy added about a hundred officers, while the enlisted force of the regular army as at present constituted is more than twice as large as it was before the war with Spain. The addition of two regiments to the artillery and the increase of the infantry by giving it the three-battalion organization may be regarded as permanent changes requiring more officers than were needed before these changes were made.

The May examinations at Annapolis supplied an unusually small class, and it seems clear that, with the increase in the number and aggregate tonnage of our ships in commission, more officers are desirable, and the Naval Academy will be relied upon to supply them. With the great additions to the Academy buildings now going on, which will amount practically to the reconstruction of the whole establishment, there will be quarters and other facilities for over 500 cadets, or nearly double as many as are now allowed by law.

In the army the need of officers is emphasized by the recent graduation of a class at West Point ahead of the regular time, on account of the immediate demands of the service. But with our possessions in the Antilles, the Philippines, the Ladrones and Hawaii requiring garrisons beyond what was necessary a year ago, and with the number of new forts and new and costly guns on the home coasts, it is clear that we must always maintain a larger army than that of the early part of 1898.

It may be urged that the proper number of cadets cannot be ascertained until the legislation for the reorganization of the army is completed. There are, no doubt, advantages in making these two changes parts of one system; but, on the other hand, since it takes four years to prepare a cadet for commission, any increase in the number of the regular army would require the commissioning of civilian appointees to supply immediate needs, unless there should already be an extra number of cadets preparing at West Point. Some excellent material for officers has been developed in the volunteer regiments during our wars with Spain and AGUINALDO, but a permanent supply from the Military Academy must be provided for.

In West Point and Annapolis the country has two splendid schools, which have been of benefit beyond computation to the army and navy. We are now at a point where we should educate still more officers for both services.

### A Request from a Woman Denied.

Miss FANNY L. ABBOT of Cambridge in Massachusetts asks us to publish the text of an "anti-imperialist" petition to the President prepared for the signatures of women specifically. "We, the women of the United States," it starts out, but to the credit of American women it misrepresents totally their spirit, for it is simply a feminine device to help along the grotesque, impertinent, and treacherous gang at Boston which styles itself the "Anti-Imperialist League."

The petition Miss ABBOT sends is not worth printing in THE SUN, for it is unworthy of the attention of any intelligent man or woman. It protests "against the war of conquest into which our country has been plunged in the Philippine Islands;" but there is no such war. Our soldiers there are simply resisting rebellion against the authority of the United States, provoked and conducted by a man who has arrogated dictatorship to himself and does not represent the sentiment of the great mass of the natives.

The petition goes on in an attempt to justify itself by quoting from our Declaration of Independence the phrases that "all men are created free and equal and that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights," and that Governments derive their "just powers from the consent of the governed." That generalization, already worked to death, has been used as this petition uses it for the purpose of excusing every rebellion against the authority of the State, as, for instance, the attempt at secession in 1861. At the time the Declaration of Independence was put forth, moreover, there was in the American colonies no equality of rights recognized as inherent in nature or inalienable by the law, and there was no intention on the part of the revolutionists to grant any. People without the requisite property qualification were shut out from voting and thereby made distinctly unequal. Slavery existed and was protected by law, and it continued to exist for nearly a century afterward, and was only abolished incidentally to the civil war and purely as a war measure.

The reference in the petition to the Declaration of Independence, accordingly, is without pertinence, and it comes with the less reason from women, for they are still debarred from joining in the "consent of the governed." They have no say on the subject, are not consulted, but are compelled to submit to government without their consent at the dictation of men. "Those eternal truths," of which Miss ABBOT'S petition speaks, therefore, have no application to her. She must submit to be governed whether she consents or dissents. The Declaration of Independence does not recognize her existence among those from whose consent the "just powers" of government are derived. It ignores her altogether as a factor of the problem and treats her simply as a creature to be governed in the way men think best. We do not deny the expediency of this rule of masculine government, but as it shuts out women from the "inalienable rights," it would seem to be reasonable for Miss ABBOT and her "anti-imperialist" sisters to leave to the men "anti-imperialists" the attempt to justify treason by the generalization of the Declaration of Independence.

It is the obvious duty of the United States to provide the Philippine Islands with a good and secure government, for they are now under our authority and we are responsible for them to civilization. Exactly what form that government will take must be determined by time and experience; that it will eventually be in strict accordance with American political principles is as inevitable as that meantime and afterward it will conduce to the liberty and welfare of the inhabitants to an infinitely greater degree than has done any other which they have ever had. But before a just and orderly government for the Philippines can be established it is manifestly necessary that armed resistance by an unrepresentative band of the natives shall be subdued. First of all, there must be peace and order, and the sole purpose of our military operations is to compel such tranquillity by putting down the lawless effort of this band to obtain despotic control of territory belonging to the United States.

The men and women "anti-imperialists" are practically assisting this barbarously rebellious band in wounding and killing American soldiers, their own countrymen, who are heroically obeying the orders of their Government in a campaign as great in natural difficulties as it is distinguished in the high moral qualities displayed and military ability demonstrated. The enterprise of Miss ABBOT and her men assistants is treasonable, infamous. We should as soon think of assisting miscreants to poison the wells from which our soldiers in the Philippines drink as of giving any aid or countenance to this Boston plot to subject them to their Filipino enemies. Alas, that an American woman should have been deluded into abetting such treachery!

### Canadian Comments on the Joint High Commission.

The prospects of the Joint High Commission are discussed with candor and liberality in the *Canadian Magazine* by Mr. JOHN CHARLTON, one of the Commissioners and also a leading Liberal member of the Dominion Parliament. To him, also, has been attributed an article of similar tenor published in the *North American Review*. No reader of these papers can doubt that, if views equally reasonable and conciliatory were held by the Canadian community at large, an agreement upon some of the subjects in dispute between the United States and Canada would be speedily reached. Whether reciprocity in trade relations will ever be ratified by the United States is a different question.

By the equitable tone of his article, Mr. CHARLTON has given offence to some of his countrymen. The Canadian Tories, who are vexed at the relatively cordial relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain, and who gladly would see them interrupted, denounce him with much bitterness for his approval of those relations, and insist that he ought to resign his place on the commission, for the reason that the good will expressed by him for the American republic is, as they assert, inconsistent with loyalty to his native land. Mr. CHARLTON expressed regret that the provincial legislature of Ontario should have laid an embargo on the export of rough lumber to the United States, and had suggested a doubt as to its legal competence to impose such a prohibition. He also pointed out that the Joint High Commission had been embarrassed by the passage of an Alien Labor law, the result and obvious purpose of which was to exclude American citizens from British Columbia. It is for these criticisms on provincial legislation passed by Canadian Jingoes, who desire the failure of the attempt to settle long-standing controversies between the United States and Canada, that Mr. CHARLTON is stigmatized by the *Toronto World* as a traitor. He ought, according to that newspaper, to be "cashiered from the commission and called before the bar of the Ottawa House of Commons." It will be some time, we imagine, before the *Toronto World's* opinion is adopted by the Government of which Sir WILFRID LAURIER is the head, or by the majority of the Canadian people, who, above all other things, desire that improvement of trade relations with the United States which is Mr. CHARLTON'S primary aim.

No Canadian has ever presented a more plausible argument for such an improvement than was put forward by him and his fellow Commissioners in Washington. The use which they made of recent statistics reflected not a little credit on their forensic skill. They succeeded in proving that, even under the existing tariffs, which are sometimes spoken of as if they were mutually prohibitory, not only does a large trade exist between the United States and Canada, but it is far more profitable to the former than to the latter country. Thus, in 1898, the total imports into Canada from the United States amounted to $86,587,000, whereas the exports from Canada to the United States were only $35,464,000. Moreover, the average rate of duty imposed by the Canadian tariff on the total imports from the United States was 12.05 per cent., while the average American duty levied on the total imports from Canada was for the same year 21.78 per cent. That is to say, less than 6,000,000 Canadians bought last year twice as much from 75,000,000 Americans as the latter did from the former, and taxed it only half as much. Of free imports into Canada 72.5 per cent. came from the United States, only 17.7 from Great Britain, and 9.8 from all other countries. Canada gives the United States a free list of over $40,000,000 worth of goods, and gets, in return, a free list of only $14,000,000.

Let us see, now, how the case stood with regard to farm products on the one hand and manufactured articles on the other. In 1898 the United States took from Canada only $5,326,000 worth of farm products, and sold to her $15,000,000 worth of the same. In the same year Canada imported from the United States $35,000,000 worth of American manufactures, or $6,000,000 more than the value of the manufactures imported from Great Britain. This, notwithstanding the lower rate of duty accorded to English goods under the so-called Jubilee tariff. Finally, the importance of the Canadian market to the United States is summed up as follows: Our total exports in 1898 to Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and the whole of South America, which countries have an aggregate population of 54,000,000, amounted to $86,786,000, while less than six million Canadians took $86,537,000 of United States goods. These figures are taken from the article in the *North American Review*, which is ascribed, rightly or wrongly, to Mr. CHARLTON, but most of them were used by him and his fellow Commissioners during the late attempt to arrive at improved tariff relations in Washington.

There is no doubt that the trade between the United States and Canada might be greatly enlarged by a reduction of the duties levied by us on the farm, forest and mine products of the Dominion, and by a corresponding concession to American manufactures. But Mr. CHARLTON is justified in expressing apprehensions that, even if such a reciprocal arrangement could be brought about by the commission, it would fail to be sanctioned by the needed two-thirds majority of the American Senate. There is a widespread and deep-seated feeling on this side of the border that, so long as we keep up the tariff bars, the arousing of an irresistible movement on the part of the Canadians for annexation to the United States is only a question of time. Lord ELGIN believed and said that only by the reciprocity treaty which he effected was the success of such a movement averted more than forty years ago. Far-sighted Canadians are as certain now as they were then that they have nothing to hope for from Great Britain. They have tried the experiment of admitting British manufactures at rates lower than those imposed upon similar goods from other countries. They have secured absolutely nothing in return. They have no chance, as they now must recognize, of persuading even the present imperialistic Government of Great Britain to admit Canadian food stuffs to the markets of the United Kingdom upon terms more favorable than those imposed upon like staples from the United States.

The one suggested alternative for the market to be gained through admission to our Union has thus been proved to be a dream.

### The Struggle for Asia Minor.

Recent news from Constantinople conveys the impression that the question of the Near East that has vexed Europe for the best part of the century is again coming to the front. Since the Armenian massacres of 1895 and 1896 the elements of disorder then let loose in Turkey have remained unchecked, and reports arriving daily at Constantinople are said to show that the social, economic, and administrative condition of the whole of Asia Minor is worse than ever. No hope appears to be entertained that any change for the better can come under Turkish rule, and the direct inference is that foreign intervention in some form is necessary, and must come soon at that, if the country is to be saved from the worst consequences of the anarchy now prevailing.

The Sultan himself is fully alive to the dangers of the situation, but he is powerless to control it, and awaits with the liveliest apprehension the result of the return of the Armenian refugees from the Russian Trans-Caucasus to their homes, from which they fled during the time of terror. As a precaution he has ordered preparations for the enlistment of the whole arm-bearing population of the empire, something undertaken only in view of a great national emergency.

Another event has created the liveliest sensation in political circles in Constantinople. This is the agreement reached between the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and the Anglo-French Imperial Ottoman Bank, now more French than English, to join their forces for the prolongation of the Anatolian railways to the Persian Gulf and in other directions. In order to prepare the way for the enterprise, a special commission of inquiry, at the head of which is the German Consul-General at Constantinople, is about to traverse the country to study the economic conditions of the Tigris and Euphrates valleys.

The Russian Government found that the route selected from Sivas to Baghdad ran too near to the boundaries of what is described in a German paper as the Russian sphere of interest, but offered no objection to an alternative line further west and south. As a line from Konieh across the Taurus Mountains to Biredjik, on the Euphrates, presents many and formidable obstacles, it is thought probable that a middle line will be adopted. The Sultan, however, would prefer for military reasons the more northerly of the three routes and would like a branch to Erzinghian, the headquarters of the Fourth Army Corps, west of Erzeroum. It is for this reason that the Russian Government objects to the construction of the northern line, disturbing, as it would be, to the existing military conditions on both sides of the frontier in Asia to the prejudice of Russia.

But Russian interests are not the only ones involved in the proposed extension of the Anatolian railways. The English Smyrna-Aidin Railway Company is in danger of being squeezed out by the Franco-German combination, which aims at bringing all the Anatolian railways into one system. Taking advantage of the financial embarrassments of the English line, the German Anatolian Company made it certain proposals favorable to the debenture and bond holders. They, however, were rejected, because the control of the line would have passed out of the hands of the English company. The Franco-German syndicate will now, it is reported, try to bring the English company to terms by establishing a rate-cutting campaign on the rival lines under their control. In the meantime an application for a concession to build a railway from the Syrian coast to Baghdad has been made from London, but Constantinople palace circles predict that it will not be granted, the German influence being used against it.

So the struggle for supremacy in Asia Minor goes on, to be settled whenever the misrule of the Turk provides the opportunity.

### The Dinner at Quantico.

The Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN has sent out his corps of billposters, and, doubtless, believes himself to be the favorite candidate of the Maryland anti-Bryan Democrats on the first ballot. He is mistaken, as reports of the Turtle, or, in local speech, Turkle dinner at Quantico last week show. The "Gazetteer" is not very communicative about Quantico, only telling us that Quantico contains "a lumber yard and three churches." Our esteemed Maryland contemporary, the *Salisbury Courier*, is more satisfactory, and lets us know that Quantico, situated at the head of Quantico Creek, "has always been a favorite rendezvous for politicians and political meetings, and is a kind of dépôt for all the good things in the eating way in which the west side of Wicomico abounds." Among these good things are the wild duck, muskrat, oyster, diamondback terrapin, white perch, quail and rabbit. Finally, continues our geographer, "Quantico is noted for its mild and equable climate, its picturesque scenery, and its large production of mud turtles."

On account of the turtles the scenery is made more picturesque every year by a Democratic dinner known as the Turkle Dinner. "It is an unwritten rule," says our contemporary, "that he who wants a Democratic nomination must be at the Turkle Dinner either in person or by proxy."

Last Wednesday one hundred Democrats went to the Quantico Turkle Dinner. Hungry Neck, Barren Creek, Tyaskin, Quantico sent forth their favorite sons. Col. BILL MAJORS was out for turkle, and so were Constable WALLER and Sheriff DASHIELL and the TOADVINES. The Chicago platform was discussed, and so was the dinner, which consisted of boiled turkle, fried turkle, fricasseed turkle, pot-pied turkle and every other form of turkle known to men or gods. Ice cream followed the turkle just as the anti-Trust issue is added to the Chicago platform.

At last the destined Maryland candidate, bar BRYAN, was produced. It was and is Capt. BUNKER SMITH of Tyaskin, who ate 365 turkle eggs.

A man who can eat 365 turkle eggs can swallow the Chicago platform a good deal more easily than the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN can.

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It is gratifying to observe that our Consular service, as a whole, shows a high degree of intelligence and zeal in the collection of accurate statistical data. The way our Consuls occasionally distance foreign compilers of trade figures is worth remarking. One of the British annuals, for instance, in its edition for 1899, says of the trade of Liberia: "No statistics are available, but the exports and imports combined probably do not exceed £500,000." The latest issue of "Commercial Relations," however, has tables prepared by our Minister to Liberia, giving, at least approximately, the nature, quantity and value of the imports from four leading countries for the fiscal year 1896-97, and the nature, quantity, value and destination of the exports.

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"It may be that the Democratic party is to be 'born again,'" writes Mayor SAM JONES of Toledo; "is to be inspired with a moral purpose to lead the people out of the distress of present social conditions." The Hon. SAM JONES will be convinced that the Democratic party has been born again and inspired with a moral purpose if it will nominate him for Governor of Ohio.

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As we believed, the report that Gen. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER called silver a secondary issue was an invention of the plutocrats. He has "never said to anybody that silver is a secondary issue" and he never will. The Money Devil has been foiled, as usual.

### The Thessalonians Praised in the Scriptures; the Bereans Not.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One of the famous Protestant controversial texts formerly so often quoted, but now seldom or never by scholars, is the following (Acts, xvii., 11): "These were more noble than those at Thessalonica, in that they received the word, &c." In reply to letters in THE SUN attacking my statements I will give the following explanation, which I hope will be satisfactory and final:

St. Paul made converts of both Gentiles and Jews at Thessalonica; then going on to Berea he made other converts there; at which place he converted the greater number we do not know, but the majority of his converts at Thessalonica were Gentiles, the majority of those at Berea were Jews; the Jews of this place were of a nobler or higher class than those at Thessalonica. The Jewish converts at Berea were worthy of praise for listening to Paul with readiness of mind and for searching the Scriptures to verify his statements; the Jews of Thessalonica who did the same thing were equally worthy of praise, so were the Gentiles of both places who listened to him; but St. Luke praises none of them, nor passes any comment whatever on their conduct. He is writing as a historian, merely stating facts. He characterizes the Jews at Berea by the Greek word "*Eugenesteroi*" (literally of nobler birth or descent); they had a higher social standing or were more cultured than those at Thessalonica, and a larger percentage of them perhaps listened with readiness of mind to Paul, and that's all.

Luke does not suggest any connection between their higher social standing or culture and their readiness to hear Paul; he does not say or insinuate that they were more noble because they listened readily to Paul, or that they listened with readiness to him because they were more noble. This hitching together of these two facts and making one dependent on the other was the work of the makers of the Authorized Protestant version, who completely altered the meaning of Luke's words by the interpolation of the words "in that" into the text. The words "in that" are not in the Greek, they are not in the English version attributed to Wiclif, A. D. 1380; they are not in the Protestant version of Tyndale, 1534; Cranmer, 1539, or the Genevan, 1557. Tyndale and Cranmer misunderstood and mistranslated this text in another way, but the insertion of "in that" into it is the work of the makers of the Authorized version.

Neither the Thessalonians nor the Bereans are praised in the Acts of the Apostles, but St. Paul praises the Thessalonians in the two Epistles that he sent to them. "Ye are ensamples," he says, "to all that believe in Macedonia and Achaia, for from you hath sounded forth the word of the Lord * * * in every place your faith to Godward is gone forth" (1. Thess., i. 7, 8). St. Paul calls them his "glory and joy" (1. Thess., ii., 20). Though not so aristocratic as the Jews of Berea, they seem nearer and dearer to his heart. To the Bereans he never wrote anything, nor does he ever mention them in any of his letters. Their abnormal prominence is due solely to the mistranslation in the Protestant version and to its use in controversy.

Mr. Faught of Philadelphia in last Sunday's SUN tries to justify the insertion of "in that" into the Protestant text by the two words, "*hoitines*" and "*To kata*." He says: "First, *oitines*, impossible of being rendered 'who,' since it is an indefinite relative pronoun, &c." He is mistaken. It is rendered "who" in many places in the Protestant version. It is nowhere else rendered "in that."

The following are a few examples from the Acts:

VII.—"Who" have received the law.

VIII., 15.—"Who" when they were come down.

X., 41.—"Who" did eat and drink.

XI., 20.—"Who" when they were come.

XIII., 31.—"Who" are his witnesses.

XIII., 43.—"Who" speaking to them.

XVII., 10.—"Who" coming thither.

Many other examples may be found in a concordance.

This same word in xvii., 11, should be translated in the same way, and so it is translated in our Catholic version. There is no doubt that this text and many others will be corrected in the next Protestant revision or version, but it is a pity that it was not done long ago. The other word, "*To kata*," has nothing to do with the clause; it belongs to the word "*hemeran*," which follows, and is correctly translated with it, in all versions, "daily."

(Rev.) JOSEPH F. SHEAHAN.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., June 10.

### ZION THEIR HOPE.

**The Jews Still Wretched as a People—A National Reunion Indispensable.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In an editorial printed in this morning's issue of your paper you state in a rather emphatic manner that Zionism will never solve the Jewish question, and insinuate that, in fact, there is but one solution of that question, to wit, the intermarriage of Jews with the other races.

In support of your statement as to the utter impracticability of Zionism, you say that Jews have emigrated to America, that they have not attempted to settle in Palestine, which is quite true, since the Porte has opposed wholesale emigration of Jews into Palestine, and since the emigrants knew that their rights would be protected under the laws of this country, while in Palestine they would be at the mercy of the tyrannical pashas. But Palestine, as a dependency of the Ottoman Empire, is no argument against Palestine as the national home of the Jews; its natural resources, undeveloped under Turkish rule, will be utilized by a free people, and will revive the commerce and industry of a once prosperous country.

The Jews, under a free Government, will make of Palestine the commercial centre of the Orient.

That "the many signs of prosperous Jewish merchants on Broadway are not likely to be removed to Jerusalem;" that "the multitude of Jew brokers in Wall street will not leave the tickers in that financial mart to set up a stock exchange in the Holy City," is logically obvious; wherever the Jews prosper they will remain, and they prosper and are unpersecuted in America and England, and nowhere else.

As a solution of the Jewish question, would you have the 4,000,000 Jews at present living, or rather dying, in Russia, the 1,000,000 Polish Jews, the 1,000,000 Austrian Jews, the 500,000 Roumanian Jews (not to speak of the 300,000 or 400,000 German and French Jews)—would you have them all come here, and by intermarriage with the Christian population finally melt away, and, from a distinct body among the peoples of the earth, become an anonymous, a neutral element of the American nation? Does not such a solution seem by far more improbable than the final centralization in Palestine of that immense majority of Jews which is persecuted in Europe? They can hardly intermarry with their persecutors, and in fact are restrained from doing so, that is to say, from marrying Christians, in almost all the countries in which their rights are unprotected and their lives sacrificed. Here in America the Jews progress and prosper, and will soon be wholly identified with the general population of this country. But six millions of Jews are being persecuted to-day in Europe, and Zionism offers the most rational plan for their salvation and their regeneration. JUDAICUS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

### DIPLOMATIC CURIOSITIES.

**Remarks by Statesmen That Are Hard to Reconcile with Events.**

Early in 1895, more than a year before Marchand was sent to seize the Upper Nile for France, a report of France's intentions was widely published. The subject came up on March 25 in the House of Commons, and Sir E. Grey, for the Foreign Office, while scouting the idea that France had any intention to attempt to seize the Upper Nile, concluded his remarks with this note of warning:

> The French Government knows perfectly well that such an act would be of an unfriendly character and that it would be regarded as such by Great Britain.

Six days later, on April 1, Lord Kimberley called on Baron de Courcel in Paris and asked him, in behalf of the British Government, if the expedition of Col. Liotard, which we now know coöperated with Marchand in the advance to the Nile, had entered the basin of the Nile. The Baron replied that nothing had been heard from Liotard, and he could not see, for his part, how the French Government could give any assurances with regard to matters of which it knew little or nothing.

Four days later, on April 5, M. Hanotaux declared in the French Senate that if Frenchmen wished to pursue investigations on the Upper Nile he had no doubt they would consider it their right and privilege to do so. "No one," he said, "can pretend that he has any right to interfere with men who are undertaking to explore a new country."

We know now that at this very time the plans for the Marchand expedition were maturing in Paris, and a few months later it started on the journey that had no pause till Fashoda was reached.

On Sept. 29, last year, M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote to the French Ambassador in London:

> In fact, Capt. Marchand is an officer of the naval infantry who was charged with the duty of enlisting native troops to replace those whose terms of service had expired, and also to coöperate with M. Liotard, the Government Commissioner, in the occupation and defence of the regions which the French Congo Convention assigned to France.

A day earlier, on Sept. 10, Marchand wrote to Gen. Sir H. H. Kitchener:

> I think I should inform you that, by the order of my Government, I have occupied the Bahr el Ghazal as far as Meshra er Rek and to the confluence with the Bahr el Djebel, also the country of the Shilluks on the left bank of the White Nile as far as Fashoda.

M. Delcassé said to Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, last fall: "There is no Marchand mission." The medal presented to Major Marchand by the French Government upon his arrival in Paris bears the inscription: "The Marchand Mission; from the Atlantic to the Red Sea; 1896 to 1899."

### How to Learn to Read the Greek Testament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to supplement your answer to the question of "Ignorant" as to the possibility of his acquiring "by self culture a knowledge of Greek so as to be able to read the New Testament in the original," by suggesting that, as a first step, he procure a little book published at a small price by Bagster & Sons, entitled, "A Practical Guide to the Greek Testament, Designed for Those Who Have No Knowledge of the Greek Language, but Who Desire to Read the New Testament in the Original." I can personally confirm the statement made in the preface of this book that, "after the careful study of this little work, it is confidently anticipated that the learner will, with the aid of a lexicon, be enabled to read with ease the whole of the Greek Testament." G. G. FATONI.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1[illegible].

### No Birds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Yesterday I took an excursion into that lovely region of Westchester county lying between Unionport, Bay Chester and the Sound, visiting Pelham Park on my way.

During a three hours' ramble through lane, meadow and woodland on that "perfect day in June" I saw not a sign, heard not a sound of bird life, save for a brace of crows flapping their raucous flight over a marsh. There was not even an English sparrow to be met with. Not a whistle, chirp or cheep from grove, bush or field.

They say that Italian pot-hunters are responsible for this, and that they snare and net the very sparrows. Whatever be the cause, in one of the most beautiful and secluded of our suburban retreats the wild bird is no more. J. C. R.

BROOKLYN, June 12.

### Judge Norton Not of the Supreme Court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In my letter published in THE SUN of June 9, but written on May 29, the day following Mr. Carol Norton's lecture to a meeting of Christian Scientists in the Metropolitan Opera House, County Judge Norton of Allegany was erroneously spoken of as "Mr. Justice Norton," and it was said to be regrettable that a member of the Supreme Court, who might have to pass upon the rights and liabilities of Christian Scientists as such, should preside at one of their meetings. Judge Norton is not a member of that court.

NEW YORK, June 12. W. A. PURRINGTON.

### The Howl of "Algerism."

*From the Nineteenth Century Magazine.*

Like most men who have seen the Yankees at war, real war—I am heartily ashamed of the wretched outcries and childish complaints which disgraced our history last year. That hideous chorus of execration of the Secretary of War, conducted by hysterical women, meddlesome preachers, fanatical reformers and trumpery politicians, and spread broadcast through the vicious machinery of yellow journalism, will long remain a memory of sorrow and of shame. No army in any age or country was ever half so tenderly cared for. Every veteran of the civil war of thirty-eight years ago knows this to be true. The nation may well blush for the abhorrent episode.

### A Bridge Wanted from Mr. Carnegie.

*From the Richmond County Democrat.*

Have you heard of the expenditure, or of the proposed expenditure, of any Carnegie cash on Staten Island? We have not. Now, Andrew Carnegie could spend some part of his ample fortune in making Staten Islanders more readily in touch with the people of the other boroughs by building a bridge from the borough of Richmond to the borough of Manhattan. Mr. Carnegie thinks that "to die rich is to die disgraced." Well, he will not die disgraced if he builds that bridge.

### New York Deficient as to Its Flower Market.

*From the Florists' Exchange.*

Our first city, which leads the world in almost every other industry, and which is only second to London in the florist's, it being constantly held up as a byword and reproach, not altogether unjustly, when it comes to the matter of a flower market.

### HAVANA'S GRIM FORTS.

**The Cabanas and the Morro and Their Reminders of Spanish Rule.**

HAVANA, June 3.—"We'll go to Morro to-morrow," said my friend, the Professor, one sunny afternoon.

"All right," I replied. "I'm your man." And to Morro we went.

Armed with passes from headquarters, early on the following morning we presented ourselves at the boat landing, near the foot of O'Reilly street, and embarked in one of those tidy little blue-painted yawls which almost monopolize the profitable passenger traffic of Havana harbor, in utter defiance of modern transportation methods, and the solitary steam ferry to Regla across the bay. A Spanish revival of Coleridge's Ancient Mariner set the scrap of dirty canvas which did duty for a sail, and a brisk breeze carried us swiftly to the foot of the incline, which zigzags its way up the steep and rocky hillside to the rambling fortress of Cabañas. In something less than a half hour the Professor, an experienced traveller who resented imposition, had settled with the boatman, and we had started up the ascent.

Arrived at the top, we halted a moment until our papers were examined and pronounced O. K. by a perspiring sentry wearing a sleeveless blue shirt wide open at the throat, whose ardent patriotism was rapidly melting away in the intense heat. Then we turned to the right down a cool passage between high masonry walls for about twenty yards; turned again and walked a long half circle to the left, and emerged into a cobble-paved and wonderfully irregular inclosure, with a postern gate at one end, where the fierce light and heat reflected from the walls and pavements almost blinded us. According to report this was formerly the execution ground of the castle. At one end is a wide marking on the walls at about the height of a man's breast from the ground, and extending laterally for fifty feet or more. It is said to have been caused by the volleys of bullets fired at condemned prisoners in the all too common executions of pre-American days.

Leaving this spot, we passed through the gateway into a long and gloomy archway from which we came into an open, paved space. Then, descending a steep flight of stone steps, we turned to the right down another covered passageway, climbed some steps, turned to the left and went straight forward, then turned to the right twice and came back again, ascended more steps, and then went down an incline to the right and along another covered way; went to the right, to the left, to the right again, climbed more steps, and finally found ourselves gazing over the walls of the battlements on the harbor side, surveying the sail-dotted water below and the yellow city beyond. Then my companion wiped his heated brow and hazarded the opinion that Cabañas had been modelled, and badly modelled at that, on the plan of the Maze at Hampton Court, in which, following the example of Jerome K. Jerome, he had once lost himself.

Placed at random along this wall and pointing in all directions were a number of old bronze cannon. They were roughly carved with the royal arms of Spain and a legend ending with "Ferdinand VI." These innocuous old barkers frowned upon the city even as they did in days two centuries ago; but the significance of their frowning had forever departed in the light of modern science, and their obsoleteness was complete. Ammunition for this old-time ordnance was lying about in huge and rusty piles, over which gray lizards as large as kittens scampered away at our approach. Just in front of the main barracks some Cuban laborers were cleaning out a system of huge vaults. Sunk in the masonry and solid rock, these formerly served as reservoirs in which to store the rain water that, falling on innumerable roofs, ran in devious ways. The one cheerful spot we saw in the whole fort was a snow-white cottage, evidently the officers' quarters, pleasantly overlooking the harbor and surrounded by gardens, whose brilliant flower plots were bordered by rows of rusty round shot. With this single exception, the whole place looked lonely and forlorn.

Next we started to find our way to a white road which ran in plain sight from under the walls to the Morro, a quarter of a mile distant. After half an hour of wandering over sun-baked roofs and through damp passages and echoing courtyards, we came to a part of the stone wilderness inhabited by a company of infantry. Half the men were asleep in their quarters. The other half, in an improvised open-air carpenter shop, were making curios for the great American public, stopping occasionally to allow a Lieutenant of Volunteers to group them for photographs intended for the same open-handed market. Being ashamed to confess our inability to thread the intricacies of the place, we halted only to fill out a grouping at the desire of the Lieutenant, and then resumed our search. An hour later, when we again came to the same point, we had hopelessly lost our bearings and our way, and pathetically solicited the assistance of a guide. One stopped putting the finishing touches to a "battle-dented" Collins machete, and brought us safely forth halfway on the road to Morro. He had but just left us when we came to where the road divided, one going upward to the right, the other down and to the left.

"Which way?" asked my friend.

"Since reading 'A Gentleman of France,'" I replied, "I have always on such occasions as this taken the right-hand turning," and this we did. Had M. de Marsac made the mistake he would undoubtedly have sprung across the dry moat to which my choice presently brought us, and, clinging to the chains of the drawbridge, which was securely drawn up on the further side, would have battered an entrance through the solid rock with his trusty sword. But we lacked both sword and inclination; so we returned, and skirting the ditch, came presently to the castle seaward side, where we were well repaid for our mishap. Here the moat ended on a rocky foreshore, and the Morro's old gray walls rose eighty feet sheer from the blue waters plashing and murmuring far below in deep, sandy pools and over jagged masses of volcanic rock. Behind a newly erected earthwork to the right of the moat were two monster Krupp guns, and in the distance similar constructions could be seen dotting the foreshore, each with its group of magazines, barracks, &c.

After a time we retraced our steps to the lower road, and at the main entrance to the castle found a sentry asleep in the shade of his sentry box. We debated the advisability of disturbing his slumbers. I held that we should let well enough alone and go our way, but my right-minded companion settled the matter by gently shaking the man into wakefulness. For reward, the soldier had no sooner opened his eyes than he demanded our passes, and then—

"You'll have ter go back," said he, "to Cabañas an' have these things countersigned by an officer."

I felt bitterly disappointed, and thought sadly of our lost opportunity. The professor was angry.

"What?" he demanded. "Must we go back over that road to beg of some incompetent the performance of his duty?"

"That ain't the worst of it," replied the sentry. "Ye'll have to wait an hour or so to do that, because the officers are all at dinner."

Before he had time to reply the measured step of the relief was heard approaching, and in a few moments it came into sight around a bend in the road. A most welcome commissioned officer marched by the side of the party, and presently the prospective "incompetent" had most obligingly signed the papers and we were allowed to enter the castle.

Nothing could possibly be more dismal and uninteresting than its interior. It was solitary save for the presence of a few weather observers, who lined up for a snapshot by the Professor, and its defenses were represented by a harmless lot of stubby smoothbores. We visited the tiny chapel, bare now of ornament and covered with dust and dirt, in a vault whose wonderful acoustic properties must certainly have been a boon to the sinful souls who confessed therein, as one recital of any penance was sure to be clearly echoed about sixteen times. In another room quantities of shot and shell of various types were stored. I was looking over a heap of percussion fuses in one corner of this place when the Professor called me, and I went over to where he stood scanning a roughly scrawled sign pasted on one shell of a large pile which were already fitted with fuses and in front of which was a large open box. I read the sign: "Hands off! To touch me means sudden death," and glanced idly at the contents of the box, on the edge of which the Professor rested a hand holding a lighted cigar with the red ash protecting on the inside. It was half full of loose black powder! I instantly realized that should one red-hot flake fall from that cigar end, the cigar and its owner, and its owner's companion, would be rendered unfit for further smoking. So I stepped gingerly back and called the Professor. When he had safely walked a couple of steps, bringing his precious cigar with him, I grabbed him by the arm and ran him outside and told him where he was at.

"Why," he began, "the idiots! To leave such dangerous stuff lying exposed where ——"

"Where any other idiot may come along and ignite it," I finished for him, and he was silent.

Then we engaged in a vain search for a passage, which is said to run under the harbor, from the castle to the Governor-General's palace in the city. We found only one likely looking entrance, and it was closed with an iron-barred gate. By this time the sun had set, and the place looked dark and gloomy with the approach of night. We made our way outside, and down to the landing place and were safely ferried across to the Punta, where we stepped ashore as the first cool night breezes rustled over the darkening bay.

### THE ABBEY OF GETHSEMANE.

**Life's Routine with the Silent Monks of the Trappist Order.**

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Trappist Abbey of Gethsemane has just been celebrated. Fifty-one years ago two monks from the Abbey of Melleray, in France, came to Kentucky to secure property for a monastery. A tract of 1,000 acres was purchased from the Sisters of Loretto, in Nelson county, and the monastery was established by a company of forty-eight monks in a few log huts. In 1849 Father Eutropius, who founded the colony, had it raised to an abbey and was made an abbot. By dint of unceasing exertion he built up the abbey to its present proportions. In 1899 he resigned and Father Benedict took his place. No woman's feet have ever trodden its precincts.

An avenue of splendid English elms leads from the entrance to the porter's lodge. Beyond is the courtyard, beautified by smooth walks and flower beds and having in the centre a statue of the Virgin, her heel upon the head of a serpent. On the surrounding trellis is carved "Dulcis Virgo Maria Salve." Rough, unpainted and forbidding, the monastery walls rise three stories in height, bare of ornament save for a statue of St. Joseph, the patron saint. "S. Joseph Patrone Noster Dilectissime Ora Pro Nobis" is the inscription which surrounds it. Once inside, the visitor finds himself in the refectory, a long, low room. Bare rafters and long, narrow tables, set with wooden beakers, coarse china and the plainest of cutlery, are features of the room. Next comes the chapter room with a raised platform at one end. On it are three seats for the abbot and the prior and the sub-prior on his right and left. At the other end are confessionals where morning and night the monks seek absolution. On the benches which line the walls the monks take their places at the beginning of the day while the invitator reads from the rules of St. Benedict. Penance is assigned to each who confesses a fault; one of the most grievous faults is the sin of speaking. Pictures of saints and martyrs adorn the wall of this room and it is here that the orders of the day are posted.

A cheerless place is the dormitory, containing a double row of stalls, in each of which is a bunk with little bedding. Across the hall is the monks' library. On its shelves the collections of half a century rest. Not the least interesting of the manuscripts is one containing a complete history of the Trappist order.

A high wall surrounds the last resting place of the monks who pass out of this world. All the graves are alike. A black cross stands at the head of each mound. As one grave is dug the outline of the next is made, a constant reminder of the end that is to come.

After passing through the cloisters the chapel is reached. The altar has a bas-relief of Da Vinci's "Last Supper" and figures of the two Marys kneeling at the foot of the cross. Religious symbols in wood are inlaid in the chancel floor. Stalls for the religious and for the lay brothers are placed near. Over these is a gallery for the strangers who may visit the abbey. Here it is that the daily devotions are begun at 2 o'clock each morning. The ringing of a bell at that hour breaks the stillness, and the white figures gather for matins. The silence is again broken, this time by the abbot. "Deus in meum adjutorium intende," he chants.

"Deus adjuvendum me festina," comes the reply from all the assembled brothers.

At 5:30 o'clock Prime is celebrated by the entire community, closing with the Angelus. Private devotions are held at 6:30 and after breakfast, which is eaten at 7. After the confessions in the chapel, lasting until 11 o'clock, the monks work in the field or the garden until 11:30. At noon the Angelus calls them to prayer. At 1:30 o'clock the visit to the blessed sacrament is made and at 2 o'clock dinner is served. Fish, flesh, fowl, butter and eggs are forbidden, and during Lent even milk is interdicted. But wine, beer or cider, the most famous in all Kentucky, may be drunk. Vespers at 5 and the celebrated "Salve Regina" at 6 close the day. The "Salve Regina" is led by a blind monk, once a celebrated foreign musician.

Such without variance is the life the Gethsemane Trappists have led for fifty years. During all this time only three abbots have been there, Father Eutropius, Father Benedict and Father Obrecht.

The life at the abbey has several times formed the basis of romances, the most prominent of which is James Lane Allen's "White Cowl."

### NAVAL BATTLE ON A RIVER.

**How the Federal and Confederate Fleets Met Before Memphis in 1862.**

*From the Memphis Scimitar.*

Just thirty-seven years ago yesterday this city heard the boom of cannon and the shriek of shell and many Memphians saw that which was never seen before nor since, a naval battle right at the foot of our bluff.

It was on the 6th day of June, in the year 1862, that a Confederate fleet of seven shell-like steamboats under Commodore Montgomery engaged in battle the Federal fleet of sixteen mortar boats, four rams and four armorclads under Commodore Davis. The fight was a vicious one and the Confederate fleet was almost entirely demolished.

The Federal fleet was composed of the armorclads Benton, Louisville, Carondelet and Cairo, the rams Queen of the West, Monarch, Lancaster and Switzerland, ten mortar boats and a number of tugs and transports. Commodore Davis was in command and Commodore Ellett had charge of the rams.

The Confederate fleet was composed of the steamers Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Sterling Price, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Thompson, Gen. Lovell, Sumter and Little Rebel. Bales of cotton piled on the decks of the steamers furnished protection to the gunners. The entire fleet could muster only fourteen guns, while the Federals had eighty-four.

On the evening of June 5 the Federal fleet was sighted above Memphis. It tied up at Hopefield for the night. On the morning of the 6th Commodore Montgomery signalled to the shells under his command to move up the river and engage the enemy, and with stout hearts the crews and officers stood ready for the fray, while the populace watched them from the bluffs.

The Federals, noting the approach of the enemy, steamed down the river to meet them, and soon the battle was on, beginning at the bend just above the city.

Owing to the narrowness of the river at the point where the battle took place most of the fighting was done by ramming. The first boat to be sunk was the Confederate steamer Gen. Lovell, which was leading the battle line. The Federal ram Queen of the West bore down on her with great force, crushing through and sinking her. The Confederate steamer Beauregard rammed at the Queen of the West but missed her and crashed into the Confederate Gen. Price and sunk her. The battle lasted until the Confederates' boats had all been sunk or disabled.

The facts of the matter are simply these: After the naval battle, a skiff in charge of Lieut. Ellett came to the city under a flag of truce. Ellett had a Union flag tightly wrapped around a staff, and consulting with the Mayor, he went to the Post Office accompanied by some policemen and hoisted the flag. When he came out on the roof of the building to hoist the flag, a Northern born man, but a Southern sympathizer, George H. Crook by name, fired a pistol shot at him. After the flag was run up, a number of Memphians started up to the roof to tear it down, but the policemen who had accompanied Ellett stood on the trap door which opened on the roof, and those who would have torn down the flag were thwarted. This is the story of the greatest naval battle ever fought on Western waters. Nowadays things would be different should a battle occur on the river.

### Depressing Effect of the Dismal Swamp.

*From the Norfolk, Va., Dispatch.*

Norfolk is near the Dismal Swamp. Anybody can perceive that from the prolonged and sullen sadness which has settled on several citizens of this community. The preternatural and eternal gloom which affects their lives and adds the pessimism of the hopeless to their views of State and national affairs shows how near the Dismal Swamp is, and what a pervading influence of depression its vicinity entails. Nothing can be done about it. The Dismal Swamp cannot be drained. The frequent propositions to use its water and to clear it of timber have not succeeded. They have not matured even into franchises which could be watered and sold. The canal may succeed. Commerce may drive away much of the gloomy silence and dissipate the heavy air, but till commerce takes effect the Dismal Swamp must remain, and we must bear with those who are lugubrious or lachrymose because of it. They will die. They may die sooner indeed because they are so sad, because everything is so bad that the Dismal Swamp is really a cheerful place compared with their impressions of what the world will be when they die and everything goes to pot.

### Telegraphy by Steel Rail.

*From the Paris, Ky., News.*

The windstorm last Thursday afternoon blew a large tree across the L. and N. track two miles north of Paris and blocked the track for about an hour. The tree also broke down the telegraph wires for two hundred yards. Chief Train Despatcher H. H. Hancock went out on a freight to the scene to see about the accident and took the Paris end of the wire and sent a message to the Paris office by merely tapping on the steel rails with the broken wire. The message came very faintly, but it was correctly taken by Despatcher Bower, who was on duty. This is the first message of the kind that has ever come under the notice of A. C. Adair, who has been telegraphing for twenty years, and Despatcher Hancock, who has been a despatcher for fifteen years.

# 1900

Al líder Sionista 'americano', el rabino Stephen S. Wise, se fue de la lengua respecto a la agenda sionista detrás de la patraña del Holocausto: promover la simpatía pública hacia el Sionismo (y la toma de Palestina).

"Hay 6.000.000 de argumentos vivientes, sangrantes, sufriendo a favor del sionismo."

"ZIONISTS" MASS MEETING: Rabbi WIse's Address." New York Times. June 11, 1900:

http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9E01E7D61F3CE433A25752C1A9609C946197D6CF&scp=4&sq=%22rabbi+wise%27s+address%22&st=p&legacy=true

RABBI WISE'S ADDRESS.

Rabbi Wise said, in part:

"The day will never come when I will care less for Zion, when there will be any one who will strive more for the glorious ideals of Zionism.

"Two great conventions of Jews are being held to-night. In Chicago there is a conference of charities called together by men who minister to the wants of the poor. They have assembled to see that too much charity is not given to the unworthy. Their purpose is right. But ours is the greater charity. We have assembled not to see that the Jew does not get too much, but that every Jew shall get the right to live.

"There are 6,000,000 living, bleeding, suffering arguments in favor of Zionism. They come not to beg, but ask for that which is higher than all material things. They seek to have satisfied the unquenchable thirst after the ideal. They ask to become once again the messengers of right, justice, and humanity.

"Your Christian friends will honor you if you have enough self-respect to care for your own people. Say that you are not a Jew, and you will be hated as a Jew, nevertheless. But say that you are an American Jew, and strive for the best principles of the race, you will be respected and the Zionist name honored.

"Of Israel and Zion one thing is true. They can conquer. God is our leader, and with the General of the heavenly hosts to lead who will say that we go not to victory?

"In the old Greek games, the man who won the race was not he who went fastest, but the one who bore a lighted torch to the end of the course.

"We Zionists have entered a race, the torch of liberty, charity, and justice in our hands.

"The race will be won, not because we are fastest but because that lamp is a light unto the world. It will never be extinguished.

"Come, brothers, the lamp is in your hands; run the race and may God give you the victory forever."

Other speakers were Dr. M. Mintz, Dr. Robert L. Halperin of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman.

The Zion hymn by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, was sung at the conclusion of the speaking. The band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, under direction of I. L. Fauerbach, played a number of selections.

*New York Times - June 11, 1900*

"El pronunciamiento sionista que dio inicio a la patraña del siglo XX"

"6 millones de Judíos en Europa están siendo perseguidos, y el sionismo es su salvación"



ity."

Max Goldberg thanked the ladies for their great interest in Zionism. He said: "Palestine, when it becomes the national home of the Jews, will develop the natural resources that have not been touched under Turkish rule. The commerce and industry of a once prosperous country will be revived and utilized by a free people. The Jews, under a free government, will make Palestine the commercial centre of the Orient. We, who live in this great America, would like to see the Zionist movement prevail, so that the Jews in other countries less favored than we will have an opportunity to prosper. Wherever our people prosper they will remain, and they prosper and are unpersecuted in America and England, and nowhere else. Here in America we progress and prosper and will soon be wholly identified with the general population of this country But six million of Jews are being persecuted to-day in Europe, and Zionism offers the most rational plan for their salvation and their regeneration. It is well that Reading supporters of Zionism are displaying so much zeal in the movement that means so much to our people in other lands."

MISS KATIE GITTELSON, TREASURER.

Rev. S. Kaufman, of Northumberland was present and addressed the assembly on Zionism and the quickest means for its establishment.

The Daughters of Zion will secure a library and study questions of the day. A large membership has been enrolled and others have made application.

*The Reading Eagle - 29 de abril de 1900*

## GOOD LIVING IN THE PENN'A HILLS

## THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION



## ODD THINGS ABOUT HABITS

## MARRIAGE OF MISSIONARIES


SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER

Wise Words to Sufferers From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.



MRS. M. SUTTERS, No. 48 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

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# 1902

Con entrada propia sobre "anti-semitismo", la décima edición de la Enciclopedia Británica contiene referencias a los "Seis millones de Judíos" de Rumanía y Rusia siendo "sistemáticamente degradados".

https://goo.gl/A3wdyf




10th Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica (1902)
Entry for 'Antisemitism'

While the main activity of anti-Semitism has manifested itself in Germany, Russia, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and France, its vibratory influences have been felt in other countries when conditions favourable to its extension have presented themselves. *Great Britain, &c.* In England more than one attempt to acclimatize the doctrines of Marr and Treitschke has been made. The circumstance that at the time of the rise of German anti-Semitism a premier of Hebrew race, Lord Beaconsfield, was in power first suggested the Jewish bogey to English political extremists. The Eastern crisis of 1876–1878, which was regarded by the Liberal party as primarily a struggle between Christianity, as represented by Russia, and a degrading Semitism, as represented by Turkey, accentuated the anti-Jewish feeling, owing to the anti-Russian attitude adopted by the government. Violent expression to the ancient prejudices against the Jews was given by Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair (*A Defence of Russia*, 1877). Mr T. P. O'Connor, in a life of Lord Beaconsfield (1878), pictured him as the instrument of the Jewish people, "moulding the whole policy of Christendom to Jewish aims." Professor Goldwin Smith, in several articles in the Baron de Hirsch founded a colossal scheme for transplanting persecuted Jews to new countries under new conditions of life, and endowed it with no less a sum than £9,000,000 (see HIRSCH, MAURICE DE).

Though anti-Semitism has been unmasked and discredited, it is to be feared that its history is not yet at an end. While there remain in Russia and Rumania over six millions of Jews who are being systematically degraded, and who periodically overflow the western frontier, there must continue to be a Jewish question in Europe; and while there are weak governments, and ignorant and superstitious elements in the enfranchized classes of the countries affected, that question will seek to play a part in politics.

LITERATURE.—No impartial history of modern anti-Semitism has yet been written. The most comprehensive works on the subject, *Israel among the Nations*, by A. Leroy-Beaulieu (1893), and *L'Anti-sémitisme, son histoire et ses causes*, by Bernard Lazare (1894), are collections of studies rather than histories. M. Lazare's work will be found most useful by the student on account of its detached standpoint and its valuable bibliographical notes. A good list of works relating to Jewish ethnography will be found at the end of M. Isidor Loeb's valuable article, "Juifs," in the *Dictionnaire universel de géographie* (1884). To these should be added, Adolf

Artículo de "The New York Times": 6 millones de judíos en Rusia

# PLEA FOR ZIONISM.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

After reading in your valued paper the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Silverman on "Zionism," I would ask of you to grant me permission to write a few words in answer.

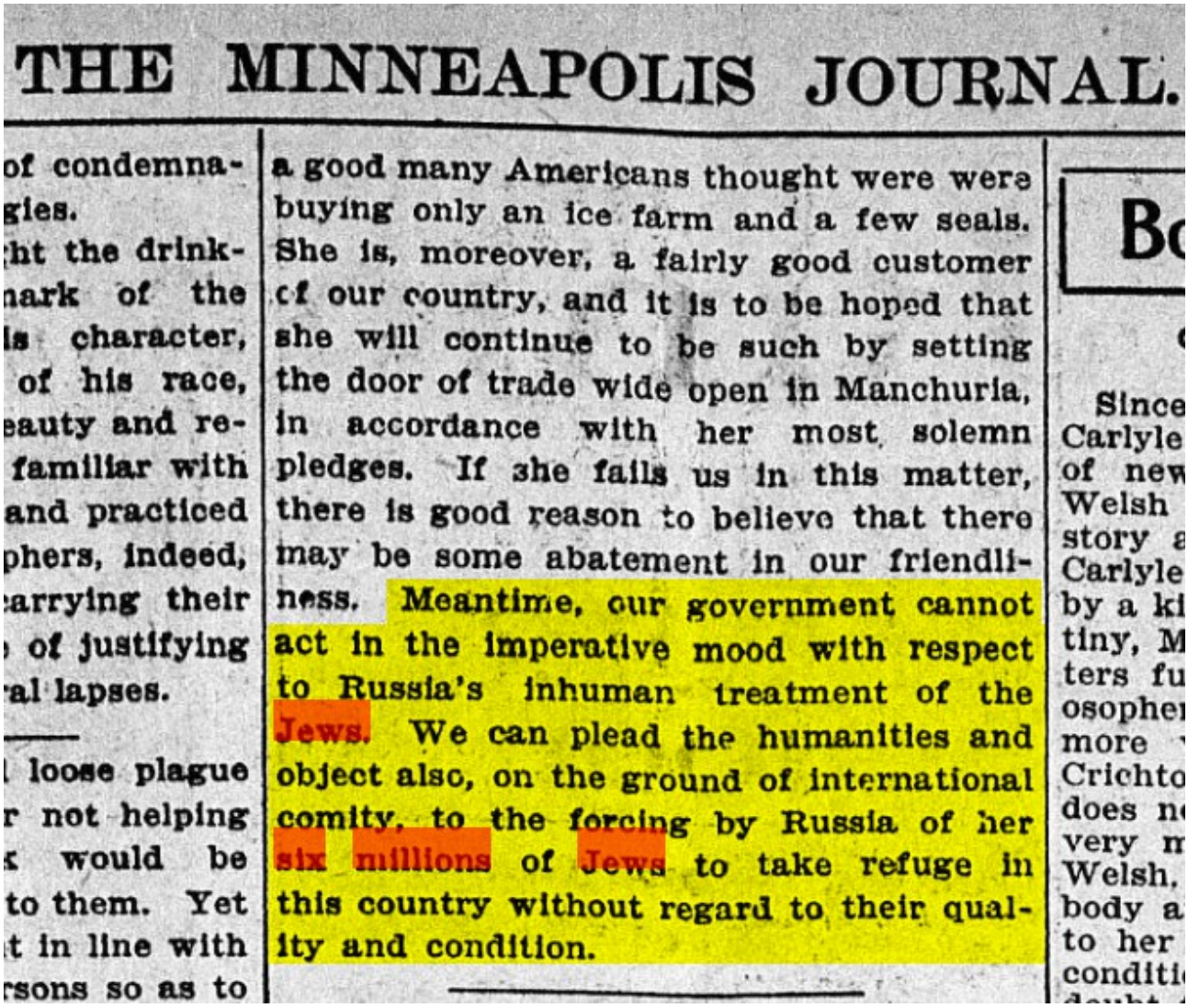
First, he says "Zionism is based on a feigned, fictitious, or imaginary love of Zion. Why should I love Zion, which I know not and where I have never been. * * * I have every reason to love America more than Palestine."

In answer I would say: Does Dr. Silverman represent the 6,000,000 Jews in Russia, 300,000 in Roumania, and the 1,000,000 in Galicia? Do they enjoy the liberties that he does in America? Would America or England be willing to allow them to emigrate to their shores? Why should the Doctor exert himself in their behalf? So long as he himself enjoys all the liberties and privileges of our American free institutions but forgets that, every one will consider him as merely selfish. Shall we repudiate and withhold our hand from those who have found a less happy termination to our common misfortune? If we are no longer called upon to suffer for our principles, yet we have not ceased to maintain

*New York Times - November 27, 1902*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9D0DE7DC153FE433A25754C2A9679D946397D6CF&scp=28&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

**1903**



THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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a good many Americans thought were were buying only an ice farm and a few seals. She is, moreover, a fairly good customer of our country, and it is to be hoped that she will continue to be such by setting the door of trade wide open in Manchuria, in accordance with her most solemn pledges. If she fails us in this matter, there is good reason to believe that there may be some abatement in our friendliness. Meantime, our government cannot act in the imperative mood with respect to Russia's inhuman treatment of the Jews. We can plead the humanities and object also, on the ground of international comity, to the forcing by Russia of her six millions of Jews to take refuge in this country without regard to their quality and condition.

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[The Minneapolis journal. (Minneapolis, Minn.), June 06, 1903, Page 14]

*"Mientras tanto, nuestro gobierno no puede actuar en el modo imperativo en lo que concierne al tratamiento inhumano de Rusia a los judíos. Podemos suplicar la humanidad y oponernos también, en el escenario del comité internacional, al forzamiento por parte de Rusia de [obligar] a sus seis millones de judíos de refugiarse en este país sin considerar su calidad y condiciones [de vida]."*

# THE JOURNAL

LUCIAN SWIFT, MANAGER. J. S. McLAIN, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL.

One month ..... 50c
Three months ..... 1.20
Saturday Eve. edition, 20 to 20 pages..... 1.50

Delivered by Carrier.

One week ..... 8 cents
One month ..... 35 cents

All papers are continued until an explicit order is received for discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid.

THE JOURNAL is published every evening, except Sunday, at 47-49 Fourth Street South, Journal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

M. LEE STARKE, Mgr. General Adv. — New York Office, Tribune Building. Chicago Office, Tribune Building.

W. W. JERMAIN, Representative. — Washington Office, 45 Post Building.

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## The Week in Business.

These are times when the average business man, who ordinarily gives little attention to matters concerning stock speculation, finds his interest involuntarily drawn that way. For three months a decline has been on in stocks that will go down in Wall street history as making one of the great bear markets. The indicator, over this ninety-day period, has been steadily pointing downward, and the continued sagging trend is marked at intervals by sudden turns of sharp decline caused by enforced liquidation. This week brought another severe break, of more general interest here than any preceding, for the reason that in the forefront of the decline were several issues ordinarily known as Minneapolis stocks.

To-day, prices of the best stocks are 25 to 45 points down from high figures of earlier months. A calculation of the sort often made, would show a shrinkage of hundreds of millions in stock values, such figures serving little real purpose as anti-prosperity arguments, since the losses represent very largely the scaling down of inflated values. Prices are now on levels where in many cases stocks are legitimately worth the market quotations or even more, which does not necessarily mean that low points have been reached.

When a speculative market runs one way for a long time, it gains great momentum and is very hard to stack. On the present decline a powerful and well organized bear clique has developed, with manipulative tactics as daring and aggressive as any ever seen. The slightest change of an unfavorable nature in monetary conditions or industrial affairs is the signal for a fresh attack, while such an occurrence as the collapse of the Canadian speculative pool and the failure of a Toronto banking house means a raid all along the line. Excessive rains over the west, with retardation of cereal growth and the accompanying suggestion of the probability of a smaller grain tonnage in the fall is the latest incentive for selling stocks, so far ahead does the professional speculator discount the future, and if the Mississippi should burst its banks around St. Louis as is not improbable, a fresh drive in stocks may be expected next week, on the ground of additional crop damage and injury to railroad property.

New developments in the labor field were principally unfavorable, the feature being the controversy growing around the Philadelphia textile trades, involving twelve mills and almost 60,000 men.

In all reports of a favorable nature respecting general trade the past week continues to make the best relative showing, and the minor features that collectively are serious enough to be a handicap elsewhere, are almost entirely missing here. The only disappointing feature is the building industry, where the figures, altho well up and carrying very favorably with other centers, show a total of new construction under way less than had been generally expected. The same causes that operated to check new work the country over have been felt in some degree here. This means delay and nothing more, as there is demand here for more buildings to accommodate growing business and population which must be met sooner or later. The city's retail trade meanwhile is very large for the season, and the jobbers report a good business with collections still very easy and few failures or bad debts.

While the grain movement remains light the northwestern railroads can make no high records, even tho the volume of traffic in other commodities is heavy. The central traffic lines meanwhile are carrying a general tonnage larger than ever before in their history, and are doing it so expeditiously that delays are unusual, even while the rails are holding more cars than at the time last fall when congestion and freight blockades were the complaints.

Iron has been on the downward trend again, nor is it to be expected that recovery will occur very soon. The coal trade has rarely been busier, and the mining companies are filling large orders at prices which will soon reimburse them for the losses resulting from the great coal strike. From the first of June the northwest begins to turn her attention more towards itself. At the same time the business world outside begins to watch the northwest more closely for indications respecting the spring wheat. On Wednesday next the government will give out the first monthly report as to spring wheat and the condition will be shown to be very high. Then will follow the period of watching the development thru all the favorable and unfavorable changes until maturity. There never was a year when the spring wheat crop went into the ground, or came above the ground in better condition, and the early reports of insufficient moisture for seeding or for germination that are often heard, are lacking this year. The ground has abundant moisture to carry the plant thru the first early stage.

The Commercial West present an extremely interesting statement of the substantial reductions in freight rates on the Great Northern within the last twenty years. Doubtless the company deserves much credit for these reductions, but the Minnesota railway laws and the railway and warehouse commission have had something to do with them. Possibly, too, it is not exactly accurate to say that the stockholders of the road have not benefited by its increased earnings. It is true that the dividend rate has not been increased, but there is a chance for an argument that the stock has been watered. Nevertheless we are disposed to give Mr. Hill unstinted credit for his general advocacy and realisation of low freight rates. There is no question that the policy of establishing a fixed dividend rate, and giving the public the benefit of increasing earnings beyond that point in better service and reductions, is the ideal policy of such a quasi-public organization as a railway company.

## The University's Troubles.

The University of Minnesota is wrestling now with the problem that every institution of learning has to wrestle with part of the time; that is, what to do with members of the faculty grown too old or believed to be otherwise incapacitated for the most effective work, after many years of honorable and useful service. It is a delicate task for the regents or trustees of an institution of learning to determine just when a professor's age begins to militate against good work, and when for some other reason he is no longer so useful to the institution as another might be in his place. And after a decision has been reached, it is a still more delicate task to alter the unfortunate professor's standing in accordance with it.

So far as the disposition of aged members of the faculty is concerned, much of the pain of an embarrassing situation to both the professor and the managing body would be avoided by a hard and fast age retirement rule, such as prevails in the army and navy. In such cases there is no room for painful and unseemly disputes as to whether a certain man is infirm or not; for, having reached a certain age, he is retired without examination as to his probable usefulness. So long as there is not a rule of that kind, there is bound to be much heart-burning following a removal or retirement and much fault-finding, with the responsible board, whether it be right or wrong. As for cases of removal where the advanced age of the professor is not the cause, the best way to handle them would seem to be one of stiffer candor, if not with the public, at least with the professor. Successive reductions of salaries as a professor grows older or becomes more objectionable, as viewed by the managing body, is not encouraging to the younger men, and is well calculated to prevent further usefulness in the unhappy victim. It is to be regretted that the University of Minnesota has not a retired list. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the legislature would appropriate money for salaries of retired professors, but if it should it would soon get the money's worth in the peace and elimination of friction that would follow.

The trouble in the agricultural department, which has resulted in a demand on the part of the regents for the resignation of four members of the faculty, is of an entirely different nature from the considerations involved in what was said above. A regrettable difference seems to have arisen between Dean Liggett and Principal Tucker, and from the conflicting statements made by the two sides of the controversy, it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the regents have done wisely or not. Certainly all friends of the splendid agricultural department of the university will hope that they have pursued a just course, for if they have not the trouble will not be snuffed out by a mere demand for the resignations of Principal Tucker, Mrs. Meredith and Mr. and Mrs. Mahood. Scarcely anything can be of more detriment to an educational institution than a wrangle among the faculty.

Mr. Ambrose Tighe deplores the inability of the Minnesota legislature to get together with itself and pass needed legislation. What Minnesota legislatures need is a good boss, not of the selfish machine politician type, but a natural leader.

## Overdone Hero-Worship.

The writers of biographies are for the most part eulogists. Many of these gentlemen are authorized by the families and close friends of the subject to write the biography. A hero-worshiper is hardly fit to write an unbiased biography of the person worshiped. There is apt to be the portrayal of a faultless being. Aaron Burr has had such biographers. So have Washington, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Mary Stuart, Ferdinand and Isabel, Julius Cæsar, and many others who might be named. Boswell takes care to portray Dr. Johnson by reporting his sayings in prose and out of prose, in his outbursts of temper and in his quieter, social moments. We probably have Johnson's measure.

Sometimes a hero-worshiping biographer overdoes the business to the disadvantage of the hero. There is an instance of this in Plato's worship of Socrates. In the dialog entitled The Banquet, Plato, who usually portrays Socrates as a very temperate and abstemious man, represents him as attending a banquet of the characteristic Greek kind and outdrinking the whole company, among whom were such bibulous and convivial fellows as the tragic poet, Agathon and Aristophanes, the popular writer of comedies, who had more than once made his playhit off Socrates as in his "cloud-cuckooland." Alcibiades had said that no one had ever seen Socrates drunk. On this occasion the drinking began at an early hour in the evening, when Socrates began to argue with Agathon and Aristophanes that a tragic poet or a comedy writer ought to be skilled in the production of both tragedy and comedy. The argument went steadily on, and the drinking went steadily on also, until the banquet hall was full of sleeping philosophers. At last Aristophanes, Agathon and Socrates remained, drinking wine vigorously out of a big goblet, sitting at a table. Then Aristophanes fell under the table in a drunken sleep, and Agathon soon followed, leaving Socrates master of the situation. Having talked and drank the whole crowd under the table. The great philosopher then drained the goblet, got up, went to the Lyceum, took a bath and went to work for the day. Plato intended to present his hero in a most favorable light, as he thought, able to drink strong liquor all night and yet not permitting himself to be overcome by it. It was, in fact, only evidence that Socrates had a pretty hard head and could out-drink and floor every literary fellow in Athens without injury to himself. The discourses of Socrates would seem to set the seal of condemnation upon such midnight orgies.

Plato, however, who thought the drinking ability of his hero a mark of the strength and dignity of his character, shared the inconsistencies of his race, who, with intense love of beauty and refinement of taste, were yet familiar with the vices of human nature, and practiced them. Some modern biographers, indeed, are also chargeable with carrying their hero-worship to the extreme of justifying their inconsistencies and moral lapses.

If the Macedonians should loose plague bacilli to punish Europe for not helping them to liberty, the Turk would be an angel of mercy compared to them. Yet such a course would be right in line with their policy of abducting persons so as to swell the revolutionary treasury with the price of their ransom.

## An Interesting Commercial Experiment.

Business men and the public generally will watch with much interest the experiment in co-operative ownership which the Dayton Dry Goods company of Minneapolis is now making. William Donaldson & Company, the Plymouth Building House, The Journal and other local corporations offer stock to their employes, but the Dayton company is also planning to have its patrons participate in the profits they are the essential means of making. The company is offering 2,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock, $100 the share, and is endeavoring to reach as many people as possible by endeavoring especially to place subscriptions for one, two, three, five and ten shares.

Of course, this is not complete co-operation, but it is an important step towards it. In a complete co-operative business there is no capital represented which does not belong wholly to the workers and patrons of the institution, thus giving them complete control of the business. In the Dayton experiment the common stock with its control of the business remains chiefly in the hands of the capitalists who organized the company and partly in the hands of those employes who shall see fit to take advantage of the company's offer of stock. The public, or the patrons, are offered only preferred stock, which may be paid off after seven years. This stock is not to participate in all of the profits, but is to be limited, as is to be guaranteed 6 per cent dividends. While it may not receive so much in dividend distributions as the common stock, it is, on the other hand, insured against the possible failure of the common to get anything.

Kansas City proclaims that it needs no help for itself but that the neighboring cities do. This is fine independence, justice to more sorely injured cities and good advertising.

## The Russian Jewbaiting.

The explanation by the Russian director of police, called to the Christian Herald of New York, Thursday, relating to the Kishinef massacre, comes from an official source, but it conveys no additional information.

Lopoukhine admits the fiendish race antagonism existing among the Russian peasants toward the Jews, and he might have admitted at the same time that the anti-Semitism of the educated classes is extremely bitter. He represents this hatred to be so intense that the government dare not give the Jews new rights of citizenship, for the reason that such liberality would result in an insurrection of those amiable peasants. It would not do to offend the peasants by treating the Jews with any degree of fairness, for they are the most steadfast friends of the czar. The director plainly intimates that there is not any hope of betterment for the unfortunate Jews, and there is little doubt that it is the intention of the benign Russian government to force them out of Russia. The director freely admits that the police at Kishinef made no "efficacious intervention" and were worthless as a law-enforcing force, while the "Christian" inhabitants did their bloody work, or looked on with eager satisfaction at the atrocities perpetrated upon the Jews. The Russian government disapproves, the director says; but there is no good reason for disapproval do when it is afraid to protect the Jews and give them rights as citizens? The director, in his report, reminds us of the lynching of negroes in this country, and he might have recalled the Wyoming massacre, in which Chinamen were the victims. Perhaps during the case is that we have no systematic national negro-baiting, and Americans do not massacre them en bloc, as Jews are massacred in Russia. It is but fair to deal with us, but the defense of negro-baiting comes only from such men as Tillman of South Carolina.

The Russian official press expresses surprise at the demonstrations in this country against the Russian anti-Semitism. It is claimed that Russia should have different treatment for her long friendship toward the United States, and the public meetings like that held at Washington last evening, to protest against the atrocities and call upon our government to use it good offices to get Russia to relieve the Jews of the deadly intolerance which blights their lives, are regarded as hostile acts.

The president, upon his resumption of business at Washington, will take into consideration the somewhat touchy problem. It is knotty, because the Russian government is afraid to give the Jews any relief thru any increase of their rights and privileges, lest a domestic insurrection follow. Moreover, it is not desirable for our government to antagonize Russia on a question of domestic philanthropy and humane treatment of a class, when as to Indians, negroes and Chinese, the white robe of our officious philanthropy will be found badly spotted in places.

The Russian contention that we are indebted to Russia for her friendship is based chiefly upon the fact that every government in Europe was friendly to the Southern Confederacy and sympathetic with it during the struggle for the union, except Russia, and the courtesy and friendliness on her part the country has always acknowledged. Russia, however, at one time laid claim to the Pacific coast, by reason of her possession of Alaska, and her colony in California. She abandoned her claim only when the Monroe doctrine warned all Europe against colonizing either in the north or the south continent of the hemisphere. Russia, of course, did us a very good turn when she let us have Alaska for $7,200,000, altho, at the time, a good many Americans thought were very buying only an ice farm and a few seals. She is, moreover, a fairly good customer of our country, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to be such by setting the door of trade wide open in Manchuria, in accordance with her most solemn pledges. If she fails us in this matter there is good reason to believe that there may be some abatement in our friendliness. Meantime, our government cannot act in the unfriendly mood with respect to Russia's inhuman treatment of the Jews. We can plead the humanities and object also, on the ground of international comity, to the fleecing by Russia of her six millions of Jews to take refuge in this country without regard to their quality and condition.

The Russians pour burning coals on our heads by admitting that the Russian peasant, when enraged against the Jews, is even worse than our negro lynchers.

The destructive floods in upper portions of the Mississippi valley this year are likely to be the agency of bringing the national government to undertake the needful work of curbing the old river. Uncle Sam can do it, and the people of the southern valley states have long wanted him to put his great strength and unlimited resources to the accomplishment of the task. Now that the floods of this year have affected directly no less than ten states and indirectly the whole country, it begins to be plain that the problem of regulating the stage of water in the Mississippi is a truly national one.

In view of the possible success of the movement for preferential tariffs within the British empire, it is all the more incumbent upon American railway and transportation companies not to discriminate against American flour. Fair treatment of this great commodity by the railroads will enable American millers to face with equanimity considerable adverse tariff legislation in England and elsewhere.

Nesmith Ankeny, son of Senator Levi Ankeny of Washington, has resigned a fat job as manager of his father's banana farm, because the "old man" did not invite him to a banquet to President Roosevelt. Young Mr. Ankeny will not do. The man who gives up one good thing because he can't have another, too, will hardly win in this grasping world.

Governor Cummins is trying to get all the consolation he can out of the Ohio platform. Well, there is some consolation for him in the fact that the state of the great "standpatter" didn't dare to resolve to stand pat forever.

Members of the board of regents of the university doubtless feel just now as if it would take pretty large salaries to compensate them adequately for the trouble they have to face for nothing.

The Minneola branch of the National Reciprocity league seems to have "got busy." If other states will follow its example somebody in Washington will likewise begin to do things.

### A TECHNICALITY

Kansas City Journal.

It is noted by the Philadelphia Post that, as a result of the populist movement in the state, a man by the name of Kirby was elected to congress. The Post is generous enough to conceal the fact that this man was elected from Kansas and that his name was not Kirby, but Simpson.

At every one Khows, the long suit of the populists was "féenance," and that every pop had most violent ideas about money, hating Kirby's first time a bill came up for discussion which had to do with the finances of a new series of paper money and the retirement and maceration of the series then in use.

Kirby was furious about this, notes the Post. "Here we see the government directed from Lombard street, in London, withdrawing billions of money from circulation, and emasculating, if not destroying it," he shouted, in a speech one day. "Never in the history of the United States has such an outrage been perpetrated. With our children crying for money, these creatures of the Wall street octopus are withdrawing billions from circulation; billions, gentlemen, I say billions—"

"Don't you mean millions?" asked Representative Cushman.

"There you go," yelled Kirby, shaking his fist at him in fury. "There you are just like all the rest of them; you are trying to win this fight on technicalities."

### THE PROCESSION AT HARVARD

Boston Herald.

And so the commencement procession at Harvard is to be abbreviated by cutting off all the alumni of less than twenty years' standing. This will deprive the unfortunate class of its liveliest and most picturesque appendage, but the younger alumni will doubtless be on hand to cheer their elders as they pass, all the same. According to the Wall street octopus argument had increased from a handful to a hundred. Harvard has grown and keeps growing.

### THE STARS AND BARS

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As a result of the display of a Confederate flag during the state G. A. R. encampment in Marietta, Ohio, during the week by Miss Nellie Archer, a beautiful daughter of the south, a movement has been started by Senator T. F. Davis and J. L. Wiltz of Toledo to push a bill thru the legislature to make it a misdemeanor to display a Confederate flag except one captured during the war.

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Indulgent Father (dining in restaurant) of prunes, Horace, while you were attending that foreign medical college you formed the foolish and reprehensible habit of drinking beer?

Son—Why, yes, father; I had to drink it occasionally. All the other students did.

Indulgent Father—Waiter, two beers!

## Books and Authors

### COME BACK TO PLAGUE

Since Dr. Crichton Browne and Alexander Carlyle have claimed that in their volumes of letters and memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle, the husband of the latter's story about the unhappiness of Thomas Carlyle and his wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle, by a kind of post mortem study and scrutiny of the latter's intimate letters, have been full of reproaches against her philosopher husband, will perhaps be assailed more violently than ever. Sir James Crichton Browne's investigation, however, does not seem to have bettered the case very much, for he discovered that Jane Welsh Carlyle in childhood had a delicate body and mind, increasing in impairment to her mature years. This hereditable condition was hereditary and there is no doubt in Sir James' mind that Mr. Carlyle's querulous letters indicate a tendency which dominated the greater part of her married life and the fact that Carlyle himself was a hopeless dyspeptic suggests that the married life of the pair could not possibly have been one of ideal bliss. Froude has been terribly blamed for publishing those letters of Mrs. Carlyle, but he honestly and conscientously believed that it was his duty to show Jane Welsh Carlyle as she really was and not deceive anyone as to her character. Carlyle himself has generally been dealt with that way.

### NEW BOOKS

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature and Customs of the Jewish People, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Vol. IV., "Cassel to Syrkus." New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

The fourth volume of this splendid work is of the same valuable quality as its predecessors, which have been noticed in these columns. The Jewish Encyclopedia is a fine specimen of encyclopedia-making, and it is needless to say it is devised and carried out by distinguished Jewish scholars in this country. Dr. Isaac Dayan, Dr. Richard Gottheil, Ph. D., Emil Hirsch, Ph. D., L. L. D., Herman Rosenthan and Isidore Singer, Ph. D., who are assisted by several hundred eminent contributers in the United States and Europe. The work when completed will be a monument to Jewish scholarship and will prove a lasting permanent value as a book of reference. For those in an encyclopedia in existence devoted, like this, exclusively to the Jewish race.

Among the interesting features of this fourth volume are the papers under the head Crusades, which treats of the Jews under Turkish rule, the article Crusades, which describes the attitude of the Crusaders toward the Jews; an account of the Cossack massacres of the Jews back of 1648; a paper on the Jewish chronology, for "Christianity in Its Relation to Judaism," "Coats of Arms of the Jews," the 312 commandments of the law of Moses; on demonology, devotional literature; on the Jewish race in its relations to the Hellenic and the Roman peoples; on divorce, the drama. In the last paper there is a fine description of the play from the attack made upon his character by English, German, French and other dramatists; Shylock is not viewed as Shylock, intelligible, in Austria; a Pinkus, Shylock's opposite, Harry, in Denmark; Dan Chatterton, in Hamburg, Baruch, a good angel. Every dramatist has his own idea of a Jew and character and represented him accordingly, but the Jew remains basic in "Trilby" an exaggerated type and finds favor with Israel Zangwill for going to the extreme in his "Children of the Ghetto," that he exposed the Ghetto-dwellers to the light of day with fidelity, at times "abnormally unpleasant."

One of the most interesting papers in this volume is that in the Dreyfus case, written by a well known Jewish publicist, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld. It is written by one evidently a close student of the trial. This infamous condemnation of an innocent man and his subsequent pardon, withdrawal, arising from him the false charge of treason. The force of the evil series of facts being shown by the record of two trials and is not partizan, while evidently sympathetic with Captain Dreyfus. At the close he says: "The case has rendered one service to the French Republic by bringing into full light the danger of an alliance between anti-Semitism, militarism, monarchism, clericalism—different terms which express the accordance of forms of intolerance and counter-revolution. It has, besides, been a lesson to the whole world of the danger of setting religious prejudices to interfere with the secred prerogative of justice." Dreyfus being a Jew, because the objective of the cruel attack of all the intolerant elements in the humble of the Israelites upon which Captain Dreyfus was falsely convicted accompanies the article, which is a masterly statement of the celebrated case.

There are 230 illustrations in the volume, many of them full-page and colored.

### THE MAGAZINES

Tales From Town Topics for June contains some fifty tales and poems of the "society" kind by Edward Everett Hale, the "early month of June" so many people frightest appendage, but the younger alumni will doubtless be on hand to cheer their elders as they pass, all the same. According to the Wall street octopus argument had increased from a handful to a hundred. Harvard has grown and keeps growing.

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Indulgent Father—Waiter, two beers!

# The Nonpareil Man.

### Casually Observed.

The democratic party needs bread and they are talking of Stone.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Cuba wants to borrow $35,000,000. There are a lot of cheap skates around who are trying to borrow this sum $5 at a time.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

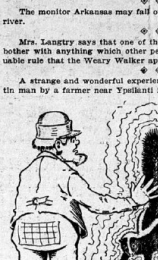
The monitor Arkansas may fall over the bluffs at Kansas City on her way down river.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. Lanstry says that one of the rules of her perpetual youth is this: "Never bother with anything which other persons can be hired to do." This is the invaluable rule that the Weary Walker applies to labor.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

A strange and wonderful experience is that told to the Litchville, N. D., Bulletin man by a farmer near Ypsilanti in that state. During the winter his wife lost



a fur collar, and the most careful search failed to reveal its whereabouts. He dreamed three nights in succession the collar was under the northeast corner of the granary, and he went out to investigate. He thrust his arm beneath the stone foundation, and sure enough, he felt a hairy substance, which he pulled out. With it came a fierce agitation of the atmosphere that ripped shingles from the roof and caused the farmer to bury his clothes. He has lost his belief in dreams.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The Albert Lea Tribune joyfully tells of the downfall of a master at the hands of a fair, young girl athlete of that town. She was passing the northeast corner of Broadway and Clark streets, when one of the cheap loafers there tried to win her attention by smiles, goo-goo eyes and, "smart talk. He won it. The girl exploded. The Albert Lea paper says:

The young lady went at him catch-as-can. Queensbury's rules thrown to the winds. The insulted woman fought like a tiger, and the blood soon flowed freely from her tormentor. He pleaded for mercy, at the same time protesting his innocence. The lady had her victim down and was pummeling him "good and plenty," when other mashers interfered and released their comrade, and he departed, declaring he would have the author of his sorrow arrested, but as yet no papers have been served.

A general hope is expressed that other mashers will put their finger on a buzz saw "to see if it is going."

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. Sullivan, the ex-champion, has opened another bar in New York. If he can resist the temptation of drinking up everything there is left at the end of the day's business, it may prove a successful venture.


such and two volumes are published each year.

The Macmillan company announces "The Geography of Disease," by Frank G. Clemon, a leading investigator into the ways by which disease is spread over the earth's surface.

Flora Annie Steel has written a new book entitled "In the Guardianship of God," which contains seventeen stories.

Meredith Nicholson, author of the clever American story, "The Main Chance," is a native of Crawfordsville, Ind., which has the reputation of being the cradle of many of Indiana's "literary felelrs."

White was annexed to the presidential party at Santa Barbara in a rather informal manner. When the party reached there, one of the men remarked that he had a friend in town, Stewart White, and that he was going to take an hour off to run up and see him. "Is that the fellow who wrote the 'Blazed Trail?'" asked the president. "That's the man," said White's friend. "Do you know him?" "No, but I want to," replied President Roosevelt. "I know his work well. See if you can't bring him back with you. Tell him to pack a grip and come along." Thus it happened that the young author, on very brief notice, found himself a member of the presidential party. He spent several days with the president, and when he finally left, Mr. Roosevelt remarked to the man who had introduced White: "That's the kind of young American who is making our new literature."

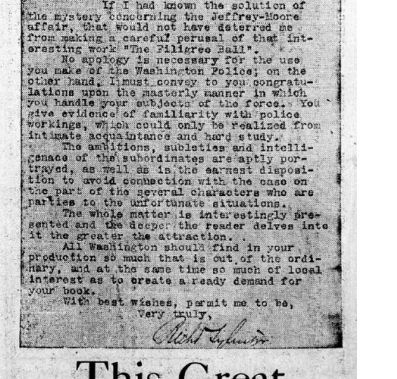
There is no lack in literary reputation. They who make up the final verdict upon every book are not the partial and noisy readers of the hour when it appears, but a court of angels, a public not to be bribed, not to be enthused, and not to be overawed, decides upon every man's title to fame. Only those books come down which deserve to last.—Spiritual Laws.

McClure, Phillips & Co. tell this of Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail:"

The Macmillan company announces a fine limited edition of Hakluyt's famous collection of "The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation."

# A Great Sleuth's Admiration

Richard Sylvester, Washington's Famous Chief of Police, writes a letter about "The Filigree Ball" to its famous author.



HEADQUARTERS OF POLICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1903.

Mrs. Anna K. Greene Rohlfs,
#105 Norwood Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

If I had known the solution of the mystery concerning the Grey-Vere affair, that would not have deterred me from making a careful perusal of that interesting work "The Filigree Ball".

No apology is necessary for the use you make of the Washington Police; on the other hand, I must convey to you congratulations upon the masterly manner in which you handle your subjects of the force. You give evidence of familiarity with police workings, which could only be realized from intimate acquaintance and hard study.

The ambitions, subtleties and intelligence of the subordinates are aptly portrayed, as well as in the earnest disposition to avoid connection with the case on the part of the several characters who are parties to the unfortunate situations.

The whole matter is interestingly presented, and the design of the reader delves into it the greater the attraction.

All Washington should find in your production so much that is out of the ordinary, and at the same time so much of local interest as to create a ready demand for your book.

With best wishes, permit me to be,

Very truly,

Richard Sylvester

# This Great Detective Story

will be published in The Journal, beginning Friday, June 12.

# 1904

Otro artículo de "The New York Times": 6 millones de judíos en Rusia

"The problem does not relate to the American Jews, but to the 6,000,000 in Russia. The Russian Government has consented to allow the Jews to leave, which is a concession, although not much of a one. In Russia there are still occasional outbreaks and the anti-Semitic feeling grows.

"As regards America, I cannot say whether there is any anti-Semitic feeling discernible, but there is a danger of it if too many Jews come over. We must stem this tide of immigration, for if we do not the anti-Semitic feeling is bound to come."

Mr. Zangwill was asked if many Jews were fighting in the Russian armies in the Far East.

"Yes," he replied, "there are thousands of them. They make good soldiers, and a great many are there willingly, having been caught by the patriotic wave that swept over the Russian Empire."

The author was met at the pier by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, whose guest he and Mrs. Zangwill will be while in New York. He said that he was very anxious to see Miss Loftus in his play, "The Serio-Comic Governess."

*New York Times - October 20, 1904*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9F06E7D8113DE633A25753C2A9669D946597D6CF&scp=29&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# ZANGWILL HERE TO AID JEWISH COLONY SCHEME

## Author Talks of England's Offer of Land in South Africa.

## ENOUGH JEWS IN AMERICA

### Immigration Must Stop or Anti-Semitic Feeling Will Result, He Says— Arrives on the Teutonic.

Israel Zangwill, the author and playwright, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Teutonic last night. Mr. Zangwill's mission is to arouse interest in the proposed scheme to colonize the Jews on the land that the British Government has offered to set aside for them in British East Africa.

"My purpose in coming to the United States at this time," said Mr. Zangwill, "is not to advocate but to interest the leading Jewish citizens of New York in the proposed East African colonization of the Jews. Of course, the matter is as yet only a proposition, and a commission is now in Africa examining the tract of 400 square miles of territory that the British Government has offered to set aside.

"Something of the kind is necessary, for America now has all the Jews it wishes, as is proved by the fact that in London we are receiving letters regularly telling us not to send any more over. The Jews for 1,900 years have been without a government, and in consequence have lost the power of self-government, of organization, and of regulating their affairs. Palestine is closed to them, and the result is that a half-way colony will have to be established somewhere where this work can be carried on.

"The problem does not relate to the American Jews, but to the 6,000,000 in Russia. The Russian Government has consented to allow the Jews to leave, which is a concession, although not much of a one. In Russia there are still occasional outbreaks and the anti-Semitic feeling grows.

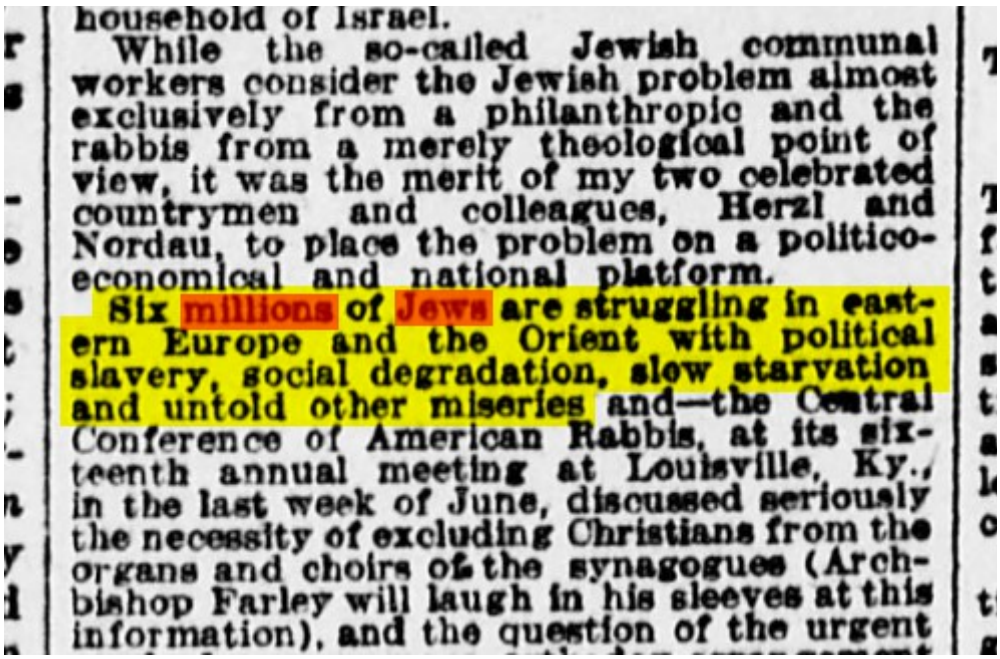
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The New York Times
Published: October 20, 1904
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household of Israel.

While the so-called Jewish communal workers consider the Jewish problem almost exclusively from a philanthropic and the rabbis from a merely theological point of view, it was the merit of my two celebrated countrymen and colleagues, Herzl and Nordau, to place the problem on a politico-economical and national platform.

Six millions of Jews are struggling in eastern Europe and the Orient with political slavery, social degradation, slow starvation and untold other miseries and—the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at its sixteenth annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., in the last week of June, discussed seriously the necessity of excluding Christians from the organs and choirs of the synagogues (Archbishop Farley will laugh in his sleeves at this information), and the question of the urgent

*The sun. (New York [N.Y.]), July 14, 1904, p.6*

*"Seis millones de judíos están en apuros en la Europa del Este y el Oriente [Medio] con esclavitud política, degradación social, inanición lenta y otras miserias incalculables..."*

The Sun.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

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Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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| SUNDAY, Per Year | 2 00 |
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| DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month | 70 |

Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

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### Federal Interference Again?

Meat is to the American workingman, whether he labors in the shop or in the office, a necessity of life. It is not a less important thing for his health and comfort than anthracite coal. He works hard, with body and with brain, and the fare on which workingmen in some countries support life would be insufficient in nutriment and strength-producing elements to sustain him.

Thus the butchers' strike may cause more popular discontent and give rise to more complaints than did the coal miners' strike of 1902. Scarcity of foodstuffs invariably leads to violence more widespread and more destructive than does a shortage of any other article of human consumption. In the bakers' strike in Rome recently the Government found it necessary to bake and distribute bread to preserve the peace.

There is no constitutional or legal authority for the Government at Washington to butcher and distribute beeves and pigs and lambs. But there was no legal or constitutional authority for the Government at Washington to interfere in the coal strike.

### The Governor and the Grade Crossing.

No substantial progress can be made toward the abolition of railroad grade crossings in this State so long as the Governor insists that the Commonwealth shall not share in the expense. That is practically the stand Mr. ODELL has taken, although the law specifically and unequivocally provides that the State shall bear one-fourth of the burden of the cost of such improvements. In the mean time the killing and maiming of people at these crossings goes on with an appalling total loss of life and limb each year.

The Governor's course in the matter of the most extensive and most important grade crossing improvement now under consideration by the Railroad Commission is illustrative of his attitude on the whole question. The city of Schenectady, with over 50,000 inhabitants, is traversed by two railroads, the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson. There are in the heart of the town at least eight of the most dangerous grade crossings still in existence in this State. The railroads are eager to abolish them and the city is eager to abolish them, both being willing to pay their share of the cost; but the work has been halted for two years by Governor ODELL, who invariably vetoes or cuts down to an inadequate sum all appropriations from which the State's share of the expense might be paid. Thus, in 1903 he cut the appropriation for this work from $250,000 to $75,000. This year he made another sweeping reduction in the sum voted for all similar improvements by the Legislature.

This cheeseparing is doubtless one of the evils that necessarily follow in the train of the Odell indirect taxation policy, designed primarily for the purpose of compelling the cities to pay the major portion of the expenses of the government of the State. Having committed himself to this policy, it is necessary for him to use the knife without ruth, even though it sometimes reaches a vital spot, when the annual appropriation bill comes before him for review.

### Southern Democrats at St. Louis.

Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN has called attention, in a striking way, to the conservative and decisive attitude of the South at St. Louis. For the first time since the civil war the Southern delegates to a Democratic national convention exercised an influence commensurate with the preponderant part which their States are called upon to play in the election of a President. Their leaders evinced tact, judgment, foresight. But for them Judge PARKER could not have been nominated, and but for them his straightforward, self-respecting message would have been received in a resentful spirit.

At the Charleston convention in 1860 the Southern Democrats failed to evince the caution, sobriety and self-control with which for many years they had shaped the course of their party. By permitting a headstrong, fire eating and short sighted element to assume control they condemned their section to catastrophe and destroyed the institution of which they were the champions. The cool and long headed leaders who in 1848, in 1852 and in 1856 had striven to allay sectional jealousies and animosities by putting forward a Northern man for the office of Chief Magistrate were dead or discredited. So it came to pass that a large majority of the Southern delegates to Charleston entered into fratricidal strife with their Northern brethren, and made the irreparable blunder of naming in JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE a candidate of their own.

From the close of the civil war up to the first nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND it was made painfully evident that the Southern delegates to the Democratic national conventions had not learned wisdom from misfortune. If any man could have beaten Gen. GRANT at the ballot box in 1868, it would have been SALMON P. CHASE, and there is little doubt that the Chief Justice would have been the nominee had not the Southern delegates allowed themselves to be stampeded for HORATIO SEYMOUR by CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. Perceiving too late the error which they committed at that time, Southern Democrats went four years later to the opposite extreme, and, by sanctioning the candidacy of HORACE GREELEY, neutralized the effect of the Liberal-Republican revolt against the first Grant Administration, making defeat inevitable.

It is now known that ROSCOE CONKLING and other fair minded Republicans, including, no doubt, GRANT himself, would have refused to countenance any attempt to resist by force the inauguration of SAMUEL J. TILDEN on March 4, 1877, and that in all likelihood the Democrats would have reaped the fruit of their victory at the ballot box had Southern Democrats firmly refused to permit the House of Representatives to assent to the appointment of the Electoral Commission. It is certain that in 1880, but for the blindness of Southern Democrats to the one vital question of the hour, a great public wrong would have been righted, and the mere name of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, however infirm and irresolute might have become the victim of the political crime of 1876, would have swept like a whirlwind his native State of New York. In 1884, and in the two following Presidential years, the pilots of the Southern Democracy gave proofs of returning sanity and prescience. It was no fault of their section that CLEVELAND failed in 1888 to carry the Empire Commonwealth. At Chicago, on the other hand, in 1896, and again at Kansas City in 1900, the Southern Democrats showed themselves incapable of detecting the drift of public opinion in the pivotal States, and doomed their party to disaster.

The best traditions of Southern leadership were personified at St. Louis in Senator DANIEL of Virginia, ex-Senator DAVIS of West Virginia, Senator BAILEY of Texas, Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi, Senator CARMACK of Tennessee, and, we should in justice add, Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina. But for those men the nomination of Chief Judge PARKER on the first ballot, perhaps on any, would have been impossible, and but for them the Democratic convention, spellbound by BRYAN's deadly influence, would have met Judge PARKER's manly message with an indignant rebuff and proceeded to put forward another standard bearer. They it was who held the convention to the duty of honoring an honest man, and who made it patent to the world that the Nebraskan's reign was over.

### A Hot Campaign Ahead.

Some of our contemporaries are rejoicing that Judge PARKER's manly telegram has put fire into the Democratic canvass and made extremely doubtful the issue of an election which would have been a "foregone conclusion" if the St. Louis platform had not been thus supplemented by the candidate. Except for such a bold declaration by Judge PARKER, they had said, before his sending of the telegram, the campaign would be a "walkover."

Unquestionably they are justified in believing that Judge PARKER put new life into the campaign by that straightforward utterance. He inspired the Democracy with high hopes and gave them the stimulus they needed at the beginning of a national campaign on which they would enter after two successive defeats. This effect of that declaration is manifest both in the pivotal States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and throughout the Union. The Democracy are now genuinely hopeful of success—hopeful to an extent which may even be called confidence. At any rate, the only "foregone conclusion" of this campaign is that it will be fought desperately all along the line on both sides.

Every Presidential campaign, however, is fought desperately. "Walkovers" are talked about, but they never happen. Since the civil war, or rather since the election of 1864 and including it, there have been ten Presidential elections, all except three of which were carried by the Republicans, and in one of these three, the election of TILDEN in 1876, they cast aside the popular decision and seated their own man. Yet every one of those elections was stoutly contested. None of them was a "foregone conclusion," a "walkover."

In 1864, LINCOLN, running for reelection, was despondent about his prospects, so great was the popular enthusiasm over MCCLELLAN. The only campaign of the number which seemed to be doomed from the start, in the view of very many Democrats themselves, was that of HORACE GREELEY against GRANT in 1872; yet GREELEY polled about 125,000 more votes than HORATIO SEYMOUR, a Democratic hero, had polled four years before.

After that Greeley campaign every one of the five campaigns from 1876 up to the Bryanite revolution in 1896 was contested sharply from beginning to end. Between 1880 and 1900 these were the aggregates of the votes cast by the Republican and the Democratic parties together:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1880, GARFIELD and HANCOCK | 8,891,008 |
| 1884, CLEVELAND and BLAINE | 9,759,431 |
| 1888, HARRISON and CLEVELAND | 10,978,449 |
| 1892, CLEVELAND and HARRISON | 10,633,026 |
| 1896, MCKINLEY and BRYAN | 13,607,704 |
| 1900, MCKINLEY and BRYAN | 13,586,036 |

The diminution of the poll in 1892, as given above, is explained by the circumstance that the Populists polled the great number of 1,041,028 votes, and these added to the aggregate in the table for that election bring it up to 11,774,058. The increase from 1892 to 1896 was the greatest, both actually and proportionately, in the history of Presidential elections, as the campaign of 1896 was the hottest. Even in the campaign of 1860, whose issues brought about directly the civil war, the poll for all the candidates, LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, BRECKENRIDGE and BELL, was less than a seventh of the population of the Union in 1860, while the poll in 1896 was equal to one-fifth of the population at that time. The slight falling off in 1900 is explained by a diminution of 144,792 in the number of votes for BRYAN in his second canvass, but those for MCKINLEY increased by 103,144.

The sum and substance of all this is that during the last quarter of a century, and especially the last ten years, the interest in a Presidential election has been increasing. A larger part of the citizens go to the polls. Campaigns are more strenuous, the organization of parties has reached a higher degree of perfection and the whole machinery of campaigning has been greatly enlarged and strengthened. Not for a century has there ever been an election which was a "walkover," never one which was not of doubtful issue in the minds of the political managers of both parties—even that of 1896, when BRYAN polled over six and a half millions of votes, or about 800,000 more than CLEVELAND in 1892.

The present campaign would have lost much in enthusiasm, in the East more particularly, if the Democratic platform at St. Louis had not been supplemented by the gold declaration of Judge PARKER; yet even without it the result would not have been a "foregone conclusion." Both parties would have watched anxiously the election returns. With that declaration, interest is intensified throughout the Union and in both parties, so that the election is likely to show a poll of votes of unexampled magnitude.

It will be a bitterly fought campaign. The greater confidence which has been stimulated among Democrats will excite the Republicans to the more strenuous efforts, and at every stage of its progress between now and November there will be anxiety among the leaders in both camps. That is well. It will stir up the people to the exercise of the highest privilege of their citizenship.

### One Rule for All at Oyster Bay.

It is easy to understand the anger that inflames the breasts of Mr. M. T. BURKE and Mr. HENRY HERSKOVITZ of Carbondale, Pa., this morning. These two gentlemen journeyed on Tuesday to Oyster Bay, the unofficial, private and personal residence of the President of the United States. They had not been invited to that charming place, but they believed that, once there, they would be able to gain admittance to the presence of the Chief Magistrate and lay before him certain grievances of labor. It was the refusal of the President, delivered through his secretary, to receive Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERSKOVITZ that produced the heat with which they now burn.

To be sure, Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERSKOVITZ were treated exactly the same as any other unexpected visitors at Sagamore Hill would be treated and in accordance with the sensible and necessary rules which have been promulgated to insure the President the peace and privacy for which he deserted Washington and went to his family home. Were uninvited guests welcomed at Sagamore Hill little is the rest its distinguished owner would enjoy.

Ordinary citizens, appreciating the necessities of the situation, approve and gladly obey the rules regulating the reception of guests at Oyster Bay. Why should not Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERSKOVITZ acquiesce? Neither of them is honored with so intimate a personal acquaintance with the President as to warrant the violation of the rule which provides that only those having appointments, or permission from Mr. CORTELYOU, shall be received by the President.

### The Gold Standard.

It is a fact understood, of course, by students of finance, but a truth that has never been thoroughly and deeply appreciated by people as a whole, that the underlying principle of all the greenback, free silver, bimetallic and similar financial heresies that have swept over this country in the last thirty years has been what is known as the quantitative theory of money.

This theory—which at one time in the world's financial history was generally accepted as correct—is, in substance, that the value or purchasing power of money in any country is determined by the quantity of money in the country. If there is more money in the country at one time than at another the value of money declines; and, what is saying the same thing, the prices of commodities and products measured in terms of money rise, since, obviously, inasmuch as the purchasing power of money is lessened, more money is required to buy a given quantity of any commodity than before. Similarly, when for any reason the quantity of money in the country declines, either relatively or absolutely, the purchasing power of money rises. Less money than before is required to buy a given quantity of anything and grievous injustice is done to debtors who are forced to pay off their indebtedness in money that is worth more and requires more of their toil and labor to accumulate than was the case when the debt was contracted. Hence the demand on such occasions, from those holding to the quantitative theory of money, that the country must have "more money," this taking the form of an insistent plea that the Government should increase the circulating medium by some form of inflation.

The root of erroneous ideas of this sort as thus traced is very plainly visible when the matter is once considered with calmness and deliberation, yet thousands of sound money men, Democrats and Republicans alike, have never been able to see whence the trouble comes. In the hotly worded arguments of the old BRYAN campaigns these men proved easy victims of the free silver advocates. Once admitted that the quantity of money in the country is the sole, or the chief controlling factor in the rise and fall of values, and all that the most ardent Bryanite ever asserted follows as a matter of course. Mr. ROOT, in his very eloquent and powerful speech at the Chicago convention, trod on very dangerous ground in his eulogium of the increase in the *per capita* circulation of money in the country in recent Republican Administrations, and laid himself open to the keen retort of Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS at the Democratic national gathering that this was a curious boast for those who had lately denied so strenuously that the quantity of money had anything to do with the value of money or the price of other things.

The Hill-Williams gold plank was this:

"The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

Obviously, this declaration amounted to an affirmation of the quantitative theory of money, and the vital principle of the free silver ideas. It enabled Mr. HILL to say with perfect truth that it was a platform upon which any free silver man could stand, yet it allowed Mr. BRYAN to assert with equal truth that it was, nevertheless, utterly meaningless, in that if the increase in the production of the world's gold supply was the beneficial factor that had been at work a diminution in this production would again cause trouble and reopen the entire question.

In other words, to say that the money standard was "no longer open to question" and was "removed from the field of political contention" was to maintain an absurd proposition, as long as all this was based on the assumption that the yield of the world's gold mines would continue at the same relative rate as in the last four or five years.

### The Fortunes of the War.

According to the most trustworthy accounts of the situation of Gen. KOUROPATKIN's army south of Liaoyang it would appear to have become exceedingly critical. A general retreat northward, leaving open to the Japanese all that part of the country, including Yingkow and Newchwang, may be reported at any moment.

Haicheng, which is twenty miles from Tashichao and thirty-five from Newchwang, is partly encircled on the east, north and west by hills that could be made the basis of a strong defence; but in view of the danger to KOUROPATKIN's communications by an advance of Gen. KUROKI's force over the Fengwangcheng and Liaoyang road to the latter place, it is doubtful if Haicheng has not already been rendered untenable.

It is true that in this direction the Russian troops confronting the Japanese are under Gen. VON HELLER, who has thus far proved himself one of the most capable of the subordinate commanders; but the deficiencies of the Russian artillery and an apparent lack of *élan* among the rank and file, due probably to the successive defeats and continued retreating, render the whole situation insecure. A retirement, therefore, beyond the Taitse River toward Mukden seems inevitable.

In regard to the Russian losses in the field, it would appear that they are going through the same experience that the British had in South Africa. The number of officers who are killed and wounded compared to men in the ranks is so great that it has been found necessary to divest them of the purely ornamental parts of their uniform and assimilate them as much as possible to the rank and file.

The general losses, however, do not vary much from those in the later wars since arms of precision and long range artillery came into use. Taking the aggregate of these losses reported so far from the Russian side, they are not large for the amount of fighting that has occurred. It is probable that the losses in the operations about Port Arthur will exceed all others to date.

GOLDEN RULE JONES—SUCKER ROD SAM JONES—Mayor SAMUEL M. JONES of Toledo, Ohio, was a source of constant and unending interest to the country of his adoption. His remarkable political successes in the face of the unusual and apparently insurmountable obstacles in his home city indicate that he provided the kind of municipal government the majority wanted. Perhaps another community would have tired of a Mayor who kicked men's hats off in hotel corridors, paraded the streets with a brass band and did the other ridiculous things that JONES did. Like many other anti-monopoly howlers, he was a monopolist himself, and a very comfortable thing he found it to be. It does not appear that he did any particular harm, and he did some good, if in no other way than as an instructive public character. He had a good time and helped others to have a good time. He was hearty and kindly and charitable, a very real friend to the unfortunate with his goods and his sympathy. He could afford to build a reputation for crankiness on a foundation like this. Will he have a successor?

Now is the vegetarians' opportunity. Meat is soaring, when it already had become almost a luxury. Soon, if the butchers' strike continues, CROESUS himself will feast on oats and corn. The world will cease from war, Peace will find a spot whereon to alight, and the man who sells "nut meat" will prosper in his bank account. Men's appetites for strong waters will diminish, disappear. The butchers may be opening the door for the millennium.

That a respectable rooster, the father of several families and bearing the honored name of CHAUNCEY DEPEW, has been haled, through his legal representative, before a Washington, D. C., police magistrate and subjected to a penalty naturally suggests unpleasant reflections. The charge, too, "disorderly conduct," is all but incredible, and the specification that the disorderly conduct consisted in untimely and irrelevant observations made in a harsh and resonant voice at 2:30 o'clock in the morning is on its face preposterous. By no possibility could a CHAUNCEY DEPEW, whether with or without plumage, make an untimely or a harsh observation. Furthermore, remarks from such a source at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, or at any other hour, can never under any circumstances be out of order, let alone "disorderly."

Surely there must be error in the press reports of the decision handed down by the learned Washington jurist in this important case.

#### Nebuchadnezzar's Hard Luck.

Nebuchadnezzar cropped the grass.

"It's hard," he mused, "that I should have to chew instead of smoke—just at the time the candidates give their friends perfectos, too."

Hereupon for the first time he felt the full weight of his punishment.

Besides the usual number of pages given up to fashions and chit-chat about feminine dress, the August *Delineator* has a special fashion letter from Paris by Mrs. John Van Vorst. Fiction is contributed by Carroll Watson Rankin, Alice MacGowan and Cyrus Townsend Brady. Lillie Hamilton French (Octave Thanet) continues her series on "The Art of Living."

## THE GREAT JEWISH PROBLEM.

### Probable Influence of Dr. Theodor Herzl's Death on Its Solution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The fact that you devoted during the hottest days of convention week in different numbers of your paper substantial articles to the demise of the Zionistic leader indicates of itself that you appreciated the importance of the tragic event to its full extent. Not being a Zionist myself I naturally left the precedence to Dr. Herzl's political partisans in the double expression of admiration for their dead chief and grief over their irreparable loss. But now that the Shibeah—i. e., the first week of deep mourning—has passed, I may be allowed to discuss the probable consequences of Herzl's death with regard to the solution of the problem of the Wandering Jew, which seems to cling to the Jewish Commonwealth wherever it establishes its fragmentary dominions.

The Zionistic movement suffered great personal losses during the past eighteen months. Dr. Gustave Gottheil, late rabbi of Temple Emanu-El—he who made the Zionistic movement in America fashionable and was, to the last moments of his life, the rallying point of the party in this country—began the dance of death. Col. Albert Goldsmith of the British Army followed. Prof. Richard Gottheil, president of the Federation of American Zionists, had to leave for Europe on account of ill health, giving up the presidential chair. Israel Zangwill, for personal reasons, lost a great part of his influence upon his party—and this loss was, above all, the party's loss. And now passes away forever the founder and undisguised "boss" of the party, at a critical moment when that party is face to face with the tacit official abandonment—for the near future at least—of every hope to acquire Palestine; with the probable definite giving up of the East African scheme, and, last but not least, a poorly overplastered rupture in the ranks of the Zionists in Russia and the United States, both countries being for obvious reasons of paramount importance for the final success of the movement.

But who knows? Max Nordau, the faithful friend and colleague of Theodor Herzl, speaker and ex officio vice-president of the Zionistic Congress, may clasp hands across the Atlantic with Cyrus L. Sulzberger, late candidate for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, and recently appointed vice-president of the Federation of American Zionists, thus removing the centre of the movement from the unsympathetic capitals of anti-Semitic Austria and haughty Prussia to Paris, the seat both of the most important and most Jewish branch of the house of Rothschild and of the Jewish Colonization Association (capital, $45,000,000), and to New York, the greatest Jewish community of the world, representing in its Jewish population of about 700,000 a faithful kaleidoscopic picture of the contemporary household of Israel.

While the so-called Jewish communal workers consider the Jewish problem almost exclusively from a philanthropic and the rabbis from a merely theological point of view, it was the merit of my two celebrated countrymen and colleagues, Herzl and Nordau, to place the problem on a politico-economical and national platform.

Six millions of Jews are struggling in eastern Europe and the Orient with political slavery, social degradation, slow starvation and untold other miseries and—the Central Conference of American Rabbis, at its sixteenth annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., in the last week of June, discussed seriously the necessity of excluding Christians from the organs and choirs of the synagogues (Archbishop Farley will laugh in his sleeves at this information), and the question of the urgent need of a new, more orthodox arrangement of the Scriptural readings in the Union Prayer-book! Had not the octogenarian rabbi emeritus of Chicago, Dr. Bernhard Felsenthal, one of the most ardent Zionists of this country, taken the trouble to appear before his younger colleagues, the Conference would have gone on record for the establishment of a Jewish synod, in accordance with the recommendation of the presidential message of Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia. But what are the 75,000 well-to-do Jewish families of the United States—to speak only of our country—doing to help their poor brethren crossing the Jordan of liberty which their own parents and they themselves were happy enough to cross during the past half century? Almost nothing. They throw, in most cases unwillingly, a few dollars to the collectors of the United Hebrew Charities and other philanthropic and congregational institutions, and then wrap themselves up entirely in their trades and pleasures. It is more than probable that out of the 75,000 above mentioned Jewish families 70,000 did not know of, or at least took no special notice of, the death of Dr. Herzl—the news having been crowded out from the greater part of the political papers through convention events, and our Jewish bourgeois being too indifferent to subscribe for a specifically Jewish periodical.

I am the last to advocate the going back of the modern Jew to the Ghetto of old, either in the physical or in its spiritual sense. May the free and prosperous Israelites in western Europe, America, Australia and South Africa enjoy their liberty and wealth; may they educate their children, in spite of the protests of sincere but ill advised reactionaries, in the public schools, and may they identify themselves unreservedly with the political, economical and intellectual interests of their respective fatherlands. But for heaven's, humanity's and their own sakes, may they not forget the brethren left behind!

Dr. Herzl's death should be made the starting point for the gradual transformation of national Zionism into international greater Zionism, aiming at nothing less than the final and definite emancipation of the entire Jewish people wherever on God's blessed earth they may gather. Liberal minded and generous men and women are ready to receive the Jewish pilgrim fathers of the twentieth century. Who dreamed, 250 years ago, that the descendants of the brave refugees from religious intolerance would possess a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and numbering 80,000,000 human beings, living in prosperity and freedom?

It is up to the Jews of the Western Hemisphere to be the economical and intellectual quartermasters of their oppressed brethren. They must have the courage and wisdom to work out a broad platform, whose three principal planks should be: Unconditional attachment to the native or adopted fatherland; scrupulous honesty in every commercial dealing; liberal religious education. In one word: We must give up our mongrel platform, "Orient and Occident," deciding firmly either for one or for the other.

The first phase of Zionism, which ended with Dr. Herzl's death, looked to the East. Will the greater Zionists of the future have the necessary pluck to turn their backs, once for all, on the Orient, turning their faces toward the West? On the answer to this question partly depends the future welfare of Israel.

ISIDORE SINGER.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 12.

### Senator Daniel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It strikes one plain citizen as he reads the encomiums of Judge Parker for the performance of a rightly conceived duty that some share of praise should be devoted to Senator Daniel of Virginia for the part he played in that "feast of reason and flow of soul" last week.

His reported collapse now indicates the heroism of his endeavor.

A Southern friend of mine has for a long time preached the admirable qualities of this representative son of Virginia, so when I learned of his doings in St. Louis I was pleased but not surprised.

J. W. E.

NEW YORK, July 13.

### A Simple Thing.

Simplicity,
I sing to thee!
I sing to thee,
Simplicity!
Pray pardon me,
Simplicity,
If thus I sing of thee.

What is it curbs iniquity,
Corruption, graft, rascality,
Till not a vestige doth remain,
The 'scutcheon of our land to stain?
Simplicity, Simplicity!

What is it treads unswervingly
The path to civic decency;
That falters never in the fight,
But does a thing because it's right?
Simplicity, Simplicity!

What is it guards the Treasury
With measures of economy;
That regulates expenditures,
And honesty in all secures?
Simplicity, Simplicity!

And what should be our policy,
In short, at home and over sea?
The answer comes from one T. J.,
And this is what we hear him say:
Simplicity, Simplicity!

Simplicity,
I sing of thee!
I sing of thee,
Simplicity!
Pray pardon me,
Simplicity,
For singing simply thus of thee.

ARTHUR H. FOLWELL.

## "THE UNITED NATIONS."

### A World Congress to Abolish War and Settle International Quarrels Advocated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Hayne Davis of this city contributes to the current number of the *Independent* an extremely interesting article advocating the establishment of a "world's congress" as the next step necessary after The Hague court in the direction of universal peace. War is murder. Tolstoy points out that it is social and national suicide. In the final analysis it can never be other than one of these two abominations. All right minded men agree that the abolition of warfare would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. They disagree widely as to the possibility of ever bringing that about and concerning the feasibility of any method suggested for its attainment. Mr. Davis points out the insufficiency of The Hague court for preserving worldwide peace, and finds in its inadequacy strong reasons for the creation of a world's parliament to supplement that court.

"With such a congress to declare the principles of law for the conduct of international affairs, and with The Hague court to apply the law to disputes as they arise, the political organism thus formed would become, for the nations," he says, "what the United States is for the American States." Proceeding to draw analogies from the history of trial by battle in England and from the first confederation of the American colonies, he finds the present an auspicious time for the establishment of a union of nations.

A scheme is outlined for an international congress constituted in some respects as was the Federal Congress under the Articles of Confederation, having representation based on volume of international trade rather than on population, because "only international commerce and such things as grow out of it will fall under the jurisdiction of the union of nations."

The scheme is practicable. It is desirable. Every year sees the nations of the world brought into closer relationship with one another. Discovery and application of the laws of nature have made clearer and more insistent the brotherhood of man, at the same time that they have liberated him from limitations of time and space. Yet as long as each nation independently makes its own laws for international trade, as long as the nations stand as a mutual menace, national preparation for war will be necessary.

Probably no person now in the world will live to see the day when war shall be no more; but when the nations take counsel together concerning the laws of war, the collection of money claims against a nation, the rules of ocean navigation, international postal and cable communication, international standards of weights and measures, gold and silver exchange, and all such concerns of world-wide interest, then the imminence of war will be infinitely less than it is to-day, and the dawn of universal peace will begin to brighten the dim horizon of the future.

Mr. Davis asks: "Will the Government of the United States obtain the glory of initiating this great movement?" I hope it will.

G. W. HARRIS.

NEW YORK, July 12.

### Thaddeus Stevens's Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Thomas's proposed amendment recalls the fact that Thaddeus Stevens as chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction proposed an amendment embodying substantially the same principle. Stevens advocated the apportionment of representatives among the States according to the number of their respective legal voters, to be ascertained by the national census.

It is interesting to note that both suggestions would place the most democratic of governments in the situation of abandoning the most democratic basis of political administration, leaving to Europe the principle that population determines representation.

On the other hand, the United States is the only important constitutional State that does not control the conditions under which its national legislature is chosen. In Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy national laws determine the selection of the popular chambers of the central legislature.

JOHN L. STEWART.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, South Bethlehem, Pa., July 11.

### Remedies for the San José Scale.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your article to-day on the San José scale is of such widespread interest that I desire to give a remedy which I have used with absolute success on apple, pear and peach trees, and currant, quince, lilac and Japanese quince also:

Unslacked lime, 14 pounds.
Powdered sulphur, 7 pounds.
Common salt, 6 pounds.
Water, 21 gallons.

Dissolve the lime and sulphur together in three gallons of hot water. Then add the remaining eighteen gallons of water, and last the salt.

The very large circulation of THE SUN among intelligent people will no doubt insure a widespread knowledge of a remedy that is both simple and positive.

E. HURTZIG.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorial in this morning's SUN attracted my attention; and I would like to add my little say in reference to the San José scale. This pest has now a very strong hold on all the fruit-growing sections of the country; and while some of the growers are doing all in their power to put a stop to the ravages of it, there are others who will not and do not do anything at all to stop it.

This spring, when the writer was spraying his trees, his next door neighbor came over and he could not be convinced that that scale on the trees were not plant lice. He said that he had no time to spray his orchard, and as his is right over the fence from ours, you can readily see how small a chance we have to save our trees. His trees are covered with the scale, and it will be only a few years before all of them will die. After a tree has a certain amount of scale on it it cannot be treated successfully, as the scale sucks the vitality from it very rapidly.

Without going into any of the forms of treating, &c., I want to say that the only remedy is through legislation compelling all owners of fruit trees affected to spray, and where the tree is covered with scale, to cut it down and burn it up. Two years ago we had no scale on our place, but since then it has come in, and now all our fruit trees are affected, as well as some of the foliage trees and shrubs. The only way that we can ever get rid of it will be through concerted action. In my estimation, it is as dangerous as the boll weevil in the South.

R. E. C.

NEW YORK, July 13.

### Two Adjectives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your editorial of July 12, entitled "Bryan's Maleficent Influence," which terminates with the statements that Judge Parker is nobody's puppet, that he is owned by nobody and nothing but his conscience, that he has proved himself qualified to be a leader of men, that he is an able exponent of Henry Clay's "Rather be right than be President," you have, it seems, drawn your conclusions from the body of the article preceding; and I readily grant your claim for Parker.

But has not Mr. Bryan proved himself the same noble exponent of these principles? When has he been even tardy in speaking his beliefs and when has he not spoken to the point? Has he not stood by his principles in the presence of defeat? Has he not been honest, conscientious, fearless; and has he not given every young American an example of that God-given maxim, "Nothing is so to be desired as loyalty?"

Are you fair when you speak of Mr. Bryan's influence as maleficent? Do you believe that he acts with premeditated malice? Are not most of us, even as broad and high-minded men as the editor of America's grandest newspaper, sometimes made narrow in our judgments of men whose views are opposed to ours?

Let us be just even if it hurts us.

RAY LITTLEFIELD.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.

For the benefit of our Newark correspondent we quote the Standard Dictionary's definition of two adjectives somewhat similar in typographical appearance but widely different in meaning:

**maleficent.** Causing or doing evil or mischief; mischievous; opposed to beneficent.

**malicious.** Harboring malice, ill will or enmity; having a deliberate intention to injure others; intending or determined on evil; spiteful; resulting from or prompted by malice.

An influence that is decidedly maleficent may not be at all malicious. An intention that is purely malicious may not be maleficent, because it may fail to accomplish that which malice desires.

### Flirtation.

Stella—Did you buy a nobleman while you were abroad?

Bella—No, merely shopped.

### Printers' Ink.

Judge—You are charged with going too fast.

Miss Footlites—No, indeed; if I had gone any slower I couldn't have been arrested.

## SERGEANT PUT BACK.

### With an Opinion by the Court on Some Headquarters Trials.

The Appellate Division ordered yesterday that Charles L. Schauwecker be reinstated as sergeant in the Police Department. He was removed by Commissioner Greene. Schauwecker was in charge of the school of instruction, and Deputy Commissioner Piper accused him with allowing a collection to be made among the pupils for the purpose of presenting him with a gift. Deputy Commissioner Davis tried him and he refused to answer certain questions. Then Davis charged him with insubordination and Piper tried him for that, finding him guilty. Then Piper had him tried again before Davis on the original charges. He was found guilty and dismissed.

Judge O'Brien denounces the proceedings before Piper and Davis, when they bandied the sergeant from one to the other on charges, each alternately taking the rôle of accuser, witness and Judge, as a procedure that "does not tend to promote the spirit of fairness and impartiality that should characterize a court room." Judge O'Brien also finds that there was no evidence to support the charges, either of misconduct or insubordination.

## OLD TAVERNS OF NEW YORK.

### Modern Improvement Crowds Out the Ancient Landmarks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The inexorable law which fixes land values in New York thoroughfares and makes unprofitable the maintenance of very small structures upon them will necessarily do away with the few remaining inns or taverns built when the present uptown streets were country roads.

These inns and taverns—small frame buildings—were numerous in Broadway, the Bowery and Eighth avenue. Several remain in Fifth avenue, though the chief one, on the present site of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, long since disappeared. Another, very recently demolished, was the Old Landmark, as it was called, on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, one of the historical survivals of Greenwich village.

When travelling in old New York was by chaises, carryalls, stage coaches, wagons or on horseback the need for taverns to refresh master and horse was obviously urgent. Along the Bowery leading out of town there were a dozen taverns, among which a few survive—the Halfway House, the One Mile House and the old Bull's Head. The Old Landmark on Eighth avenue a hundred years ago was the stopping place for riders and drivers. It was the Gabe Case's of that period.

Greenwich village was at that period a fashionable out of town suburb. People "out for a drive" would leave the more thickly populated lower parts of the town, south of Canal street, and, taking the high road which led to the present Eighth avenue, would stop at the old wooden building not far from Fort Gansevoort and directly opposite the Elysian Fields in New Jersey, the most popular place of recreation for New Yorkers on a holiday before the establishment of Central Park. In recent years the Old Landmark had been a saloon, the stable having been long since abandoned and coaching parties visiting it no more. Along the line of Hudson street there are still to be seen occasional reminders of these coaching days in the wooden horse troughs along the curb line. In its later and declining days the Old Landmark ceased to be an inn, and a new, up to date building is to be erected on its site.

H.

NEW YORK, July 13.

### Exacting Tribute of Russian Soldiers.

*From Harper's Weekly.*

I was gradually falling asleep when suppressed sobs struck my ear. The beastly drunk sergeant-major was the disturber of the quiet in the barracks. He approached some of the sleeping young soldiers, woke them rudely and asked them:

"Who is our present Secretary (Minister) of War? What is his name, surname, full title?"

Woe to those who did not answer promptly and correctly. They received a sound lashing with the buckled end of a heavy soldier's belt.

"What does this mean? asked I of my friend Ivan Ivanoff. "Is that allowed in our squad?"

"Allowed! Of course it is contrary to all laws and regulations. But our sergeant-major is a personal favorite of the chief of our regiment, and may do what he pleases with impunity. It is like this: The recruits punished by the sergeant-major are poor devils who failed to pay the customary tribute when entering the squad. The sergeant-major is a brutal and greedy fellow, half-crazed with drink. He feels dry and wants to get some money."

"How high is the tribute paid by the recruits to the sergeant-major?"

"Not less than three rubles, at any rate. Yes, bitter is the life of a young soldier," concluded my friend, meditatively.

### Helped Get Washington's Dinner.

*From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Frank Mitchell is one of the oldest residents of the United States. He came to Akron, Ohio, forty years ago from Alabama, where he lived on the estate of Nathaniel Pride.

Mr. Mitchell claims to be 108 years of age. Those who know him best say that he looked nearly as old when he came to Akron as he does to-day.

When Mr. Mitchell was just a lad upon the old plantation he well remembers the trip of George Washington through the South, and how his master expected that the General would pay a visit to his plantation when he came that way.

A big dinner was to be spread, and in the preparation of this dinner Frank Mitchell assisted. One of the toothsome morsels consisted of chicken pie, upon which the lad looked with very wistful eye.

But George Washington passed over another route, and the visit to the plantation was not made. Mitchell therefore had the pleasure of eating a piece of the chicken pie which had been prepared for the great General.

### The Beast in Which Once Was a Soul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is a curious coincidence that the mysterious creature whose identity your correspondent thought so difficult to solve in the verses printed in this morning's SUN should have appeared off Sandy Hook as if in answer to the riddle, and, after taking composedly a good bump from the Japanese ship Shimosa, have reappeared at a distance from the stern, saluted "Adsum!" and quickly vanished from view.

C. H. W.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 11.

### The New Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN is usually so correct in its statements of history that I cannot let pass an error of a few days ago when it stated that the new navy was founded under a Democratic Administration. No naval histories will bear out this statement, for the simple reason that it is entirely at variance with the facts. I have before me extracts from four naval histories, and will select for THE SUN's benefit the following passages from "The New American Navy," by the Hon. John D. Long, recently Secretary of the Navy:

The birth of the new navy occurred in the Administration of President Arthur. "I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction," he said in his first annual message, "that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of the navy." Secretary of the Navy Hunt re-enforced this utterance by stating in his annual report that it was a "source of mortification to our officers and fellow countrymen generally that our vessels of war should stand in such mean contrast alongside of those of other and inferior Powers," and he asserted that the matter required the "prompt and earnest attention of Congress." (Vol. I; p. 18.)

Before making any suggestions for the reconstruction of the navy, Secretary Hunt had previously, with the approval of President Garfield, appointed the Naval Advisory Board, which was directed to prepare a practical and plain statement of the pressing need of appropriate vessels in the service at the present time. (Vol. I; p. 19.)

U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

### Lincoln and Theodore Parker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your article of to-day on Alexander Hamilton you say: "to use the words of Lincoln, a government of the people by the people and for the people."

John White Chadwick in his "Life of Theodore Parker" shows that these are a "variant" of words used by Parker at different times. He says:

In "Thoughts on America" and "The Slave Power in America" it is "Government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people." It was Miss Stevenson's opinion that its final form with Parker was exactly Lincoln's—and so repeated frequently in sermon, speech and prayer.

Lincoln's law partner, Herndon, who knew Parker well and had much correspondence with him, came on to Boston after the Douglas-Lincoln debate and saw Parker and other anti-slavery men, with an eye to Lincoln's political prospects. Going back to Springfield, he took some of Parker's new sermons and addresses. "One of these," he says, "was a lecture on 'The Effect of Slavery on the American People,' which was delivered in the Music Hall, Boston, and which I gave to Lincoln, who read it and returned it. He liked especially the following expression, which he marked with a pencil, and which he in substance afterward used in his Gettysburg address: 'Democracy is direct self-government, over all the people, by all the people, for all the people.'"

The address referred to was delivered July 4, 1858, and was Parker's last great anti-slavery address.

J. C. W.

BROOKLYN, July 11.

# 1905

Un predicador Judío declara que si el -liderado por judíos- levantamiento comunista en Rusia logra su objetivo a largo plazo de derrocar al gobierno zarista, el sionismo quedaría obsoleto. Se mencionan "6.000.000 de Judíos".

*New York Times (1857-Current file);* Jan 29, 1905;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 2

## END OF ZIONISM, MAYBE.

### Jewish Preacher's View of Uprising in Russia.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris spoke in the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning at the regular services on the "Russian Situation." He prefaced his remarks by reference to the Testaments and to history to show that the people had gradually received a larger sphere of freedom from nations and Governments for the exercise of their powers and duties.

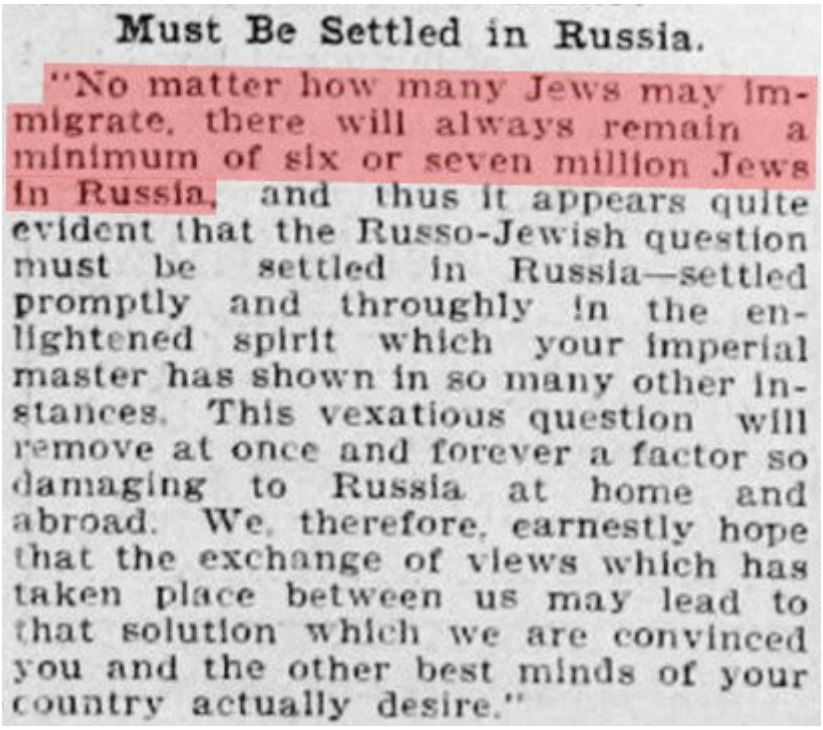
He declared that a free and a happy Russia, with its 6,000,000 Jews, would possibly mean the end of Zionism, since the abolition of the autocracy would practically eliminate the causes that brougnt Zionism into existence.

Russia, he said, seemed to prefer its own bloody experience in learning the power of the people to profiting by the experience and the history of other nations.

*New York Times - January 29, 1905*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9C07EEDB1738EF32A2575AC2A9679C946497D6CF&scp=1&sq=%22end+of+Zionism,+maybe%22&st=p&legacy=true

Jacob H. Schiff y sus amigos dijeron en 1905 que:



**Must Be Settled in Russia.**

"No matter how many Jews may immigrate, there will always remain a minimum of six or seven million Jews in Russia, and thus it appears quite evident that the Russo-Jewish question must be settled in Russia—settled promptly and throughly in the enlightened spirit which your imperial master has shown in so many other instances. This vexatious question will remove at once and forever a factor so damaging to Russia at home and abroad. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the exchange of views which has taken place between us may lead to that solution which we are convinced you and the other best minds of your country actually desire."

*"No importa cuantos judíos quizás immigren [a otros países], siempre permanecerán un mínimo de seis o siete millones de judíos en Rusia, ..."*

*The Salt Lake Tribune, September 01, 1905, Page 8*

Es cierto (en su mente).

# ASK RUSSIA TO GIVE JEW JUSTICE

### Hebrew Business Men Present a Written Statement to M. Witte.

### COMBAT ARGUMENT JEW NOT READY FOR LIBERTY

### Point Out That Those Driven to Seek Refuge Here Make Good Citizens.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—What is announced to be the full text of a letter concerning Russia's treatment of the Jews submitted to Sergius Witte, the Russian peace envoy, by a committee of Hebrew bankers and merchants, is published today by the American. The communication is signed by Jacob H. Schiff, Jacob Seligman, Adolph Lewisohn and others. It covers thoroughly the arguments and contentions of the committee made before M. Witte by the delegation recently for the amelioration of the conditions under which people of the Hebrew race now live in the land of Emperor Nicholas. Civil and political liberty for the Jews, on an equality with all other Russian subjects, is the keynote of the communication.

**Submitted in Writing.**

[illegible]

**Cause for Criticism.**

[illegible]

**Attitude of Americans.**

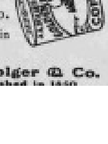
[illegible]

**Become Good Citizens Here.**

[illegible]

**Must Be Settled in Russia.**

"No matter how many Jews may immigrate, there will always remain a minimum of six or seven million Jews in Russia, and thus it appears quite evident that the Russo-Jewish question must be settled in Russia—settled promptly and thoroughly in the enlightened spirit which your imperial master has shown in so many other instances. This vexatious question will remove at once and forever a factor so damaging to Russia at home and abroad. We therefore earnestly hope that the exchange of views which has taken place between us may lead to that solution which we are convinced you and the other best minds of your country actually desire."

GOLDEN GATE COFFEE

Makes things go.

Never sold in bulk.

J. A. Folger & Co.

Established in 1850



# Wholesome

flakes of finest wheat.

CALIFORNIA WHEATINE

(Flaked Wheat Food. Cooks in two minutes.)

All the indigestible fibre and impurities removed. All the nutriment retained.

In two pound packages. Sealing to protect the purity and flavor. All good grocers.

Pacific Cereal Association

San Francisco, California


## FIRES DRIVE OUT GAME

### Deer, Elk and Bear Make Appearance in Montana Valleys

Special to The Tribune.

KALISPELL, Mont., Aug. 31.—Many thousands of acres of valuable timber have been destroyed by forest fires which have been raging in this locality for the past three weeks. [illegible]

**Announcement.**

The Giles Mercantile Agency and the American Mercantile & Reporting Agency have consolidated, and business will hereafter be conducted under the name of the Giles-American Mercantile Agency. September 1 the business will be located at 409 to 411 D. F. Walker bldg. (top floor). 'Phones 339 for reports and 312 for collections.

## BISHOP MAUGHAN DEAD

### Pioneer of Cache County Passes Away at His Home.

Special to The Tribune.

WELLSVILLE, Utah, Aug. 31.—Bishop William H. Maughan of Wellsville, a pioneer of Cache county, [illegible]

Fred Graham, tenor, Saltair Friday.

## SPANISH FORK AND RETURN

**$1.00, Via D. & R. G., Sept. 1st.**

Special train leaves Salt Lake 6:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spanish Fork 1:30 a. m. Grand ball in the new pavilion. Largest maple spring floor in the State. Everybody invited.

Denver Letter Carriers' band in grand free concert at Lagoon Saturday.

## OGDEN AND RETURN, $1.00

**Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Sept. 3rd.**

Leave Salt Lake 10:25 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Ogden 7:30 p. m. Spend the day at the Hermitage. Finest canyon resort in the West. Plenty of stage accommodations up the canyon.

## DRINK LESS, GAMBLE MORE.

### London Clergyman Deplores Bad Example Set by Business Men.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

**Circus Employees Destitute.**

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

**Grand Circuit Races.**

NARRAGANSETT PARK, [illegible]

# PHILADELPHIANS HELD FOR ELECTION FRAUDS

### Sixty Thousand Fictitious Names Said to Have Been Voted by Officials.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Peter J. Wagner, Assessor of the thirty-second division of the Twentieth ward, was held in $500 bail today, and Lewis J. Burk, William G. Turner, Lawrence Farrell, election officers of the same division, were each held in $800 bail, charged with conspiring to make false returns of the February election. John M. Fulmore, Republican leader of the ward, was arrested and held in $800 bail, charged with intimidating a witness and obstructing justice.

**Voted Dead Men.**

[illegible]

**Call in Fictitious Names.**

[illegible]

**Police Presents Affidavits.**

[illegible]

## LAST EXCURSION NORTH

**Saturday, September 2nd.**

Via Oregon Short Line. The usual greatly reduced excursion rates will prevail. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

**Bad Tenants Evicted**

And rent collected. Merchants' Protective Association. Francis G. Luke, general manager. Top floor Commercial block.

## CHOLERA SPREADS FAST

### Russia Fears She May Be Facing a Serious Epidemic.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

## EXCURSION TO THE

**Big Horn Country, Wyoming.**

Via D. & R. G. and Burlington, through scenic Colorado. Open top observation cars free. Fare $18 round trip to Frannie, Cody and Gardner. Selling date September 5, limit October 5 (returning). A great opportunity for homeseekers to see this region of wonderful resources.

## TREATY IS FAR-REACHING

### Anglo-Japanese Alliance Insures Peace in Far East.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

## LAST EXCURSION NORTH

**Saturday, September 2nd.**

Via Oregon Short Line. The usual greatly reduced excursion rates will prevail. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

## SCANDINAVIANS MEET

### First Session of Delegates to Make Terms of Dissolution.

KARLSTAD, Sweden, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

Denver Letter Carriers' band in grand free concert at Lagoon Saturday.

**Occupies De Lesseps House.**

COLON, Aug. 31.—[illegible]


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought



# BECOMING A MOTHER

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of **Mother's Friend** during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does **Mother's Friend** carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

**The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.**

MOTHER'S FRIEND


# NOTABLE REPLY TO NEW ORLEANS MAYOR

### Roosevelt Feelingly Acknowledges Congratulations; Fever Report Is Favorable.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

**President's Telegram.**

[illegible]

**Have It Under Control.**

[illegible]

**No Danger From Fruit.**

[illegible]

**Leeville Situation Is Bad.**

[illegible]

## DENVER AND RETURN, $18.00,

**Via D. & R. G., September 1-2.**

Three fast through trains daily. Open top observation cars free through the Grand canyon and Royal Gorge. Choice of routes. Stop-overs allowed. Tickets good returning September 30.

Free concert 2 quartets Saltair Friday.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is the best general newspaper published between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. No other weekly or semi-weekly paper covers the news of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada so thoroughly. It reaches from one to four days earlier than the Eastern or coast papers. Every family should have a good metropolitan newspaper and for the people of the intermountain country there is none that so completely fills the bill as The Tribune. The price is $1.50 per year for two papers a week. Sample copy free on request. Write for one. Address

THE TRIBUNE.

## MAY STOP GRAIN TRAFFIC

### Germany Fears Cholera Contagion From the Russians.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

## TO DECIDE ON CANAL.

### Consulting Engineers Will Determine Better Plan of Construction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—[illegible]

**Mrs. Hearst Entertains Delegates.**

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 31.—[illegible]

# DIDN'T GO TO FUNERAL; CRUSHED BY BIG ROCK

### Workman Might Be Living Had He Attended Rites for Dead Friend.

Special to The Tribune.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 31.—Had Louis Elshevich attended the funeral of his friend, Ned O'Houlahan, he would probably now be enjoying life with the rest of his fellows. [illegible]

**Killed by Flying Rock.**

[illegible]

**Huge Boulder Crushes Him.**

[illegible]

## FREE PEACHES; FREE PEACHES

**At Brigham**

September 7. All you can eat. Excursion via Oregon Short Line. Round trip only $1.25. Further information later.

Denver Letter Carriers' band in grand free concert at Lagoon Saturday.

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

[illegible]

## THREE JURORS CURED

### Of Cholera Morbus With One Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Mr. G. W. Fowler of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwardsville, county seat of Cleburne county, Alabama. He says: "While there I ate some fresh meat and some souse meat and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow jurors were afflicted in the same manner and one twenty-five-cent bottle cured the three of us." For sale by all leading druggists.


TEA

Good tea is cheap

Good tea is cheap

Good tea is cheap

Good tea is cheap



Agricultural College of U[tah]

Utah's Scientific Technical Institution of Higher Learning.

Provides Liberal, Th[orough] And Practical [Ed]ucation.

THE COLLEGE COMPRISES

The School of Agriculture.

The School of Domestic Science and Arts.

The School of Commerce.

The School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts.

The School of [illegible]

The School of [illegible]

The Agricultural Experiment Station.

Twenty buildings, provided with the best modern equipment, exceptional facilities for thorough and efficient work. A strong faculty, representing the best institutions of America and Europe, are in charge of the work of instruction and [illegible]. No tuition is charged. Registration fee, $5. College opens September 18. Write for illustrated catalogue.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN[, UTAH].

WHO MADE THAT SWELL SU[IT]?

B. & R., The Popular T[ailors]

334 MAIN STREET.

McCORNICK & CO.,

Bankers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

ESTABLISHED 1841. 150 OFFICES.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE RUST, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Offices in Progress bldg., Salt Lake City.

J. E. COSGRIFF, President. H. P. CLARK, Cashier.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH

Commercial National Bank.

An Exponent of Conservatism Combined with Enterprise.

J. J. Daly, W. P. Noble, Vice-presidents. A. H. PEABODY, Asst. Cashier.

WALKER BROTHERS, BANKERS.

INCORPORATED.

Established 1859.

Capital and surplus .................. $[illegible]

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

Travelers' Letters of Credit Issued.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital, $500,000; Surplus, $250,000.

L. S. HILLS, President. MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier. E. S. HILLS, Asst. Cashier.

Safe deposit boxes for rent.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

A thoroughly modern savings department conducted in connection with this bank.

Safe deposit boxes for rent.

U. S. DEPOSITARY.

FRANK KNOX .......... President

JAMES A. MURRAY .......... Vice-President

W. F. ADAMS .......... Cashier

CAPITAL PAID IN, $300,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

UNION ASSAY OFFICE,

M. S. HANAUER, Manager.

Removed to 152 South W. Temple.

SAMPLES BY MAIL AND EXPRESS will receive prompt attention. Analytical work a specialty. Send for price list.

...Salt Lake...

Collegiate Institute

Boarding and day school. Pleasant home life. Small classes and close attention to each pupil. Prepares for the best colleges. Good music department. Cost very moderate. Catalogue and further information on application.

"BEST OF THE GOOD ONES"

THREE CROWN



The Pure Cream of Tartar

BAKING POWDER

HEWLETT BROS. CO.


## OGDEN AND RETURN, $1.00

**Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Sept. 3rd**

Leave Salt Lake [illegible]


BRIGHA[M] ... Destroying ...

BILL HI[CKMAN] ...

SHEP[ARD] BOOK ...

ALBERT S. ... JEWE[LER] ... Watches, D[iamonds], Jewelry ... Repair Work ...

ELASTIC STOCK[INGS] ...

GENS FLO[RAL] ... Cut Flo[wers] ...

WHITE H[OUSE] CA[FE] POCATELL[O] ONE BLOCK ...

PAUMIE'S ... Gents' Suits ...

IDAN[HA] ...

NEW FALL ... DANI[ELS] ...

Godbe-Pitts ... Prescription ...

POST[UM] CEREAL FOO[D]

W. C. ... Dealer W...

El New York Times informa : "De 1890 a 1902 él causó la expulsión de 6.000.000 de familias judías de Rusia".

# POBIEDONOSTZEFF RESIGNS.

## Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod Most Hated Man in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned.

Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been a prominent factor in the internal life of the Russian Empire for the last fifty years, and is the most hated man in Russia to-day.

Since his appointment as Procurator General of the Holy Synod, in 1880, he has persecuted the Jews, Lutherans, Catholics, and other dissenting sects with an unswerving fanatical zeal. From 1890 to 1902 he caused 6,000,000 Jewish families to be expelled from Russia and sent thousands of Poles to Siberia. His watchword was "Russia for the Orthodox Russians." Cossacks were ordered to surround the Catholic churches in Poland and shoot down the congregations as they came out

The New York Times
Published: November 1, 1905
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times – November 1, 1905*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9804E5D91130E333A25752C0A9679D946497D6CF&scp=32&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

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Numerous attempts have been made upon the lift of Pobiedonostzeff. He professed to be a victim of calumny, and said that he had been dishonestly denounced to the people. The last attempt was at the Tsarskoe-Selo Station, on July 20, when a student drew a revolver, but did not have time to fire it. A desperate attempt to kill the Procurator General was made in March, 1901, when a Russian official from the Baltic Provinces got into his library and fired five shots at him point blank, none, however, taking effect.

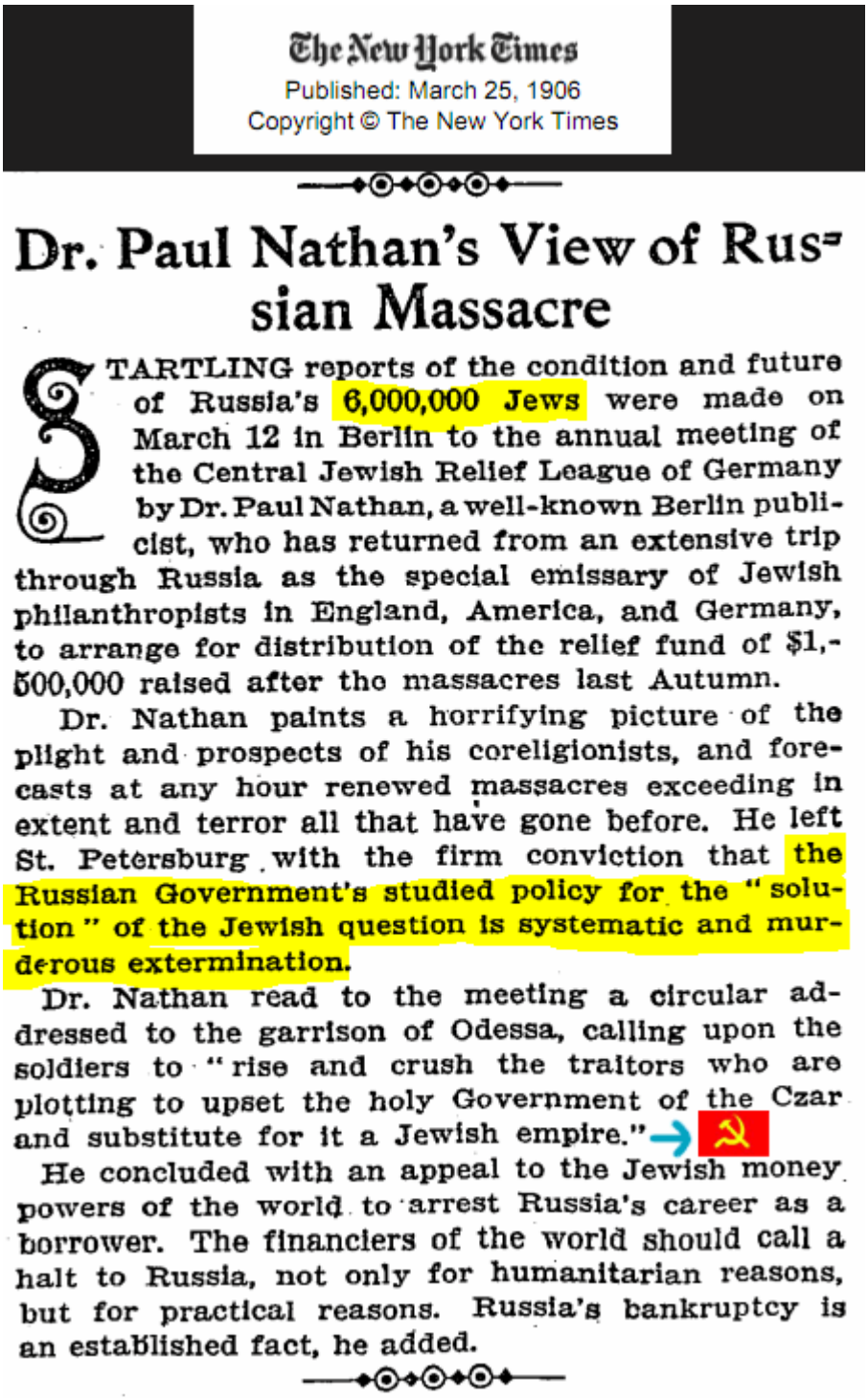
Pobiedonostzeff had the power to make new laws, and also to veto them. He fought steadily against the people, and was one of the most powerful factors in restraining the Emperor from giving them liberty. The Czar and the nobles feared him. He was against education for the masses because they could not use it in their calling, against the Parliament because it represented the personal vanity of the representatives, and against freedom of the press because he considered that it was already the most powerful and despotic thing ever conjured up by the brain of mankind. His religious persecutions earned for him the title of "The Modern Torquemada."

---

The New York Times
Published: November 1, 1905
Copyright © The New York Times

## 1906

Un publicista Judío se dirige a una audiencia en Alemania en el que afirmaba que el Gobierno ruso tenía una "solución de la cuestión judía", y que esta solución implica el "exterminio" de "6.000.000 de Judíos". Por supuesto, los rusos nunca tuvieron ningún tipo de plan, pero la historia de ficción fue resucitada durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial, en esta ocasión con los alemanes como objeto de las acusaciones.



The New York Times
Published: March 25, 1906
Copyright © The New York Times

# Dr. Paul Nathan's View of Russian Massacre

STARTLING reports of the condition and future of Russia's 6,000,000 Jews were made on March 12 in Berlin to the annual meeting of the Central Jewish Relief League of Germany by Dr. Paul Nathan, a well-known Berlin publicist, who has returned from an extensive trip through Russia as the special emissary of Jewish philanthropists in England, America, and Germany, to arrange for distribution of the relief fund of $1,500,000 raised after the massacres last Autumn.

Dr. Nathan paints a horrifying picture of the plight and prospects of his coreligionists, and forecasts at any hour renewed massacres exceeding in extent and terror all that have gone before. He left St. Petersburg with the firm conviction that the Russian Government's studied policy for the "solution" of the Jewish question is systematic and murderous extermination.

Dr. Nathan read to the meeting a circular addressed to the garrison of Odessa, calling upon the soldiers to "rise and crush the traitors who are plotting to upset the holy Government of the Czar and substitute for it a Jewish empire."

He concluded with an appeal to the Jewish money powers of the world to arrest Russia's career as a borrower. The financiers of the world should call a halt to Russia, not only for humanitarian reasons, but for practical reasons. Russia's bankruptcy is an established fact, he added.

*New York Times - March 25, 1906*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9A00E7DE113EE733A25756C2A9659C946797D6CF&scp=1&sq=%22what+maxim+gorky+is+doing+in+berlin%22&st=p&legacy=true

A tener en cuenta: 1906 fue el año tras la primera sublevación comunista fracasada en Rusia (liderada por judíos). Esta triste historieta no era más que una estratagema para distraer la atención pública sobre el hecho de que la agitación comunista que tuvo lugar en Rusia un año antes fue obra de sus camaradas Judíos que perpetraron atrocidades generalizadas contra de patriotas rusos anti-comunistas.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/07/jews-committing-massacres-in-russia.html

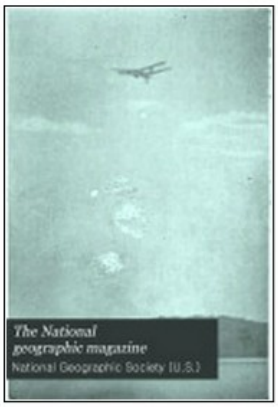



William Eleroy Curtis (1850 - 1911), era un escritor americano, periodista, historiador y comisionado especial de Estados Unidos en las repúblicas centrales y sudamericanas.

Su biografía

Lo siguiente es la parte sobre un discurso que hizo él en la National Geographic Society el 14 de diciembre de 1906, donde demuestra claramente que los judíos estaban detrás de la revolución de 1905 intentada en Rusia, que los judíos cometieron las matanzas, y los llamados "pogromos" eran venganzas de la policía por los crímenes cometidos por los judíos.

**The National geographic magazine**, Volume 18




National Geographic Society (U.S.)
★★★★★ 0 Reviews
National Geographic Society, 1907 - History

**From inside the book**

Page 313

men would not obey the instructions of the politicians. The uprising of the peasants which was to occur after the crops had been gathered was indefinitely post-

THE VENGEANCE OF THE JEWS

Perhaps these reforms are the cause of the present tranquillity, because the revo-

lutionary leaders nearly all belong to the Jewish race and the most effective revolutionary agency is the Jewish Bund, which has its headquarters at Bialystok, where the massacre occurred last June. The government has suffered more from that race than from all of its other subjects combined. Whenever a desperate deed is committed it is always done by a Jew, and there is scarcely one loyal member of that race in the entire Empire. The great strike which paralyzed the Empire and compelled the Czar to grant a constitution and a parliament was ordered and managed by a Jew named Krustaleff, president of the workingmen's council, a young man only thirty years old. He was sent to the penitentiary for life, and had not been behind the bars more than three weeks when he organized and conducted a successful strike of the prison employees.

Maxim, who organized and conducted the revolution in the Baltic provinces, is a Jew of marvelous ability. Last fall he came over here lecturing and collecting money to carry on the revolutionary campaign, but for some reason has vanished and nobody seems to know what has become of him.

Gerschunin, the most resourceful leader of the terrorists, who was condemned to life imprisonment in the silver mines on the Mongolian frontier, has recently escaped in a water cask, and is supposed to be in San Francisco. He is a Polish Jew only twenty-seven years old. I might enumerate a hundred other revolutionary leaders and every one of them would be a Jew. Wherever you read of an assassination or of the explosion of a bomb you will notice in the newspapers all arrested and were promptly punished. On the 8th of November a few Jewish revolutionaries entered a treasury car near Ragow, in Poland, got $850,000, and disappeared.

Every deed of that kind is done by Jews, and the massacres that have shocked the universe, and occurred so frequently that the name "pogrom" was invented to describe them, were organized and managed by the exasperated police authorities in retaliation for crimes committed by the Jewish revolutionists.

MANY REFORMS ALREADY INSTITUTED BY PREMIER STOLYPIN

But Mr Stolypin has evidently arranged a truce. He has crushed out the conspirators in the police department who organized and directed the "pogroms" and has given the Jews more liberty and more justice than they ever enjoyed before. He has appointed a commission to prepare a law placing them upon the same footing as Protestants, Roman Catholics, and members of other religious faiths.

Mr Stolypin is an able, honest, and grave man, of broad horizon and liberal views and a high sense of justice. He has already done wonders. Every week some important reform is ordered, some tyrannical regulation revoked, some liberty conferred, some concession granted. He has emancipated the heretical sect of the Orthodox Greek Church known as the "Old Believers," who have been persecuted almost as cruelly as the Jews. They are now allowed to own property and build schools and publish books containing their doctrines; they are allowed to

El texto completo dice:

"VENGANZA DE LOS JUDÍOS

Probablemente estas reformas son la causa de la tranquilidad presente, porque los líderes revolucionarios casi todos pertenecen a la raza judía y la agencia revolucionaria más eficaz es la judía Bund, que tiene su oficina central en Bialystok, donde la matanza ocurrió en junio pasado. El gobierno ha sufrido más de aquella raza que de todos los demás sujetos combinados. Siempre que un hecho desesperado es cometido siempre ha sido realizado por un judío, y hay apenas un miembro leal de aquella raza en el Imperio entero. La gran huelga que paralizó el Imperio y obligó al Zar a conceder una constitución y un parlamento fue ordenado y manejado por un judío llamado Krustaleff, presidente del consejo de los obreros, un joven de sólo treinta años. Él fue enviado a la de por vida, y no había estado entre rejas más de tres semanas cuando él organizó y llevó a cabo una huelga exitosa de los empleados de la prisión.

Maxim, quien organizó y llevó a cabo la revolución en las provincias Balticas, es un judío de sorprendentes capacidades. El otoño pasado él vino aquí sermoneando y recogiendo el dinero para continuar la campaña revolucionaria, pero por alguna razón ha desaparecido y nadie parece saber que ha pasado con él.

Gerschunin, el líder más inventivo de los terroristas, que fue condenado a la cadena perpetua en las minas de plata frente a la frontera mongol, recientemente se ha escapado en un barril de agua, y se supone que está en San Francisco. Él es un judío polaco de sólo veintisiete años. Yo podría enumerar a otros cien líderes revolucionarios y cada uno de ellos sería un judío.

En cualquier parte donde usted lea de un asesinato o de la explosión de una bomba usted notará en los "envíos de periódico" que el hombre era un judío. El episodio más sensacional y dramático que ha ocurrido desde los motines fue el 27 de octubre, cuando, en el mismo centro de San Petersburgo, en la entrada de la catedral de Kazan, cuatro judíos robaron un carro del tesoro y se hicieron con 270,000 dólares. Ellos pasaron el paquete a una mujer, que al instante desapareció, y ningún rastro de ella alguna vez ha sido encontrado; pero ellos fueron detenidos todos y puntualmente fueron castigados. El 8 de noviembre unos pocos revolucionarios judíos entraron en un coche del tesoro cerca de Ragow, en Polonia, donde se hicieron con 850,000 dólares y desaparecieron.

Every deed of that kind is done by Jews, and the massacres that have shocked the universe, and occurred so frequently that the name 'pogrom' was invented to describe them, were organized and managed by the exasperated police authorities in retaliation for crimes committed by the Jewish revolutionists."

Cada acto de ese tipo es hecho por judíos, y las matanzas que han conmocionado el universo, y ocurrieron con tanta frecuencia que el nombre 'el pogromo' fue inventado para describirlos, fueron organizados y manejados por las exasperadas autoridades de policía en represalia por los crímenes cometidos por los revolucionarios judíos."

William Eleroy Curtis

"The Revolution in Russia"
The National Geographic Magazine
Volume 18, Number 5, (May, 1907)
pp. 302-316, at 313-314.

Wenatchee Daily World: "Quizás los judíos sean exterminados en Rusia"

WENATCHEE DAI

VOLUME I.---NO. 300. WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20,

# MAY EXTERMINATE JEWS IN RUSSIA

**Bloody Anti-Jewish Campaign is so Well Organized That Few Jews and Very Little Jewish Property Will Suruive**

London, June 20.—Leopold J. Greenburg, honorary secretary of the English Zionist Federation, received a telegram this morning from a member of the Russian douma, stating that the bloody anti-Jewish campaign in Russia is so well organized and so vigorously supported by the bureaucracy that few Jews and little Jewish property is likely to survive.

"Only the douma," continues the message, "offers the slightest hope of staying the movement Troops, wherevever fighting threatens to go against the mob, fire on the Jews Much property has been destroyed by means of dynamite, which is in the hands of the authorities alone. The Jews are entirely without protection. All other nationalities as such, merely stand aside. The douma will make desperate efforts to secure control of the administrative machinery of the government in order to stop the onslaught on the Jews and quell the bloodthirsty rioters."

The Jewish World has received the following from Dvinsk, also termed Duanaberg, province of Vitebsk, 110 miles southeast of Riga, dated June 18:

of an attempt on the life of General Trepoff, commandant of the palace, by a well dressed woman masquerading as Princess Nariahbin.

According to the rumor, the woman gained admittance to the palace and when Trepoff appeared she drew a revolver, but before it was fired she was seized

The story is dapied by the police.

# BEVERIDGE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The beef inspection bill passed the House today.

Senator Beveridge and the President conferred on the beef bill this morning, Beveridge said:

"The House has put back all the teeth of my bill. One tooth was filled, but it is still servicea ble and will do good work."

# $12,000,000 FEDERAL MONEY FOR FRISCO

Washington, June 19.—A tacit agreement was reached today by the president, Secretary Shaw and the delegation of representative citizens of San Francisco by which substantial aid will be given San Francisco by the government.

It is proposed that the United States treasury deposit with the San Francisco banks $12,000,000 of government

# PASSAGE OF RATE BILL STILL IN DOUBT

**Three Amendments are Giving Trouble and Arguments Have not Yet Been Reached on Several More**

Washington, June 20.—From present indications the conferees on the railroad rate bill will not reach an agreement until some time next week, which in all probability will be the last week of the session. The purpose of withholding their report, it is said, is to avoid a repetition of the long debate in the senate which followed the recent report of the conferees. This debate resulted in sending the bill back to conference.

Conversations conferees have had with various members of the senate and house disclose that there are only three amendments that are giving trouble These as the pipe line amendment which makes pipe lines common carriers, the commodity amendment, and that which requires that the interstate commerce commission shall be given five days notice before hearings are granted upon applications for injunctions setting aside orders of the commission.

There are a number of other amendments on which agreement has not been reached, but which could be adjusted easily by the conferees. Among these are the sleeper car and lateral branch line amendments. It is expect-

[Wenatchee Daily World, June 20, 1906]

*"Una sangrienta campaña antijudía está tan bien organizada que pocos judíos sobrevivirán y muy pocos lo harán adecuadamente".*

# WENATCHEE DAILY WORLD

VOLUME 1.—NO. 300. WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1906 FIVE CENTS PER COPY.


## MAY EXTERMINATE JEWS IN RUSSIA

**Bloody Anti-Jewish Campaign is so Well Organized That Few Jews and Very Little Jewish Property Will Survive**

London, June 19.—Leopold J. Greenberg, honorary secretary of the English Zionist federation, received a telegram this morning from a member of the Russian duma stating that the bloody anti-Jewish campaign in Russia is so well organized and so vigorously supported by the forces that few Jews and little Jewish property is likely to survive.

"Only the device," continues the message, "allows the slightest hope of staying the massacre. Troops, whosoever fighting threatens to go against the mob, fire on the Jews. Much property has been destroyed by means of dynamite, which is in the hands of the authorities alone. The Jews are entirely without protection. All other nationalities as such, meet in small mobs. The duma will make desperate efforts to secure control of the administrative machinery of the government in order to stop the slaughter on the Jews and quell the bloodthirsty nations."

The Jewish World has received the following from Dvinsk, also termed Dunaburg, province of Vitebsk, 119 miles southwest of Riga, dated June 19:

"Fifty persons have been killed in the anti-Jewish outrages at Stanbisken, and fourteen Shalyahk. The state of quiet of the populace is extremely ominous."

Odessa, June 20.—General Kaulbars has received word from 31 of the best garrisons in Russia to the effect that the troops are mutinous and have refused to act as police in quelling street disturbances.

## VALUABLE PEARL IN CLAM SHELL

Red Wing, Minn., June 20.—William Bates, a clam fisher, has found a pearl in a clam shell which is said to rival the largest fresh-water pearl in existence. Its worth is estimated at several thousand dollars. It is of large size, perfectly round, weighs eighteen grains and has a beautiful lustre.

## ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF GEN. TREPOFF

St. Petersburg, June 20.—A diplomatized report a revolutionist today of an attempt on the life of General Trepoff, commandant of the palace, by a well dressed woman masquerading as Princess Sachitch.

According to the report, the woman gave information to the police and when Trepoff appeared she drew a revolver, but before it was fired she was seized.

The story is denied by the police.

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Washington, D. C., June 20.—The beef inspection bill passed the House today.

Senator Beveridge and the President conferred on the beef bill this morning. Beveridge said:

"The House has put teeth all the teeth of my bill. One tooth was filled, but it would serve as the rest will do good work."

## $12,000,000 FEDERAL MONEY FOR FRISCO

Washington, June 19.—A new agreement was reached today by the president, Secretary Shaw and the delegation of representative citizens of San Francisco by which substantially will be given San Francisco by the government.

It is proposed that the United States treasury deposit with the San Francisco banks $12,000,000 of government money with bonds of the city as security for the deposit, the money to remain in the banks until such time as the government may call for it. This is not to be before a number of years, so that the banks have practical assurance that they may retain the deposit for such a period as will be of value to the reconstruction of the city.

Under the law, the secretary of the treasury has authority to deposit government funds in this way.

He cannot, of course, bind his successor to leave the money on deposit, but he knows it may leave it there and it is backed by the government. It is proposed in California to organize a corporation with a capital of several millions of dollars, composed of prominent and influential men throughout the state of California and other states and to issue bonds to guarantee the government against loss through the banks.

With the assurance of the secretary of the treasury that he will leave the money with the banks for a period of time, it is expected that the banks will purchase the city bonds, to be used as security for the government deposits. Then obtaining government bonds now held for a similar purpose.

## WORK BEGINS ON COLUMBIA VALLEY BANK BUILDING

The work of excavating for the new three story brick block of the Columbia Valley bank at the corner of Orondo and Wenatchee avenue was begun today. The work is being done by the Eagle Transfer company. The contract for the building was let yesterday to Mr. Wisdom, of Seattle who also has the contract for the Rutenberg block at the corner of Cashmere. According to the contract the work must be completed in 90 days.

### Whole Family Drowned

Mandan, N. D., June 19.—G. W. Martin, a farmer, his wife and three children were drowned last night while returning home from a circus. In the darkness Martin drove off the bridge into the river, which was today swollen from recent rains.

## PASSAGE OF RATE BILL STILL IN DOUBT

**Three Amendments are Giving Trouble and Arguments Have not Yet Been Reached on Several More**

Washington, June 19.—From present information the sentiment on the railroad rate bill will not reach an agreement until some time next week, which in all probability will be the last week of the session. The purpose of withholding their report, it is said, is to avoid a repetition of the long debate in the senate which followed the recent report of the conference. The senate resolved in sending the bill back to conference.

Conversations continue here and with various members of the senate and house it is said that there are only three amendments that are giving trouble. These are the pipe line amendment which makes pipe lines common carriers, the commodity amendment, and that which legalizes that the interstate commerce commission shall be given five days notice before hearings are granted upon applications for injunctions setting aside orders of the commission.

There are a number of other amendments which have agreement but not been reached, but which would be acquired easily by the conferees. Among these are the sleeper car and tunnel branch line amendments. It is expected that the latter will not be applied to sleeping cars.

The antipass amendment is in dispute, but it is expected that an agreement concerning it can be reached by redefining the amendment so as to provide merely that passes shall not be issued to members of congress, officials of the legislative department, presidential electors and other classes over which the federal government admittedly has control.

### Damages Murder Charge

San Francisco, June 19.—Judge Hunt this morning dismissed the suit against Ernest H. Dorgan, son of Col. E. A. Dorgan, the prominent banker, charged with the murder of an actress some time in the enjoyment of the evening of April 18.

Dorgan was acting as a special officer and the court said the shoot of was in line with his duty.

## BREAKS RECORD FOR BIG TREES

Vancouver, B. C., June 20.—All records for huge trees in British Columbia forests have been broken by the felling of a gigantic Douglas fir at Kuk Bay, B. C. The tree measured nearly nine feet in length when trimmed of branches, its diameter at the butt above first six inches and its diameter at the top four feet ten inches. The tree contains 19,000 feet of merchantable timber.

County Auditor Gallady left yesterday for Spokane, where he is attending the convention of county auditors in session there today and tomorrow.

Mrs. Reichel of Omaha and two daughters, Miss Stella and Miss Edith, arrived in Wenatchee yesterday and will make their home here. For the present they are staying at the home of Mrs. Reichel's brother-in-law, John Ferryman. Mrs. Reichel expects to build a home on Nob hill near Mr. Ferryman's residence. Miss Stella Reichel is a trained nurse and will practice her profession in Wenatchee.

Stop "wondering" friends for money—no ad. will secure a loan, on chattel or land, from a stranger.


**Sightly Residence Location**

Corner lots; 100 x 120 feet; four blocks from postoffice; $1,200; terms.

**L. V. Wells**

Real Estate - Insurance Bonds.



**Great Northern Plat**
**of Wenatchee**

Has again been placed on the market by the Wenatchee Development Company. This contains much of the best property in the city. Price list and plat may be seen at my office.

ARTHUR GUNN

Real Estate and Financial Agent - - - - Wenatchee



**IN CITY LIMITS**
**Three Lots**

100x200 each. $810 a lot. ⅓ cash, ⅓ 9 months, ⅓ 18 months.

Five per cent off for cash.

**Bousquet and Holm**



# 9 DAY 9 CENT CASH SALE

**9 Times 9 Articles at 9 Cents**

**Great values for little money. Here are just a few of our 9 cent bargains.**

### Ladies' and Children's Wear

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' embroidered turnovers | 9c |
| Ladies' black cotton hose | 9c |
| Children's hose | 9c |
| Ladies' ribbed vests | 9c |
| Misses' gauze vests | 9c |
| Ladies' fancy white embroidered belts | 9c |
| Boys' straw hats | 9c |

### Toilet Articles

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabinet hair pins, per box | 9c |
| Derby hair pins, 6 bunches | 9c |
| Celluloid hair pins, 9 for | 9c |
| Newport pins, 3 packages | 9c |

### Groceries

| | |
|---|---|
| Canned salmon while it lasts | 9c |
| Canned beans | 9c |
| Canned oysters | 9c |
| Canned sardines, two cans | 9c |
| Bottled onions | 9c |
| Bottled chow chow | 9c |
| Bottled Chili Sauce | 9c |
| Bottled India relish | 9c |
| Bonanza soap, three bars | 9c |
| Dandy soap, three bars | 9c |
| Orinoco soap, nine bars | 9c |
| Creeda Biscuit, two boxes | 9c |

**FREE** With cash purchases, trade coupons that bring you valuable and beautiful presents. Ask for them.

## H. L. WIESTER

NEW BOWER BLOCK

Just Across the Street - - Watch Us Grow

# 1907

New York Times: Seis millones de judíos no pueden emigrar.



The New York Times
Published: September 30, 1907
Copyright © The New York Times

## SCHIFF REPLIES TO CRTICS.

### Defends His Stand Against Zionism in a Letter to Prof. Schechter.

Jacob H. Schiff, whose anti-Zionistic utterances recently have caused much comment among the Jews of this city, has written a second letter to Prof. Solomon Schechter of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in defense of his position. The letter, which is published in The American Hebrew, replies to certain criticisms made upon his first letter.

Mr. Schiff says he does not feel happy over the present controversy with Zionist friends of Prof. Schechter, who "have hurled their anathema" against him, and continues:

"When the Zionists, as they assumed to do at their recent meeting, speak for the Jewish race, they forget that a very large percentage of our co-religionists are not Zionists and that a considerable number even of orthodox Jews are thoroughly opposed to Zionism. The political doctrine brought forth and advocated by Zionism has nothing in common with the Jewish Messianic hope, which finds expression in the orthodox form of prayer and which we all can accept, for, like other parts of the beautiful ancient Hebrew Liturgy, this is solely a supplication for the hastening of the coming of the millennium.

"Nowhere is there anything in Jewish Holy Scriptures which justifies agitation to re-establish a Jewish nation and State by human endeavor, and I therefore do not hesitate to insist that Zionism in its political aspirations has neither warrant from the religious point of view.

"Neither as an American nor as a Jew have I any quarrel with Zionism in so far as it seeks to arouse a return to Jewish ideals. Never have I averred Zionism to be incompatible with patriotism. The Jew of whatever composite—be he native born or naturalized—will never fail to respond to the need of his country with his all, even with his life; but I reiterate, that political Zionism places a lien upon citizenship, the enforcement of which the Zionist if he is honest, must seek to accomplish by every legitimate means.

"Are Zionists indeed in earnest when they, as they continuously do, advance the proposition, that their Jewish State is to be merely a refuge—or, as they term it, a legally assured home—for the Russian, Roumanian and perhaps Moroccan Jew? Is the proposition, that the Jewish State shall embrace principally the persecuted Jew not a deep offense to the Russian and Roumanian Jew, if not to entire Jewry?

"I have held for years, and events have only strengthened this opinion, that the Russian-Jewish question, in its entirety, can only be solved in Russia, and to a limited extent only can it be helped through emigration, even on the largest practicable scale, for six million people cannot emigrate. The Zionistic agitation for the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine cannot solve this momentous problem in any practical manner.

"In our own country the agitation is apt to retard the perfect Americanization of thousands who, in recent years, have come among us, and whose success and happiness in this and coming generations, no less than the weal of the State, must, to a considerable extent, depend upon the readiness with which the new-comers shall be able in their civic condition—as separate from their faith—to become absorbed into the American people."

*New York Times - September 30, 1907*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B04E7DB103EE033A25753C3A96F9C946697D6CF&scp=28&sq=%22six+million%22+jews&st=p&legacy=true

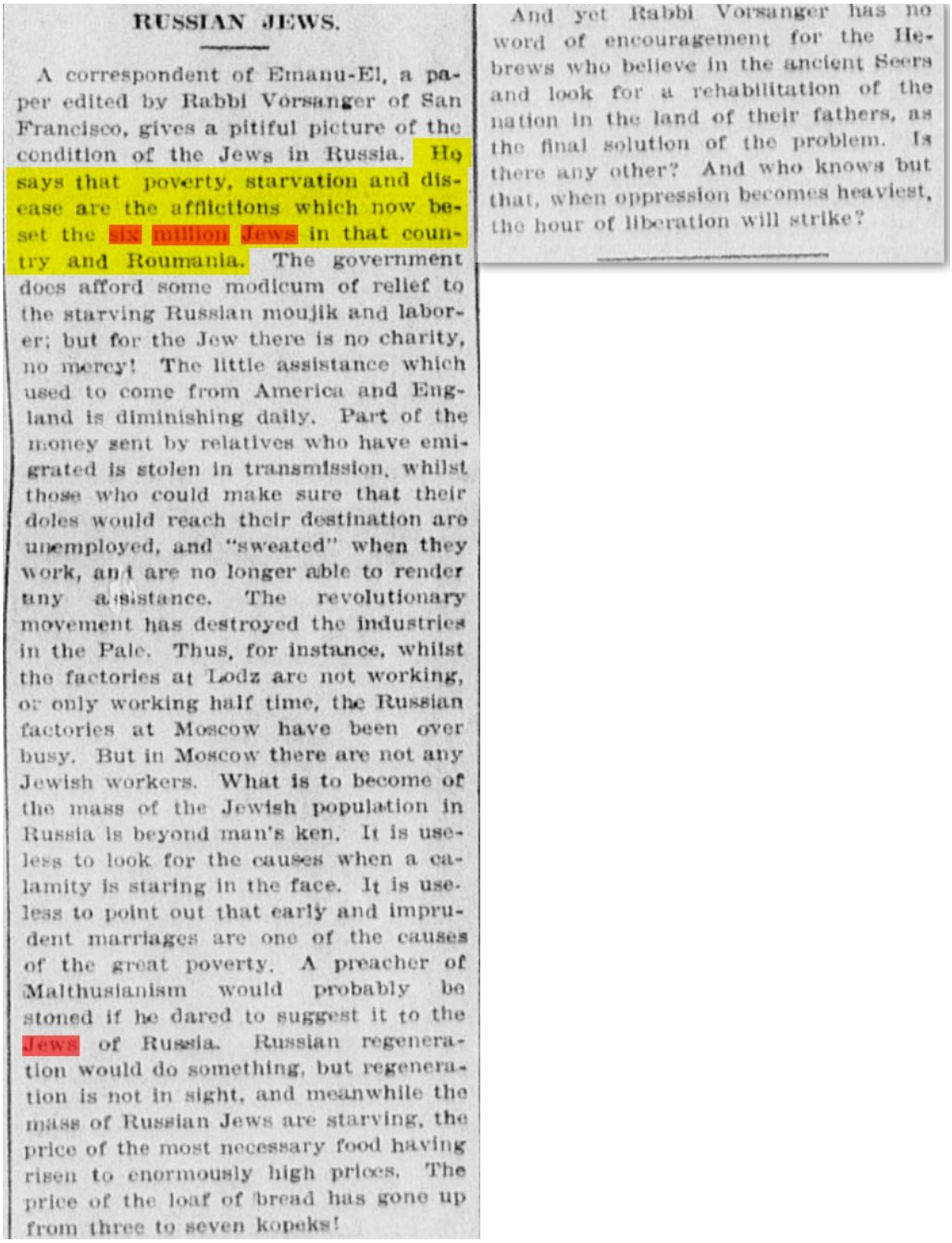
# 1908

Los Judíos Donmeh organizan un golpe de Estado en el Imperio Otomano y tomar el poder del Sultán. (Más información en el pdf Donmeh_Controlan_Turquia dentro de la subcarpeta Sionismo).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%B6nmeh

http://www.realjewnews.com/?p=95

Artículo publicado ese mismo año en el *Deseret evening news*:



RUSSIAN JEWS.

A correspondent of Emanu-El, a paper edited by Rabbi Vorsanger of San Francisco, gives a pitiful picture of the condition of the Jews in Russia. He says that poverty, starvation and disease are the afflictions which now beset the six million Jews in that country and Roumania. The government does afford some modicum of relief to the starving Russian moujik and laborer; but for the Jew there is no charity, no mercy! The little assistance which used to come from America and England is diminishing daily. Part of the money sent by relatives who have emigrated is stolen in transmission, whilst those who could make sure that their doles would reach their destination are unemployed, and "sweated" when they work, and are no longer able to render any assistance. The revolutionary movement has destroyed the industries in the Pale. Thus, for instance, whilst the factories at Lodz are not working, or only working half time, the Russian factories at Moscow have been over busy. But in Moscow there are not any Jewish workers. What is to become of the mass of the Jewish population in Russia is beyond man's ken. It is useless to look for the causes when a calamity is staring in the face. It is useless to point out that early and imprudent marriages are one of the causes of the great poverty. A preacher of Malthusianism would probably be stoned if he dared to suggest it to the Jews of Russia. Russian regeneration would do something, but regeneration is not in sight, and meanwhile the mass of Russian Jews are starving, the price of the most necessary food having risen to enormously high prices. The price of the loaf of bread has gone up from three to seven kopeks!

And yet Rabbi Vorsanger has no word of encouragement for the Hebrews who believe in the ancient Seers and look for a rehabilitation of the nation in the land of their fathers, as the final solution of the problem. Is there any other? And who knows but that, when oppression becomes heaviest, the hour of liberation will strike?

*Deseret evening news. (Great Salt Lake City [Utah]), March 17, 1908, p.4*

"Él dice que la pobreza, la hambruna y la enfermedad son aflicciones que ahora [están] 'sitiando' [a] los seis millones de judíos en ese país (Rusia) y Rumania."

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted) at Corner of South Temple and Main Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. (In Advance):

| | |
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| One Year | $6.00 |
| Six Months | 3.00 |
| Three months | 1.50 |
| One month | .50 |
| Saturday Edition, per year | 2.00 |
| Semi-Weekly, per year | 3.00 |

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 17, 1908


## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 4, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 5, at 7 o'clock p. m. JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

## SLANDERS ARE CIRCULATING.

As will be remembered, the local anti-"Mormon" contemporary some time ago forged a story to the effect that announcement had been made from the headquarters of the Church, that plural marriages were shortly to be restored as the practice of the Church.

The foundation for the story was said to be a letter read at a ward conference in Davis Stake. A lady had told the paper referred to that the letter contained something very sensational, and this hearsay testimony, this gossip, was made the foundation for an infamous charge displayed in flaming headlines.

The entire story, as was proved, was false. A letter containing instructions of interest to members and officers of certain organizations of the Church was read at the ward meeting in question. But it did not contain one word about plural marriages. This was proved, not only by authentic copies of the letter, but by the original letter itself.

But, although the story was refuted, it continues its round in the newspapers, and that was the purpose of its first publication. It was invented and given a sensational send-off for consumption abroad. Several papers had the item as a correspondence from this City, and now we gather from an article in the Washington Herald that a Salt Lake visitor in that city has given to the Washington paper the old, exploded tale as a veritable fact. He calls it a "semi-secret communication construed to mean a revival of polygamy," though, as for the semi-secrecy of it, it was given to the Tribune by Mr. D. Pelt, and as for the construction placed upon it, no one outside the Tribune office construed it to mean anything that all the world could not know.

Mr. V. S. Peet, of this City, happened to be in Washington at the time the canard appeared in the Herald, and he replied as follows:

"Editor The Washington Herald:

"The statement of Philip N. Nelson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, in the lobby column of your paper on Monday, that the head of the Mormon Church had sent out a semi-secret communication, construed to mean a revival of polygamy," is purely sensational, and not one grain of truth in it. Mr. Nelson or any one else can show any letter or communication from Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, or his counselors, that the Mormon Church intends to re-establish polygamy in any degree, form, or manner. I will give $1,000 for such a letter, or communication or a copy of it. There are certain newspapers and individuals in Utah who, for gain, notoriety, or religious bigotry, make general statements like the above, but they are never able to produce a shadow of evidence to sustain them. The Mormon have no more idea of re-establishing polygamy in any form than the South has in re-establishing slavery. At its most prosperous period there was less than 4 per cent of Utah's population in polygamy, and today there is not one polygamist in a thousand of the population. There has not been one plural marriage performed, or even sanctioned by the Mormon Church since September, 1890. On September 12, 1905, I posted and published in Utah and throughout the country the following remarks, endorsed by some of the wealthiest non-Mormons in Utah:

"If reasonable proof can be made to show that—if even one plural marriage has been performed or sanctioned by the Mormon Church since that time, September, 1890, I will pay $1,000 for such information; or if it can be shown that Joseph F. Smith since he became president of the Mormon Church has dominated or interfered with in any way the political actions of any individual or party, I will give $1,000 for such information.

"The above rewards hold good today, and will so continue for some time to come. I am not a Mormon and never expect to be one, but I am interested in Utah, my home, and I am in the East now representing the business men of Utah, and when such unbending statements, like the one above by Mr. Nelson, I am bound to answer it, knowing that such attacks on Utah hinder immigration and capital from flowing into her borders.

"Washington, D. C., March 11, 1908."

We refer to this matter again, because the appearance at this late date of the story in a Washington paper shows how falsehoods originating in a newspaper office in this City, about the people here, are circulating from coast to coast. That they are doing harm to business here, is beyond reasonable dispute. Is it not high time for decent public opinion to assert itself, in the interest of the City by putting the proper brand upon a species of journalism that consists mainly in the dissemination of falsehoods?

It does not hurt the Church. Ever since the foundation of the organization it has been misrepresented and lied about. There is not a public man of any prominence, from the Prophet Joseph and the Patriarch, his brother, down to the leaders of the present day, who have not been the object of calumny. They have been painted as black as hatred could make them. But in spite of all, the Church has grown, and is still growing. The eternal truths which it has been its sublime mission to reveal to the world in this age have broken through prejudices and ignorance, as sunbeams through dense clouds, illuminating the minds of men and influencing the history of the world.

Slanders cannot stop the work of the Almighty, so if that is the purpose of it, it is wasted effort. It is certain, however, that such stories are injurious to the community, from a business point of view. If the energy spent in attack and defense were exercised in united efforts at building up the City and the State, greater advancement would be achieved.

## BURBIDGE REMOVED.

The removal of Captain Burbidge from the position on the police force, which he has filled with ability for a number of years, is important; first because it dispels any illusion that may have been entertained as to the independence of the City authorities of the lash of what Mr. Pettigrew calls the "hierarchs" of the party. It is one more evidence of the incompetence of the officials and the unalterable intention of said "hierarchs" to run things in the interest of the party, and not of the City.

It is important, secondly, because the somewhat unusual mode of procedure must be construed as a reprimand to the Chief of Police, who is on record as having said that he appreciates the value of the deposed Captain, to the department. Next, we presume, the Chief will be notified to resign.

It was stated that Captain Burbidge was removed "for the good of the service." But that was not accepted as true by "American" councilmen who gave as a reason for their vote that they believed in giving "the spoils" to "the victors." When a man believes that a municipal election is a "battle" and that municipal offices are "loot," he does not have to remove an officer "for the good of the service." He does not need that subterfuge.

The logical sequence of last night's action is the removal of Chief Pitt and the re-instatement of ex-Chief Sheets—"for the good of the service."

## RUSSIAN JEWS.

A correspondent of Emanu-El, a paper edited by Rabbi Voresanger of San Francisco, gives a pitiful picture of the condition of the Jews in Russia. He says that poverty, starvation and disease are the afflictions which now beset the [illegible] Jews in that country and Roumania. The government does afford some medicine of relief to the starving Russian moujik and laborer; but for the Jew there is no charity, no mercy! The little assistance which used to come from America and England is diminishing daily. Part of the money sent by relatives who have emigrated is stolen in transmission, whilst those who could make sure that their doles would reach their destination are unemployed, and "sweated" when they work, as I are no longer able to render any assistance. The revolutionary movement has destroyed the industries of St. Pale. Thus, for instance, of 1,000 the factories at Lodz are not working, or only working half time, the Russian factories at Moscow have been over busy. But in Moscow there are not any Jewish workers. What is to become of the mass of the Jewish population in Russia is beyond man's ken. It is useless to look for the cause when a calamity is staring in the face. It is useless to point out that early and imprudent marriages are one of the causes of the great poverty. A preacher of Malthusianism would probably be stoned if he dared to suggest it to the [illegible] of Russia. Russian reporters can would do something, but regeneration is not in sight, and meanwhile the mass of Russian Jews are starving, the price of the most necessary food having risen to enormously high prices. The price of the loaf of bread has gone up from three to seven kopeks!

And yet Rabbi Voresanger has no word of encouragement for the Hebrews who believe in the ancient Beers and look for a rehabilitation of the nation in the land of their fathers, as the final solution of the problem. Is there any other? And who knows but that, when oppression becomes heaviest, the hour of liberation will strike?

## CHURCH AND SECTS.

A recent number of "Kerk en Secte," a publication published at Baarn, Holland, and edited by Dr. S. D. Van Veen, professor in church history and dogmatics at the Utrecht University, is on "Mormonism." It contains a concise and clear statement of the origin of the Church and its doctrines, written for that magazine by Elder J. W. Penrose, of the Council of the Twelve, and now presiding over the European mission. The article deals with the first vision of the Prophet Joseph, the Book of Mormon, the testimony of the witnesses, the spread of the Gospel, the first disciples, the apostasy and restoration, salvation for the dead, the last dispensation, celestial marriage, church government, auxiliary organizations, movements of the Church, Utah and the Nation, missions in the Netherlands, Church buildings, publications, etc., and the article closes with a translation of "The Address to the World," by the First Presidency as accepted in general conference on April 6, 1907. As can be seen from this synopsis, the article is very comprehensive, covering the entire ground of the subject. It is one that will be read with interest by all who understand the Dutch language, and we would suggest to our friends from the Netherlands that they might get a copy of the magazine and send it to their friends who inquire about the principles of the Gospel.

"Kerk en Secte" is published by the Holland-in-Drukkerij, Baarn, Holland. It consists of a series of brochures each containing a complete article on existing churches or sects, written from the standpoint of the respective churches themselves. This is a splendid idea. It insures the student of an impartial representation of the subject. It is too often the case that the history as well as the doctrines of unpopular sects are misrepresented, through ignorance or lack of an intelligent understanding of principles set forth, or through prejudices. The exponents of one faith very seldom represent another faith in its true light. They do not see it in their light, themselves, and they cannot correctly state what they know only by misapprehension. The plan of the publishers of the little magazine is the only one that deserves the appellation scientific. The publishers present articles on Catholicism, Protestantism, Mohammedism, Zionism, Communistic Sects, Christian Science, and many other subjects.

May the friends of temperance be as successful as St. Patrick in ridding this country of snakes.

The world at large is glad China and Japan have settled the Tatsu Maru case by diplomatic conferences rather than with the crunchings of the iron jaws of war.

Jere Knode Cooke has told why he deserted his wife for a pretty little girl and why he laid aside his clerical frock and donned the overalls of the painter and decorator. He is frank—as he is asking in return that the broad sentiment of the west accept him and his companion.

F. Aug. Heinze has asked Judge Hunt for an extension of time in which his fine is to be deposited with the United States court clerk. F. Aug. is also waiting for action on a bill to be introduced by Senator Carter. Before he gets through waiting his waiting list may be a big one.

Now that John Burbidge is out of the police department, the force is without a capable executive officer. The campaign of the Tribune to give full sway to the criminal element is being waged successfully, supported, as it is, by the marionettes in the council who do a "thumbs up or thumbs down" stunt whenever the "American hierarch," who ever he is, pulls a string.

What Coxey's army accomplished after its long march on to Washington will probably be the result obtained at Sacramento by a replica of the army on unemployed which has announced that it will storm the California capital to demand its rights. The natural trend in this green footstool gives to every man his "rights" if he seeks them in a rational manner.

To the President, be he of this political party or that, every citizen owes his full allegiance and the right to freedom of speech should not be construed to be a license to attack and slander the chief executive of this nation. With this belief firmly rooted, without comment on the ground upon which he stands, we add our rebuke to that all loyal citizens must heap upon Senator Tillman.

We are in receipt of a letter from a citizen who classes himself as "American" but who, nevertheless, endorses Gov. Cutler in the stand he has taken against the practice of neglecting to summon medical aid in cases of sickness of children. Our correspondent is rather severe in his condemnation of Christian Science, but he says he "heartily concurs with the Governor in his manly stand and it is quite refreshing to know that occasionally a politician has the courage of his convictions and is ready to express them. Though an anti-Mormon I take off my hat to him."

"Strike while the iron is hot" is very good advice to the men who walked out at the Rio Grande shops yesterday. Do they realize that when they walked out the iron got cold? Did they not realize that if they walked out others would walk in to heat the iron and fashion it with strong blows of the hammer? In these particularly troublous times a man is very fortunate to have employment and for a trivial cause should not give up that employment. Maybe the workman who went on strike is not the only one who will feel the pinch of hunger, but maybe there is a wife and a little family of children who have some claim on the workman's wage.

## LESSONS FROM THE FIRE.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The investigation of the Collinwood school fire has resulted in a coroner's report which declares that the fire was caused by overheated pipes in a closet under a flight of stairs and that the great loss of life was due to the fact that the children were obliged to turn out because of a partition that projected in front of a stairway. In effect, then, the cause is explained by combined carelessness over an obvious case of faulty construction. There should have been such protection by fire-proof materials that the fire would have been absolutely impossible. This is not to contend for a theory as an unattainable ideal. The means of protection were at hand and ordinary prudence called for their use. The partition was another serious fault of construction, and it ought not to have been tolerated, for the public has had repeated and fruitful warnings of the danger from poor and confusing exits from buildings. If, moreover, there is little profit in censure, it would be a grievous wrong if this latest terrible lesson were neglected in any part of the country.

## THE YANKEE TAR.

Los Angeles Times.

Now as to the criticism of our navy, in spite of whatever of acrimony, of careless statement, of partisanship, of deliberate misstatement of facts, of desire to exaggerate defects on one side, or to conceal them on the other, there may be in it all—the discussion will do good in the end. Here, at least, our ships may be, they can be better. Let us have the best. But whatever facts may come to light, we are ready to go on record with the guess that our navy is as good as any ship for ship. We are more ready to risk the opinion that in case of conflict our ships in a fair fight will take care of more than their equal number—in units, in guns, in men and in caliber of armament—of any ships possible to pick from any navy in the world. And all the world now knows that they can make time—fifty-nine days from Hampton Roads to Magdalena bay!

## A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.)

There is no limit to the salary the captain of industry is willing to pay when he sees the man he wants. One of the largest industrial combinations sent representatives 3,000 miles across the sea to offer a salary of $25,000 a year to a man who had the qualifications necessary to establish and take charge of its most important departments. This flattering offer was refused, although the company was willing to go even higher, and the place is still unfilled. One might go on indefinitely with instances like this.

So well qualified a judge as Elbert H. Gray, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, which pays out in salaries and wages about $125,000,000 a year, sums up the matter when he says: "The real question is not the size of the salaries but whether the right men are drawing them. One man may be cheap at $10,000 a year, while another man in the same position might be dear at $1,000 a year."

The tendency of the business world just now is not to search for men who will take low salaries, but for men who deserve high salaries.

The difficulty does not lie in lack of ability any more than it does in the niggardliness of employers. It is true that the demands of business have increased enormously, and the man who was considered above the average twenty years ago, would not be up to present standards. Human ability, however, has kept pace with the advance in business methods, and the average salesman, executive, clerical or technical man of today is even more capable than one in the same line of work ten years ago.

What employers need today is not more ability. There is enough of that—in fact, as a well known business man recently remarked, perhaps there is too much! What is needed are men with the power and inclination to use the ability they have.

Employers want men who combine with their ambition, education and natural talents, honesty and the capacity for hard work. This sums up the requirements, and the scarcity of men who meet them explains the world-wide search that is now going on. There is no lack of ability, but there is lack of the integrity, the energy and the infinite capacity for taking pains, without which even great ability can accomplish little.

## JUST FOR FUN.

**Ambiguous "Seeing."**

Passenger to guard of crowded Plymouth train, who, after much trouble, has found him a comfortable seat—Thank you, guard. I'll see you at the other end.

Guard—Beg pardon, sir. Would you mind "seeing" me now, as I'm relieved at Bristol!—Punch.

**The Answering Effect.**

"Are you going to answer the accusations your enemies have made?"

"I think not," replied Senator Sorghum. "As a rule, answering accusations merely helps to keep the public from forgetting them."—Washington Star.

**The Paying Teller Admonished.**

The Farmer—See here, young man, some of your bunco business. Paid me just the same bills I deposited here last month.—Brooklyn Life.

In Boston—"Yes, sir, before I was 10 years old I knew everything." "I suspected everything at six."—Life.

Miss X—"Wouldn't it be horrible to have to die an old maid?" Miss Y—"Not half so horrible as to have to live that way."—Cleveland Leader.

"What do you think young Chumley weighs?" "About 200 pounds on the scales and about 10 ounces in the community."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is one paradoxical quality which a vine possesses." "What is that?" "It can grow on running while it is still rooted to the spot."—Baltimore American.

Rodd—"I understand that new automobile of yours goes like the wind." Greene—"That's right. Nobody can get just when the wind is going to start or when it is going to stop."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Now," said the good fairy, "I will endow you with rapidity, prudence, foresight, and thrift. With these you can easily acquire wealth." "Oh, bother," complained the modern hero, "can't you fix me up with a few secret rebates instead?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.


# Garden Tools in Great Variety at Z. C. M. I.

How different the home looks when the surroundings are neat and clean! Not only does it improve the appearance, but it enhances the value. Think, too, of the pleasure derived from a nice lawn or a few flowers.

**Garden Tools** A splendid variety at very reasonable prices—Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Pruning Saws and Shears, Screen Wire, Chicken Wire, and everything necessary for making your lot orderly and pleasant for summer.

**Lawn Mowers** Your lawn will grow rapidly this kind of weather. We have a fine line of Lawn Mowers. Especially do we recommend the "Pennsylvania" mower; the best machine obtainable; the only mower having the miniature sharpening apparatus—so simple a woman or child can operate it.

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Follow the Crowds and see Mr. THEODORE LORCH and large supporting Company in
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NIGHT PRICES 25 cents and 35 cents and 50 cents
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In the Musical comedy Operetta,
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Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved, 25 cents.
Commencing Thursday, March 19th, for four nights and Saturday matinee, "TEZZY WYKOFF."

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Offer their own company in the Merry Musical Pantasy
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Grand Beauty Chorus of Vocal Supremacy and Execution.
Prices: Eve., 25c to $1.50; Mat., 25c to $1.00.

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Charles H. Yales' Musical Spectacle,
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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
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Anna Woodward, Calvin Dunn,
Darrell Bros., Kinodrome,
Orpheum Orchestra.
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8.15, 25c, 50c, $1.00 seats, $1.50.
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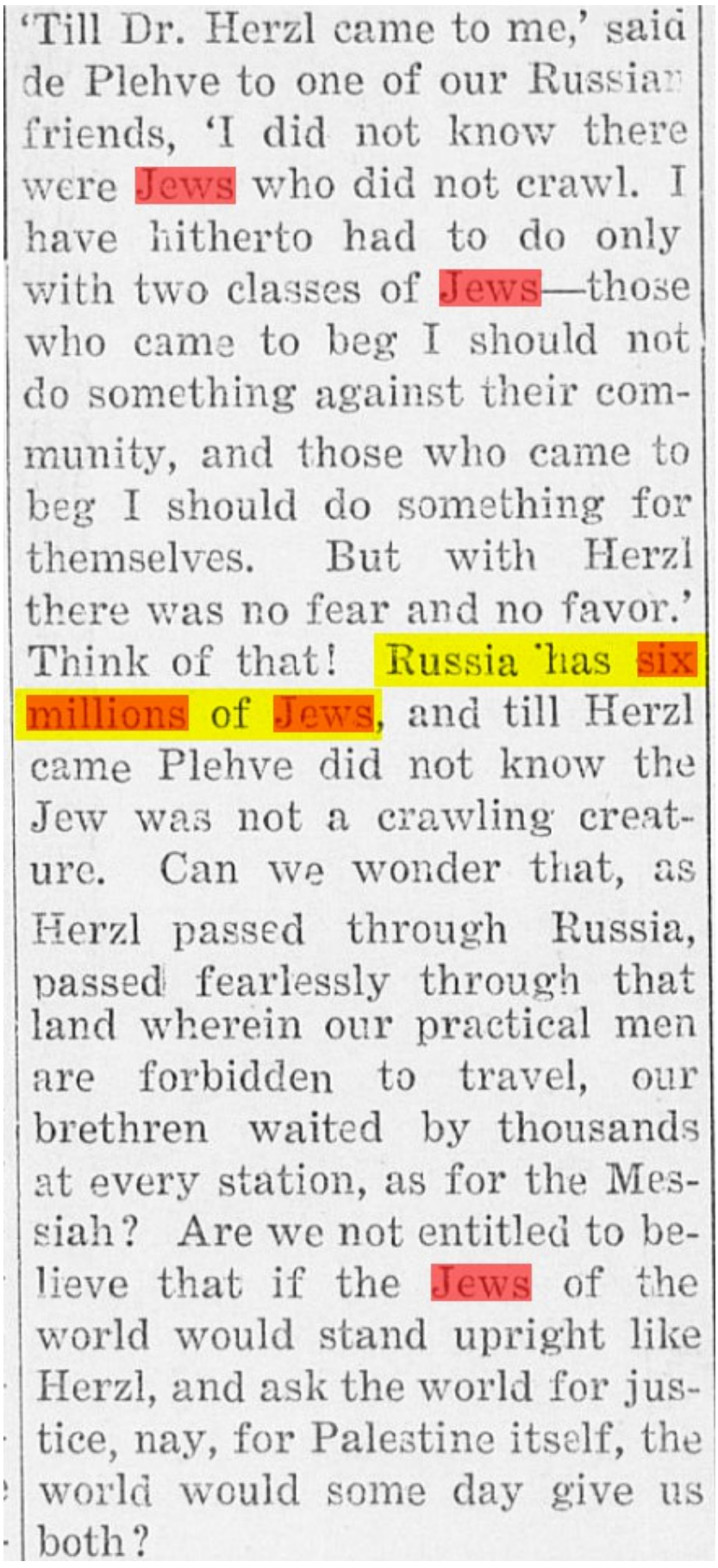
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Since moving into OUR NEW TAILOR SHOP. We are better prepared than ever to meet the demands of MEN WHO DRESS WELL. We carry in stock all the newest patterns of suitings and our expert tailors can make them up in any style you prefer.
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8 room modern house on Third avenue, cement sidewalk, and sewer connections. $3,250. TERMS.
5 room brick, modern house, just finished, Third East and South. $4,000. Very easy terms.
13 room house in Waterloo, 8x8 rods of well kept ground, good outbuilding. This property was heretofore listed at $5,250. The owner will now sell for $4,150. Come and see it.
4 room brick, new modern house, all finished except 3 rooms upstairs. Will sell for $3,350. NEAR L. D. S. HOSPITAL. This is a snap. Look at it and be convinced.
7 room house, full blumbing, on Center St., close, with 66 feet frontage, 165 deep. The land alone is worth $1,700. All for $4,500.
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We have associated with us at Washington, D. C., an attorney who has been in continuous practice for the past twenty years, and we are in position to guarantee that any patent matters placed in our hands will receive prompt and careful attention, and that the charges will always be moderate.
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All patents secured through our Bureau will be advertised for sale at our expense, and will thus be brought to the attention of the thousands of readers and materially assist the inventors in disposing of their patents.
If you have made an invention, send us a rough sketch and description with $5, and we will have our attorney make a thorough search of the records of the United States Patent Office, and advise you as to the securing of patent, the cost and the manner of proceeding.
PATENT BUREAU, THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City.

WHIPPED CREAM
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'Till Dr. Herzl came to me,' said de Plehve to one of our Russian friends, 'I did not know there were Jews who did not crawl. I have hitherto had to do only with two classes of Jews—those who came to beg I should not do something against their community, and those who came to beg I should do something for themselves. But with Herzl there was no fear and no favor.' Think of that! Russia has six millions of Jews, and till Herzl came Plehve did not know the Jew was not a crawling creature. Can we wonder that, as Herzl passed through Russia, passed fearlessly through that land wherein our practical men are forbidden to travel, our brethren waited by thousands at every station, as for the Messiah? Are we not entitled to believe that if the Jews of the world would stand upright like Herzl, and ask the world for justice, nay, for Palestine itself, the world would some day give us both?

The Jewish herald. (Houston, Tex.), October 15, 1908, p.2

*"...Rusia tiene seis millones de judíos,..."*

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**Dr. J. O. HOWARD**
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Ye Clothes Shop sells clothes of distinction for Men and Young Men — priced the all cash way—at Five Naught Five Main Street near where Prairie crosses.
**SIMS & LAEVERENZ**

Theodor Herzl. Help me to rebuild the Jewish State.' Since that day he has gone from miracle to miracle—from impossibility to impossibility. What a figure he might have made upon the stage of European politics, he who could create the politics of a State unborn! And how did the majority of the Jews receive him? They said Israel was too scattered and torn for any common action—and he gathered together a Congress from the four corners of the earth. They said that the Congress was all empty talk—and he established a Bank and a Trust. They said that the poor would lose their money—and the Trust paid a dividend. They said, 'You are making Zionism a sordid, material thing, a thing of money'—and 300,000 shareholders refused the divided. They said, 'But what is the use of the money? The Sultan will not treat with you.' And the Sultan made Herzl his guest of honor, and had the practical men been at Herzl's back the charter would have been ours. They said, 'Oh, but the Sultan wants money; no solid Power will consider you.' And lo! The greatest empire on earth offered him a soil for his ideas. They say, 'But your ideals are lacking in religious impulse'—and he gave to Jewry the greatest spiritual impulse since the *Goluth* began. He has saved and guided thousands of men and women who were drifting amid the mists and cross currents of modern Jewish life.

"And while the Jews were saying all this, what were the others saying? The Pope, the Catholic, said. 'My sympathies go with you.' The German Emperor, the Protestant, said, 'To me, as to you, it seems quite natural that the Jews should return to Palestine.' The Sultan, the Mussulman, said to his Ministers, 'So, I picture to myself, the Hebrew Prophet of Galilee must have looked.' Mr. Chamberlain, the Unitarian, on seeing a land flowing with milk and honey, said to himself, 'Here is a land for Dr. Herzl.' M. de Plehve, the Greek churchman, the man of iron—what did Plehve say? 'Till Dr. Herzl came to me,' said de Plehve to one of our Russian friends, 'I did not know there were Jews who did not crawl. I have hitherto had to do only with two classes of Jews—those who came to beg I should not do something against their community, and those who came to beg I should do something for themselves. But with Herzl there was no fear and no favor.' Think of that! Russia has six millions of Jews, and till Herzl came Plehve did not know the Jew was not a crawling creature. Can we wonder that, as Herzl passed through Russia, passed fearlessly through that land wherein our practical men are forbidden to travel, our brethren waited by thousands at every station, as for the Messiah? Are we not entitled to believe that if the Jews of the world would stand upright like Herzl, and ask the world for justice, nay, for Palestine itself, the world would some day give us both?

"All those terrible risks that Zionism brings on the Jew are the bogeys conjured up by cowards afraid of their own shadows. Zionism brings to the Jew only the world's respect. The Zionist peril forsooth! I will tell you what the Zionist peril is, and why Jews shrink from Zionism. Zionism is a terrible searchlight, searching out all that is false and feeble in Jews and Judaism. There are spiritual anti-Zionists, but the great majority of anti-Zionists are those who have neither God above nor a man's heart within. It may be that Dr. Herzl's death will effect more than even his life. Now—at last—O, bitter mockery! he will enter the synagogues, whose preachers have been gagged by purse-proud presidents, his name will be mentioned respectfully, if critically, to comfortable congregations. I call upon them, one and all, to make amends to the dead for their derision of the living, and to bury their anti-Zionism in Herzl's grave. We, too—we Zionists—have something to bury in Herzl's grave—all that venom of factions and foolish accusations which divided brother from brother and embittered our leader's last days. There are not two Zionisms; there is only Zionism, the Zionism that was laid down in Herzl's 'Judenstaat'—the Jewish national idea, associated, indeed, with Palestine by history and tradition and the hope of generations, but even greater than Palestine itself, since Palestine without Jewish rights would be the *Goluth*, the exile, in its most mocking form. Palestine without Jewish rights is already enjoyed by some 100,000 Jews, and what sort of a spectacle do they present?

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The music department will will be under the management of the genial and talented **Pianist Mr. Theodore Meyer**
We will save you money and you will receive courteous treatment. Call on us!
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# 1910

New York Times: Seis millones de judíos en Rusia.

The inhuman laws of Russia continue, according to the report, to make the empire of the Czar the darkest spot on the Jewish horizon. During 1909 65,000 Russian Jews fled their country for America. This exodus of the oppressed was swelled by another 35,000 Jews from other countries.

The report gives graphic figures illustrating how the Russian laws are breeding Jewish paupers, although the Jewish population of roundly 6,000,000 constitutes only a little over 4 per cent. of the entire Russian population. Ninety-three per cent. of all the Jews in Russia are permitted to dwell only in twenty-five of the sixty Government districts, comprising altogether only one-sixth of the total area of the empire. The consequence of this overcrowding in the western and southern provinces, especially in Russian Poland, is that in such regions as Odessa and Warsaw the Jews constitute, respectively, 11 and 14 per cent. of the population, and wholesale poverty is an inevitable result.

*New York Times - March 13, 1910*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9806E6D91139E333A25750C1A9659C946196D6CF&scp=36&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# MANY JEWS FLEE FROM RUSSIA

## Report of German Central Relief Association Shows Inhuman Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 12.—Present-day Jewish conditions throughout Europe and the Orient are comprehensively reviewed in the annual report of the Central Jewish Relief Association of Germany, which operates in alliance with the prominent Jewish leaders and organizations of the United States.

The President of the association is James Simon, one of Berlin's merchant princes, who, like his co-religionist, General Manager Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, enjoys the distinction of being an intimate friend of the Kaiser.

The inhuman laws of Russia continue, according to the report, to make the empire of the Czar the darkest spot on the Jewish horizon. During 1909 65,000 Russian Jews fled their country for America. This exodus of the oppressed was swelled by another 35,000 Jews from other countries.

The report gives graphic figures illustrating how the Russian laws are breeding Jewish paupers, although the Jewish population of roundly 6,000,000 constitutes only a little over 4 per cent. of the entire Russian population. Ninety-three per cent. of all the Jews in Russia are permitted to dwell only in twenty-five of the sixty Government districts, comprising altogether only one-sixth of the total area of the empire. The consequence of this overcrowding in the western and southern provinces, especially in Russian Poland, is that in such regions as Odessa and Warsaw the Jews constitute, respectively, 11 and 14 per cent. of the population, and wholesale poverty is an inevitable result.

At Easter time in 1909 60,000 Jews were reduced to dependence on public charity, while 15,000 families, numbering 75,000 persons, were in the same condition in Warsaw.

The German association's activities in Russia are mainly devoted to assisting emigration, but it also supports schools for children barred from the public schools.

In Galicia and Roumania the conditions are somewhat better than in Russia, but there, too, the Jews suffer under serious disabilities and outside assistance is constantly needed.

The association is carrying on important work throughout the Turkish Empire, especially in Palestine. At Haifa, near Jerusalem, the cornerstone will shortly be laid of a fine technical college endowed principally through the munificence of Jacob H. Schiff of New York. Numerous other educational projects are supported in the Orient with a special view to making the Turkish Jews valuable citizens of their own country and removing the causes for emigration. Special attention is devoted to the teaching of the Turkish national language in order that the generation of young Jews may grow up equipped to play their part in the rejuvenation of new Turkey.

Much is hoped from the inauguration of kindergartens and a training school for kindergarten teachers in Palestine.

The New York Times
Published: March 13, 1910
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En el informe anual de la American Jewish Committee se afirma que desde 1890 Rusia ha tenido una política de "expulsar o exterminar" a Seis Millones de Judíos. (Fuente: Anuario Judío Americano, pg 15)

http://www.ajcarchives.org/AJC_DATA/Files/1911_1912_8_AJCAnnualReport.pdf

# The American Jewish Year Book

## 5672

September 23, 1911, to September 11, 1912

Edited by
HERBERT FRIEDENWALD
for the
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



PHILADELPHIA
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1911



cards to 11,642. The usefulness of this collection was made apparent at the time of the hearing of your Committee before the House Committee on Immigration in March last, when a number of the articles on file were consulted and yielded valuable data for incorporation in the testimony, and also when the recent Recommendations to the Immigration Commission were prepared.

The Committtee is receiving an appreciable number of requests for information upon various subjects, which it furnishes whenever possible.

### WASHINGTON OFFICE

The Washington Office has been continued, and has, as heretofore, proved of great usefulness in keeping your Committee informed of affairs in Washington.

### RUSSIA

The position of our co-religionists in Russia grows increasingly deplorable, and recent advices from that country indicate that there is little likelihood of any relief being afforded.

The situation is of the gravest. It may be doubted whether Jewry has ever confronted a greater crisis since the overthrow of the Jewish state by the Roman Empire. Not even the horrible persecutions of the times of the Crusades or the expulsion from Spain and Portugal affected so large a mass of our co-religionists. Russia has since 1890 adopted a deliberate plan to expel or exterminate six millions of its people for no other reason than that they refuse to become members of the Greek Church, but prefer to remain Jews. To carry out this purpose, it has used several methods. Wholesale assassinations (called pogroms), have been employed in order to arouse the religious fanaticism, the greed, and the savagery of the needy, the ignorant and the depraved among the Russian people. Horrible as these pogroms are, their effects are trivial compared with those which have followed other methods countenanced by that Government. The Jewish inhabitants of the congested Pale of Settlement are being harassed by restrictions on their ordinary activities, by practical denial to a serious extent of the right to educate their children, and by having thrust upon them by force, large numbers of their co-religionists who had settled in other places within the Empire and had there been usefully employed. By this insidious process, the Russian Government wickedly and artificially creates unnatural conditions that enable it to twist economic and social laws into the service of persecution, and it believes that by their operation the ultimate expulsion or destruction of the Jews of Russia is assured. From the point of view of that Government, this method has the further advantage that it avoids the cry of horror

New York Times: Los judíos rusos en un triste aprieto

# RUSSIAN JEWS IN SAD PLIGHT.

## Worse Than Under Plehve, Magnes Says—Fears the News Is Suppressed.

Preaching yesterday in Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes took a pessimistic view of the condition of the Jews in Russia, intimating that the worst about it was not known here.

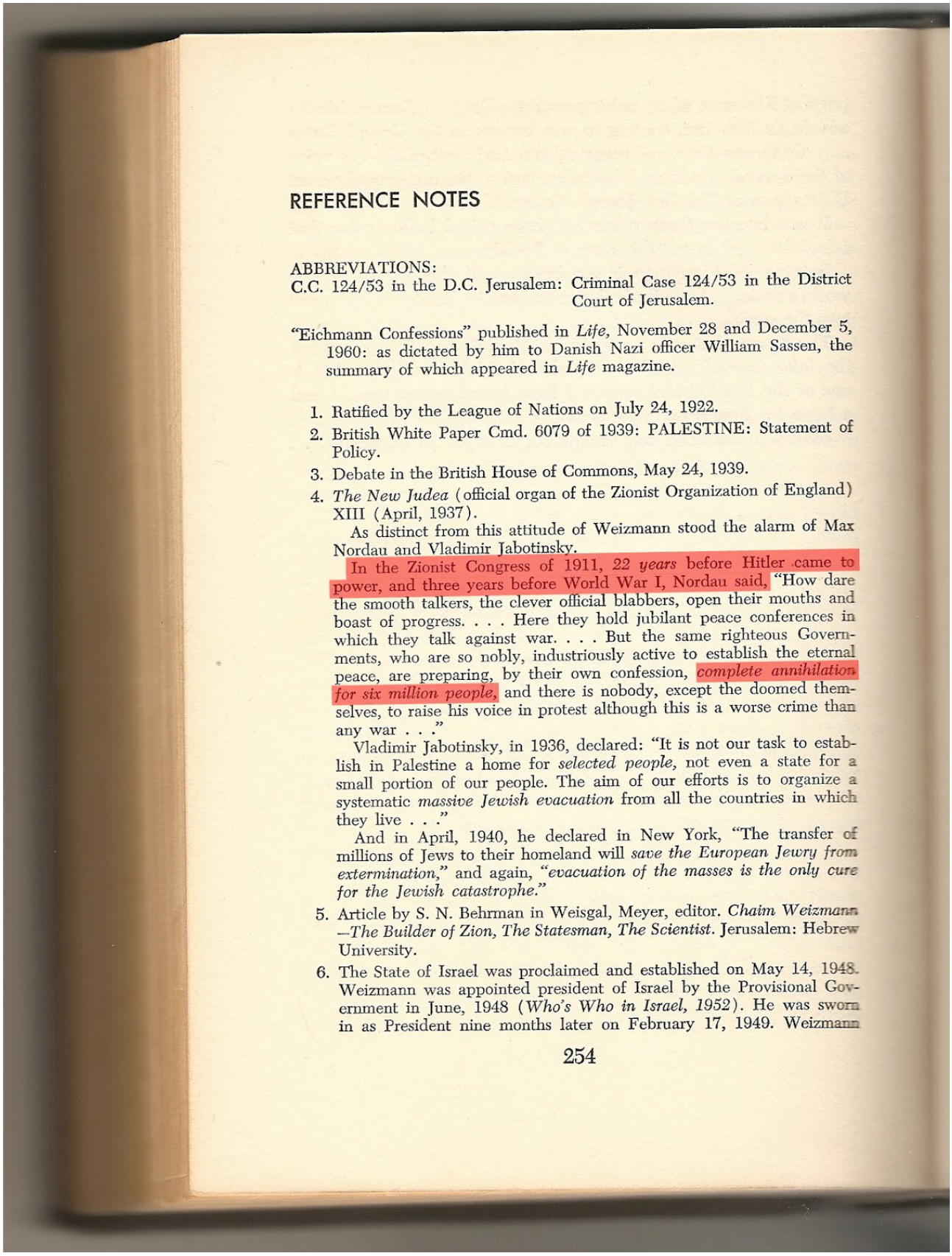
"The condition of Russia is worse to-day than at any time since the barbarous massacres and pogroms of 1905 and 1906," said Dr. Magnes. "The American public is unaware of this state of affairs, because the chief news agency supplying our press with information is, without much doubt, in the service of the Russian Government. Even though news was supplied the story of Jewish misery in Russia is such an oft repeated tale that hardly any attention is paid to it any more. But the condition of affairs is getting to be so fearful that it becomes necessary to raise our voice in protest and to appeal to the conscience of our fellow-citizens to take cognizance of the systematic, relentless, quiet grinding down of a people of more than 6,000,000 souls."

*The New York Times - April 11, 1910*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9D02E0D81139E333A25752C1A9629C946196D6CF&scp=37&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# 1911

(((Max Nordau))), co-fundador de la Organización Sionista Mundial, junto con (((Theodore Herzl))), hizo una declaración sorprendente en el décimo Congreso Sionista en Basilea, Suiza. Afirmó que 6.000.000 Judios serían aniquilados. Esto fue veintidós años antes de que Hitler llegara al poder y tres años antes de que comenzara la Primera Guerra Mundial.



## REFERENCE NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS:
C.C. 124/53 in the D.C. Jerusalem: Criminal Case 124/53 in the District Court of Jerusalem.

"Eichmann Confessions" published in *Life*, November 28 and December 5, 1960: as dictated by him to Danish Nazi officer William Sassen, the summary of which appeared in *Life* magazine.

1. Ratified by the League of Nations on July 24, 1922.
2. British White Paper Cmd. 6079 of 1939: PALESTINE: Statement of Policy.
3. Debate in the British House of Commons, May 24, 1939.
4. *The New Judea* (official organ of the Zionist Organization of England) XIII (April, 1937).

   As distinct from this attitude of Weizmann stood the alarm of Max Nordau and Vladimir Jabotinsky.

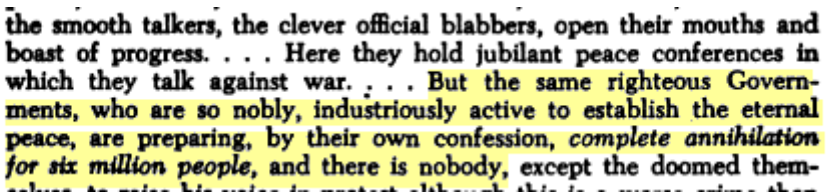
   In the Zionist Congress of 1911, *22 years* before Hitler came to power, and three years before World War I, Nordau said, "How dare the smooth talkers, the clever official blabbers, open their mouths and boast of progress. . . . Here they hold jubilant peace conferences in which they talk against war. . . . But the same righteous Governments, who are so nobly, industriously active to establish the eternal peace, are preparing, by their own confession, *complete annihilation for six million people,* and there is nobody, except the doomed themselves, to raise his voice in protest although this is a worse crime than any war . . ."

   Vladimir Jabotinsky, in 1936, declared: "It is not our task to establish in Palestine a home for *selected people,* not even a state for a small portion of our people. The aim of our efforts is to organize a systematic *massive Jewish evacuation* from all the countries in which they live . . ."

   And in April, 1940, he declared in New York, "The transfer of millions of Jews to their homeland will *save the European Jewry from extermination,*" and again, "*evacuation of the masses is the only cure for the Jewish catastrophe.*"
5. Article by S. N. Behrman in Weisgal, Meyer, editor. *Chaim Weizmann —The Builder of Zion, The Statesman, The Scientist.* Jerusalem: Hebrew University.
6. The State of Israel was proclaimed and established on May 14, 1948. Weizmann was appointed president of Israel by the Provisional Government in June, 1948 (*Who's Who in Israel, 1952*). He was sworn in as President nine months later on February 17, 1949. Weizmann

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Nordau

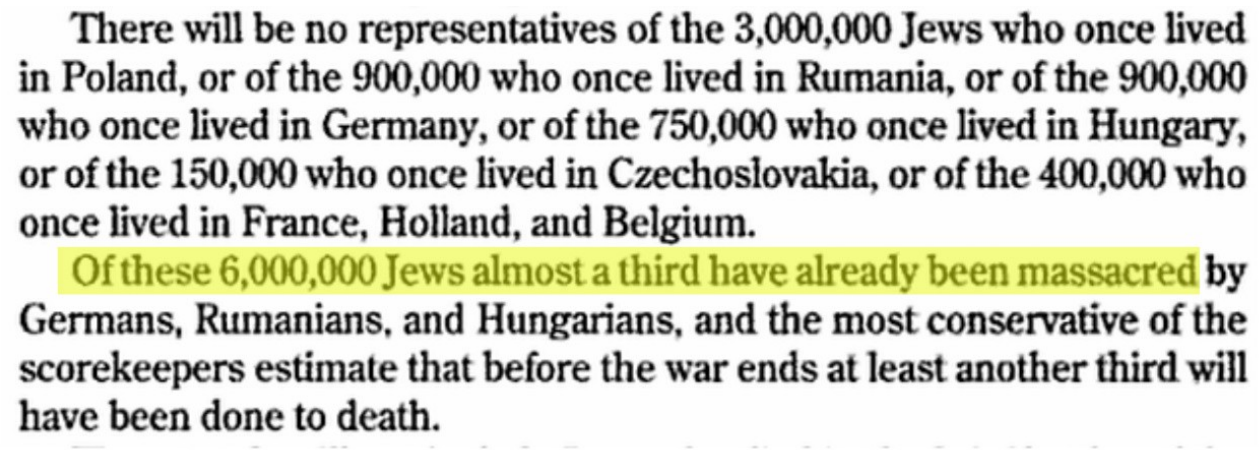
http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/03/1911-zionist-warns-6000000-jews-to-be.html?zx=28a63d3fb4fbbbbf



the smooth talkers, the clever official blabbers, open their mouths and boast of progress. . . . Here they hold jubilant peace conferences in which they talk against war. . . . But the same righteous Governments, who are so nobly, industriously active to establish the eternal peace, are preparing, by their own confession, *complete annihilation for six million people*, and there is nobody, except the doomed themselves, to raise his voice in protest although this is a worse crime than

***Peridy*** by Ben Hecht, page 254, first published in 1962

Citado en el libro de (((Ben Hecht))): "Perfidia". Hecht, un Judio Sionista, hizo la misma afirmación en 1943.

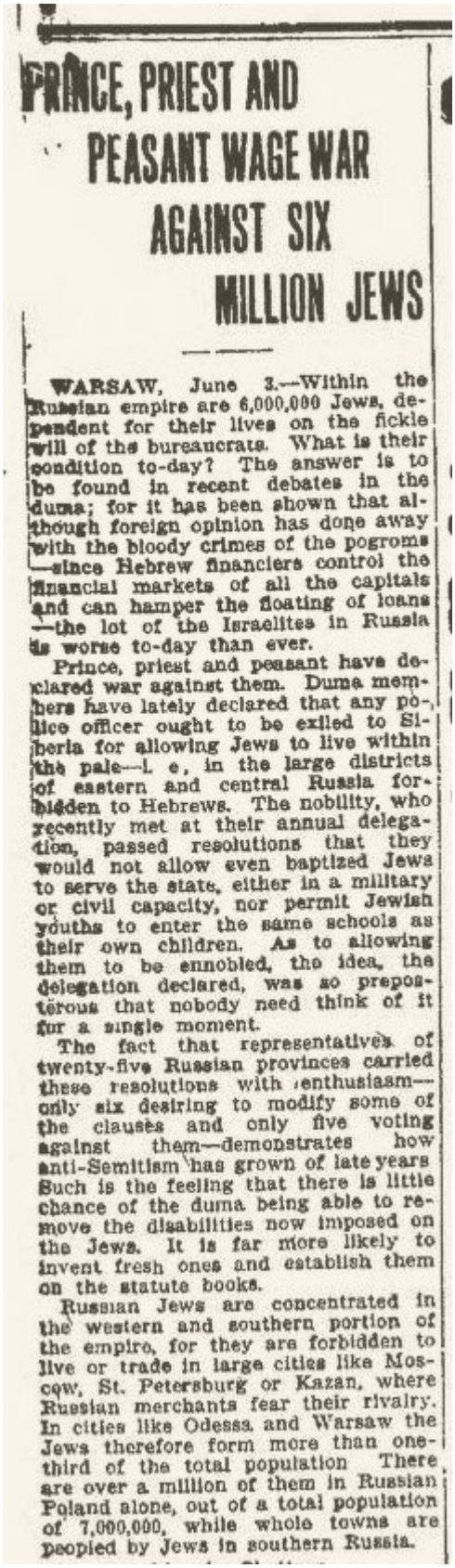


There will be no representatives of the 3,000,000 Jews who once lived in Poland, or of the 900,000 who once lived in Rumania, or of the 900,000 who once lived in Germany, or of the 750,000 who once lived in Hungary, or of the 150,000 who once lived in Czechoslovakia, or of the 400,000 who once lived in France, Holland, and Belgium.

Of these 6,000,000 Jews almost a third have already been massacred by Germans, Rumanians, and Hungarians, and the most conservative of the scorekeepers estimate that before the war ends at least another third will have been done to death.

Ben Hecht "Remember Us" Reader's Digest, February 1943

Príncipe, sacerdote y campesino hacen la guerra a seis millones de Judíos en Rusia.



# PRINCE, PRIEST AND PEASANT WAGE WAR AGAINST SIX MILLION JEWS

WARSAW, June 3.—Within the Russian empire are 6,000,000 Jews, dependent for their lives on the fickle will of the bureaucrats. What is their condition to-day? The answer is to be found in recent debates in the duma; for it has been shown that although foreign opinion has done away with the bloody crimes of the pogroms—since Hebrew financiers control the financial markets of all the capitals and can hamper the floating of loans—the lot of the Israelites in Russia is worse to-day than ever.

Prince, priest and peasant have declared war against them. Duma members have lately declared that any police officer ought to be exiled to Siberia for allowing Jews to live within the pale—i. e., in the large districts of eastern and central Russia forbidden to Hebrews. The nobility, who recently met at their annual delegation, passed resolutions that they would not allow even baptized Jews to serve the state, either in a military or civil capacity, nor permit Jewish youths to enter the same schools as their own children. As to allowing them to be ennobled, the idea, the delegation declared, was so preposterous that nobody need think of it for a single moment.

The fact that representatives of twenty-five Russian provinces carried these resolutions with enthusiasm—only six desiring to modify some of the clauses and only five voting against them—demonstrates how anti-Semitism has grown of late years. Such is the feeling that there is little chance of the duma being able to remove the disabilities now imposed on the Jews. It is far more likely to invent fresh ones and establish them on the statute books.

Russian Jews are concentrated in the western and southern portion of the empire, for they are forbidden to live or trade in large cities like Moscow, St. Petersburg or Kazan, where Russian merchants fear their rivalry. In cities like Odessa and Warsaw the Jews therefore form more than one-third of the total population. There are over a million of them in Russian Poland alone, out of a total population of 7,000,000, while whole towns are peopled by Jews in southern Russia.

*Fort Wayne Journal Gazette - June 04, 1911*

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### Live in Ghettoes.

Their poverty is excessive and though they trade, most of them can do business only in a small way. They are the factors and middlemen of the towns they inhabit. Police regulations and ancient custom combine to coop them in certain quarters of the cities, where they live as in the ghettoes of the Middle Ages.

Come with me into a Russian ghetto. The Russian working man has a fixed idea that the Jews, however poor they seem, have great riches stored in secret. He clings to this illusion in spite of the proofs of poverty in the ghetto, a poverty exceeding anything the non-Jewish masses ever experience. But the first impression one gains of the Russian ghetto is not so much that of poverty as of the stifling atmosphere. In winter the frost suppresses the smell in the streets, only to cause it to be cooped up in double strength in the rooms, where six feet square means sleeping, living and working accommodation for many people, who feed principally on herrings and garlic.

At first sight the Jewish quarter of a Russian city disappoints the stranger. No Hebrew signs are to be seen, for the police, bent on suppressing all traces of Judaism even in its home, forbid the use of Yidish for advertisements. Yet, on closer inspection, the streets are very characteristic. To begin with, they are crowded with pedestrians bearing strongly marked Hebrew features. The men are dressed in long halat, or skirted coat, reaching nearly to the ankles, and the peaked cap, or yarmulka. Some of the younger women have their hair plaited, others wear the wigs prescribed for married women, whose heads are shaved.

Every degree of Hebrew beauty and ugliness are here. Stunted youths and beautiful girls; men with Christ-like faces and others with visages stamped with the imprint of worldly meanness, old women who might frighten children and old men whose venerable faces and long beards are suggestive of the patriarchs. Even in the passing cars and cabs Hebrews prevail.

In the side streets the houses are even dingier than in the main thoroughfares, and the shops so small that they find room enough for their ghetto trade in the cellars. Yiddish newspapers an books are displayed alongside food cooked according to Hebrew rites, and many-branched candlesticks, used even in the poorest houses, on the Sabbath eve. Men, caps on head, look out into the street. Ragged children play gravely in the gutter. All look old and wise; nobody laughs not even the children. There is a total absence of street humor, and though all are busy, nobody hurries. It is the languor, not of the city, but of the ghetto, that is upon them, showing itself in their gait as well as their pale, strained faces.

### Hounded to Beggary.

The man coming from the baker's leading a little girl by the hand, is a beggar. Though his kind is ever increasing, his plea is never refused, for the Jews do not let their poor beg outside the ghetto, but provides for them within its bounds. In Odessa alone this spring over 60,000 Hebrews have applied for charitable relief, and Gen. Tolmatcheff, the anti-Semitic Prefect, has added to the suffering by hampering the work of the Jewish Relief committee. That gray-headed old man is a Jew of the old school. He bemoans the fact that his race is dying out, for his children mix with the world in a way that jars his orthodox mind. He has nothing in common with the new Jewry, which takes an interest in Russian politics, and even immigrates to America. He lives in the Talmudistic atmosphere which still provides certain parts of the ghetto and most of the smaller provincial settlements. He has no work, that is to say, he does not make boots or clothes, mend fur, or roll cigarettes. He is poorer than those. His wife supports him by the proceeds of a basket which holds cherries, oranges or nuts according to the season, and reposes, with the remains of the fruit, under the family bed at night. He will ponder for weeks over a passage in Talmud, or a sentence in the Mosaic law, and sits poring over the Scriptures till long after his family are asleep, and dawn is breaking through the grimmy window. Even ghetto life does not interest him, he lives with the law and the prophets. Moses is more real to him than the police officer who forbids him to live elsewhere, and King Solomon the Wise of far more importance than the czar of all the Russias, to whom he owes allegiance. Sometimes he has his moments of triumph, as when a rabbi comes to talk and the neighbors listen with reverence as this old Hebrew in ragged clothes discourses on the law.

In summer the ghetto thoroughfares are crowded from nightfall till the early hours of the morning. You wonder why these hard workers do not sleep, till you remember the rooms. At break of day the majority, who live by hawking and retailing, move toward the markets, through the same shabby streets, knocking against the same people as during the night.

Here is an incident I saw the other day in the ghetto. A large empty market cart driven by Jews pulled up at a corner. Two Russian soldiers who had been having a lift rose from its depths. Both were drunk, and they demanded that the Jews should drive to the right, though they had business to the left. The more sober soldier of the two tried to persuade his comrade to get out, but the cart was comfortable and the comrade failed to see the point. His opinion was that Jews were meant to drive Russians wherever they wanted to go, so he lay down again and the Jews, huddled together in the front of the cart, grew uneasy. At last the sober one pulled his mate by the legs till he got him out, when he drew his sword and the Jews only got clear by making off at a gallop and were glad to have escaped so easily for they would never have obtained redress for any wrong done to them.

### Markets Run By Jews.

The markets of all Russian cities without the pale are run by the Jews. Their shrill cries rend the air as they walk up and down between the booths, calling upon the "pretty lady" and the "diamond lady" or the "sweet little dove" to buy. Everything you can want is to be had in Jewish markets for the barganing, which is carried on with eastern zest and amounts to a sport in which each side is ready to give and take in a contest of huckstering skill.

ll races which inhabit the mighty Russian empire mingle here. As if to sympolize the imperial might, there is the stolid Muscovite soldier with market basket and bicycle, buying the dinner for his officer and family. There the Circassian with his lissome figure and silver daggers; here the elegant Russian or Polish woman, who alarmed at her cook's bills, has come to price things for herself, and drive a bargain over some lace or ribbon for which she would pay three times as much in the Gentile shops. There the workingman's wife is buying a few cucumbers or potatoes and looking wistfully at dainties she cannot afford; here the peasant, dazed but economical, haggling over a pair of high boots for himself or a gaudy kerchief for his wife; cooks galore, male and female, exchanging the gossip of the hour, or chaffing a market woman about the quality of her asparagus, or the price of her strawberries. Muscovite, Tartar, Pole, Frank and Hebrew; they are here in this Jewish market, all talking at once, haggling, screaming, laughing and swearing. It is a very babel or conflicting sound.

There is something for everybody—things that can be bought in every European market, and local products that seem strange to the eyes of the visitor. Wigs for the Jewish bride are piled in one basket; veils and crowns for the Russian ones hang near by. Clothes, furniture, fish, fruit and meat are jumbled together in a weird medley that compels curiosity, but staggers classification. From these booths goes the food that feeds the whole city and the clothes that equip four-fifths of it. Here are garments made in the sweat shops, as well as the produce of the farms, whence the Jew brings all the farmer has to sell and runs his city errands. Merchants talk together in one language and bargain with their customers in another; owning ready kinship with a people whom a thousand years and a million persecutions have not changed; who hold the trade and commerce to the country in the hollow of their hands, and whom the Russians fear more than a hostile army.

### Courtship in the Ghetto.

Marriage takes place early in the ghetto. Twelve years for a boy and thirteen for a girl is the usual age. When a suitable wife has been found the girl's parents arrange about the dowry, which is paid to the boy's parents as soon as the engagement is completed. If the engagement be broken off within a year the girl, like her Gentile sister, must return any presents she may have received, and the side which breaks off the union has to pay all betrothal expenses. This is the nearest approach to breach of promise regulations in Russia. But the Jews never take such matters into Russian courts; they settle all difficulties, domestic or otherwise, among themselves. During the year of betrothal the pair do not see each other. While they are engaged, the young man is supposed solely to frequent the society of his own sex. No little bachelor parties are planned for the ghetto beau. His parents are affectionate, but the family apron strings are short and he is kept in close haul.

The ghetto Jew clings to the good old custom of marrying his children in front of the synagogue. As this is impossible in a large town, a courtyard—courtyards are like baseball grounds in Russia—is chosen. According to custom, any learned man can tie the matrimonial knot.

The orthodox ghetto marriage happens in the evening, the bride, with a cloth over her eyes—not a diaphanous veil—is brought to the place by her parents, and the bridegroom is escorted by his people. The guests sing and dance while the young couple are made better acquainted—that is to say, the bride's eyes are uncovered and somebody asks her if the youth pleases her. When she says "Yes" her hair is shaved off close to her head, hops are thrown over her for prosperity, and the Rabbi ties the knot. Then the marriage feast is eaten at the bride's home. When the house is a very pious one the men and girls do not dance together. As a rule the young people live with the wife's parents until he is able to earn a living for himself.

The position of women in the Russian ghetto is somewhat paradoxical. When the husband is a very pious man his wife has to work for him and the children, when he is a factor, or a merchant, he works hard for her, and is only too proud and happy to indulge her in every way he can. So piety is not always a blessing to a wife in the ghetto. Though divorce is easier in the ghetto than in America it is far less frequent—which seems to point to a good measure of domestic happiness within the boundaries of the Hebrew settlements.


**Correct Skirt Styles and Special Values**

| | |
|---|---|
| White tub skirts at | 98c |
| White and tan tub skirts at | $1.48 |
| The new tan serge skirts at | $5.98 |
| Beautiful quality white mohair skirts at | $7.50 |

# Rosenthal's
"READY TO WEAR STORE"

**Great Coat Values**
**Present Styles for Present Wear**

Those smart linen and colored effects in both mercerized and natural finish; prettiest new tan shades and champagne effects—a good big variety of styles so very effective with their pretty trimming schemes of black and touches of color. Just see what immense values you can buy for

**$2.95, $3.98, $5.98 and $7.50**

## Saturday Morning's Express Brought Us Two More Shipments of Beautiful Dresses

Each from a different firm, and each bought at such a price concession from the manufacturers that we again are enabled to call your attention to your further opportunities for marvelous savings. We do know that our Mr. Rosenthal is on the alert these days for any possibility of making special purchases, but we do not know from day to day what to expect, and we are just as surprised at his wonderful success in buying such truly beautiful garments at prices that mean such an enormous sacrifice to the makers, as you are when you see them and find at what ridiculous prices we in turn offer them to you. We do not want any woman to miss this weeks offerings, we want you all to share in the distribution of these great values, that only a great buying power can command.

Nearly 100 beautiful marquisette dresses worth regularly $10.00, go on sale to-morrow at . . **$5.00**

They just came in fresh from the maker Saturday morning and are now on display in our Calhoun street window, where you can view them in all their daintiness. Eight styles equally divided in quantity that goes to make up the lot. They are made of an excellent quality marquisette and very handsomely embroidered in colors. Seeing them gives you a better knowledge of how beautiful they are, than description can possibly convey to you. You buy them at just half their regular worth.

Four and one-half dozen snmmer dresses worth $3.50, go on sale to-morrow at . . . . . . . . **$1.98**

Also received Saturday morning and will be seen the first time to-morrow. They are made of an assortment of patterns of colored lawn and are made along the newest lines with combination of plain material and otherwise prettily trimmed. Think of their regular worth and the sale price, then come to see them. No window display of this lot.

Over 100 beautiful white dresses. worth from $7.50 to $10.00, at . . . . . . . . . . . . **$4.75**

Another shrewd deal involving a varied assortment of lingerie dresses. They are made of those beautiful thin fabrics, mercerized mull; batiste, all-over embroidery in dainty patterns and marquiette. They are exquisitely made and designed and well represent their original worth. The price would neither pay for the making nor for the material and trimmings. See them; they will share the big Berry street window with the silk dresses.

**The Greatest Sale of Silk Dresses Ever Held Is Yet in Progress**

Beautiful satin, taffeta, messaline, foulards and challie dresses at **$7.50**

This wonderful event was so thoroughly advertised through its great values that we need but call your attention that there is yet a goodly selection to choose from that you can yet share with your friends the savings, and the pleasures of getting a silk dress and at almost the price of an ordinary tub frock.



One-Piece Sailor Dresses **$1.25**

Made of white linene, large sailor collar, tie, belt, pocket and cuffs of navy blue, which in turn is prettily strapped with several rows of white. Excellent!


## THE CONVOY NEWS

CONVOY, O, June 3.—Decoration day was observed at Convoy. The band headed the Sunday schools, I. O. R. M., the G. A. R, and I. O. O. F. The town was well decorated and the business was suspended during the morning.

Bert Etter and Earl Brittenburg were at Fort Wayne Wednesday.

Alma Sponseller, of Dixon, was the guest of Pearl High.

Marie and Laura Whittern, of Monroeville, were guests of Dorothea Hart Thursday.

Alma Bauserman, of Monroeville, visited Gladys LaRue this week.

Emmet Etter is attending the International Business college at Fort Wayne.

Herbert Downing, Earl Britenburg and Clair Hall were Van Wert callers Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rummel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith and children, Ruth and Donald, visited friends at Monroeville yesterday.

Mrs W. K. Anderson, Mrs. William Webb and Mrs Rachel Slife spent Friday with Mrs. Catharine Zimmerman at Van Wert.

Mr. Robert Ackerman returned from New Haven after a week's visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs J. E. Snyder and son, Harry, were Van Wert visitors Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Dressel and son, Paul, of Montpelier, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dressel.

Harriet Hoelle visited friends at Van Wert yesterday.

Mina Gunsett, of Los Angeles, Cal., is here for a visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krick, of Paulding, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Herth.

Mrs Thomas Meads and daughter, Mrs. William Dressel, returned from Guthrie, Okla., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Heymann.

Harry Dwire returned to Chicago, after a two weeks' visit with his parents.

Ray Bowland, Charley Walls and Samuel Dennison, of Van Wert, were Convoy callers yesterday.

Princess Mullen, of Van Wert, spent Thursday and Friday with Grace Clay.

## VAN WERT NEWS

VAN WERT, O, April 3.—Mrs. Warren Bowe, of East Sycamore street, entertained thirty young ladies at an elaborate two-course 5 o'clock luncheon, for the pleasure of her sister, Miss Hazel Cramer, another popular young bride-to-be.

Marion Wallace, an employe of Morris Bros, accidentally had his nose broken yesterday afternoon, while playing ball.

The fire department was called to the Bonebrake property, at the corner of Sycamore and Tyler streets yesterday afternoon, to extinguish a blaze in the roof.

Miss Fern Kyle very pleasantly entertained the young ladies employed at the Rose millinery last evening.

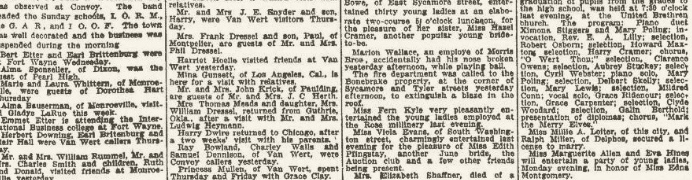
Miss Viola Evans, of South Washington street, charmingly entertained last evening for the pleasure of Miss Edith Pfingstay, another June bride, the Auction club and a few other friends being present.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffner, died of a complication of diseases last evening, at her home on North Race street. She was forty-two years old and is survived by a son who resides in Philadelphia.

The annual commencement for the graduation of pupils from the grades to the high school, was held at 7:30 o'clock last evening, at the United Brethren church. The program: Piano duet Ximona Stiggers and Mary Poling; invocation, Rev. E. A. Lilly; selection, Robert Osborn; selection, Howard Maxtong selection, Harry Cramer; chorus, "O Wert Thou;" selection, Clarence Owens; selection, Aubrey Stuckey; selection, Cyril Webster; piano solo, Mary Poling; selection, Delbert Skelly; selection, Mary Lewis; selection, Mildred Conn; vocal solo, Grace Ridenour; selection, Grace Carpenter; selection, Clyde Woodard; selection, Galin Berthold; presentation of diplomas; chorus, "Mark the Merry Elves."

Miss Millie A. Loiter, of this city, and Ralph Miller, of Delphos, secured a license to marry.

Miss Marguerite Allen and Eva Hines will entertain a party of young ladies, Monday evening, in honor of Miss Edna Montgomery.

**OXFORD TIME**

Hot weather is here for good. From now on it will be Oxford rush. They are the most stylish and comfortable shoes for summer wear.

The Pingree line represents everything in Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Oxfords, in Tan, Black Calf, Vici, Patent and fancy materials; styles of lasts, heels and patterns to suit every taste, at prices ranging from

**One Dollar Up To Four Dollars**

What's the use of quoting a string of prices without seeing the values. Come in and be convinced. Remember,

*"If It's a Pingree You're in Right."*

**SCROGGY COMPANY**

814 Calhoun St. Union Store

New York Times: Durante varios meses los 6 millones de judíos han estado viviendo temiendo nuevas masacres.

By Herman Bernstein.

FOR several months the six million Jews in the Russian Empire have been living under the shadow of fear of renewed massacres.

Ever since the Duma voted to have the Jewish question elaborated by a special commission with a view of abolishing the Pale of Settlement—that is, of opening all Russia to the Jews who are at present caged in certain provinces—the reactionary forces, the Black Hundred organizations, through their organs and at their meetings, and in their churches, have been inciting the Russian populace against the Jews. The old myth was revived for this purpose. The Jews of Russia are being accused of having murdered a Christian boy for ritual use.

The blood libel against the Jews, which cropped up from time to time in various countries for centuries, has long been established as a myth invented by anti-Semites. Even in Russia Alexander I., in 1817, and Nicholas I. issued ukases prohibiting the prosecution of so-called ritual murder cases "to make an end to the prejudice that the Jews use Christian blood for ritual purposes."

And yet from time to time these stories are circulated in Russia by reactionary priests and reactionary journalists, encouraged and even subsidized by the Russian Court party.

*New York Times - August 27, 1911*

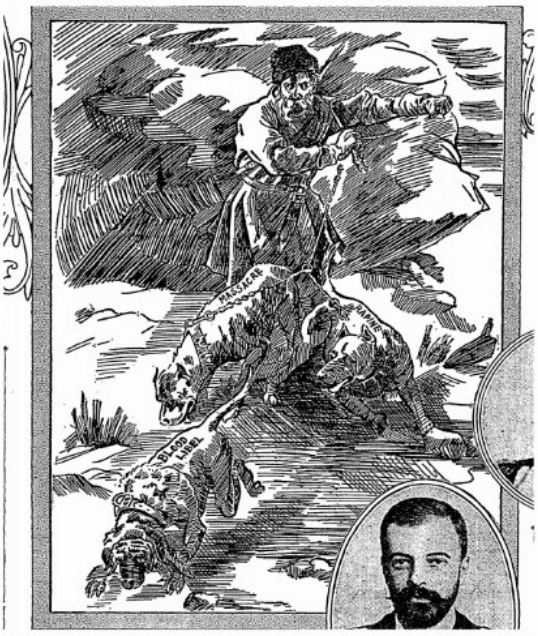
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# RITUAL MURDER LIBEL ENCOURAGED BY RUSSIAN COURT

## Bitter Attacks Against the Jews Based on a Long-Exploded Story Made by Menshikoff and Others---Lutostansky's Book of Slanders Finds High Indorsement.



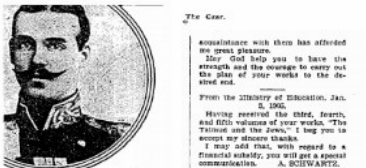
The Dowager Empress of Russia.




Russia: "Patience, you two! It's his turn now!"—Cartoon in The London Jewish Chronicle.



The Czar.



Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.



Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, Cousin of the Czar.

By Herman Bernstein.

FOR several months the six million Jews in the Russian Empire have been living under the shadow of four of renewed massacres.

Ever since the Duma voted to have the Jewish question elaborated by a special commission with a view of abolishing the Pale of Settlement—that is, of opening all Russia to the Jews who are at present caged in certain provinces—the reactionary forces, the Black Hundred organizations, through their organs and at their meetings, and in their churches, have been inciting the Russian populace against the Jews. The old myth was revived for this purpose. The Jews of Russia are being accused of having murdered a Christian boy for ritual use.

The blood libel against the Jews, which cropped up from time to time in various countries for centuries, has long been established as a myth invented by anti-Semites. Even in Russia Alexander I., in 1817, and Nicholas I. issued almost prohibiting the prosecution of so-called ritual murder cases "to make an end to the prejudice that the Jews use Christian blood for ritual purposes."

And yet from time to time these stories are circulated in Russia by reactionary priests and reactionary journalists, encouraged and even subsidized by the Russian Court party.

In the beginning of May of this year The Novoye Vremya, Russia's leading semi-official newspaper, the same journal whose editorials are so frequently quoted in European and American newspapers, published the following article by M. Menshikoff, one of the prominent editors of The Novoye Vremya. Menshikoff used to be a Liberal and a Toryman, but for the past ten years he has sold himself to Reaction, has attacked every progressive movement in Russia, and has developed a mania for slandering the Jewish people in the vilest manner.

"Just before the Jewish Passover," wrote Menshikoff, "the twelve-year-old boy Tuschinsky was lost. He was going to school, passed the Jewish settlement, but never returned. His body was found in a cave near the house of a Jew. From all the numerous symptoms the people of Kiev have come to the conclusion that the boy was a victim of the Khasidim.

"The Khasidim are a Jewish sect which sprung up in Poland in the eighteenth century and which still exists about one-half of the Jewish masses. In the well-known encyclopædia book by Lutostansky the following circumstances of ritual murders are described. They are, it is said, committed on the eve of Passover for the purposes of securing "Passover" blood. This is used for the preparation of matzos. It is also poured into wine and is used for numerous other purposes.

"Here, then," continues this vile slander, "is another of the advantages for spreading the Jews all over Russia. From the 'Pale' this religious custom of murdering Christian children for the preparation of their Passover will come over to us. When the Jews will attain equal rights, when their audacity will reach the highest point, there is no doubt that the 'ritual' murders of Christian children will grow more frequent.

"Evidently 'the holy Russian land of Kiev' has already entered in that sphere of blue which will set in after the Pale of Settlement has been abolished. Right under the shadow of the majestic Andrew Cathedral, on Podolya, the boy Andrey Tuschinsky, frightened to death, was slowly tortured by fervent 'Yiddish' and all Christendo, beginning with Apostle Andrew, who raised the cross over Kiev, could not help the unfortunate. The great empire to which the boy belonged could not help him, the so-called 'four-thousand-year-old' civilization of which the Jews are boasting could not help him. The bitter facts are crying unto heaven that law and the prophets are one and Jewish fanaticism guilty another matter. The Commandment of the Jews says 'Thou shalt not kill!' and their beatified mind says 'Kill!'"

The article winds up with an appeal to the people of Kiev to do their duty, saying that the death of the Christian boy is upon the conscience of all Russia.

One of the contributing editors of the newspaper where this article appeared is A. Stolypin, the brother of the present Premier of Russia.

The entire reactionary press, led by The Novoye Vremya, the Russkoye Znamya, (the Czar's personal organ) the Kolokol, and the Zemschina, caught up this allegation against the Jews, in connection with the Tuschinsky case, based on the book of Ippolit Lutostansky, whose other literary slanders of the Jews have been published in pamphlet form and who has been rewarded by various ranking officials in the Russian Government.

The curious coincidence of the whole affair is that while ritual murder accusations have long been established as a libel on the Jewish people, Lutostansky's description of how alleged ritual murders are committed has been minutely followed by those who murdered the boy for the purpose of arousing the entire Jewish people.

To those who know how the Black Hundred organizations, under the direction of Dr. Dubrovin, a personal friend of the Czar, murdered the members of the first Duma, Herzenstein and Yollos, such methods will not seem surprising.

Ippolit Lutostansky, now about 56 years old, wrote his work "On the Use of Blood by Jews for Ritual Purposes" some forty years ago. Several years later he came out with a statement to the effect that he had erred in his accusations against the Jews. He then represented the Jews and wanted a large sum of money for retracting his former statements. But the Jews declined to pay him for his views. So he commenced to publish a series of volumes called "The Talmud and the Jews," in which he falsified quotations from the Talmud and perverted the interpretation of Jewish customs and rituals. His books are full of the most vile and malicious attacks upon the Jews and Judaism.

The sixth volume of Lutostansky's "The Talmud and the Jews" appeared recently and by way of preface it contains a number of letters which show who are encouraging, supporting, and distributing his publications. Among the letters congratulating Lutostansky upon his work against the Jews are some by the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, Gen. D. Obrutchev, Trepov, the Ministries of War and of Education.

Recently a letter from Lutostansky was published in the Russian press saying that the late Czar Alexander III. had thanked him for his works on ritual murder and presented him with a ring; that the Commander-in-Chief of the gendarmes had distributed his book to all his subordinates, and closed the Moscow synagogue, for the reply of Rabbi Minor to his accusations. The letter, not intended for publication, stated how he had published a book denying the ritual accusation, but having received no pecuniary support from the Jews, he was obliged to return to his anti-Semitic propaganda.

His sixth volume of "The Talmud" is devoted entirely to an attack upon the Jews, upon the progressive parties in Russia which side with the Jews, and upon the first Duma.

Lutostansky declares that the massacres of the Jews in Kishineff and Byalistok were started by the Jews themselves and that the Jewish people were playing to divide Russia among themselves.

Speaking of the Talmud and the Bible, Lutostansky says:

"Built upon falsehood and contempt for man, filled with insane and anarchistic tendencies; inimical to all liberal and revolutionary ideas, the [illegible] the Talmud is the offspring of the most contemptible of all reverential, which sour degraded minded by its stupidity and bloodshed; lasciness and cunning, cruelty, cowardice, and soulless formality, combined with a deep revolutionary spirit and extreme ignorance—such were the fundamental traits of the Pharisees. Not stopping before any inventions of their imagination, falsifying customs, inventing legends, devising the most absurd methods of interpreting the law according to their will, and for the purpose of attaining power, they have studied the essence of unprincipled Judaism—the Talmud. Thus they have doomed the Jewish mind forever to fruitlessness, and the Jewish soul to cruelty and egoism.

"We must ask the Jews all to go back to Palestine, but as they will not go of their free will, we must force them to do it, for their right place is in their former Kingdom of Palestine. Let them get their rights from the Sultan, not from Russia, where they are strangers."

And then, in the same volume, which is supposed to be a work on the Talmud, Lutostansky, unobstructed, encouraged, and paid by Russian Czars and Grand Dukes, submits the following solution of the Jewish question in Russia:

"The Russian people, realizing their position and having the ability to maintain it, availing themselves of their right to be the masters of Russia, could in the course of one day crush the danger of the Jews and force the Jews to bow to the will of the Autocratic Master of Russia, but the Russians have chosen another way of solving the Jewish question."

And the self-confessed charlatan declares himself an adherent of Zionism, saying that Russia would make any sacrifice to help the Jews settle in Palestine and form an autonomous State of their own.

"Therefore," he goes on, "the Russian people cannot their representatives in the Duma to see to it that all the Jews living in Russia shall at once be recognized as foreigners, without any rights and privileges allowed other foreigners. Such a measure, in connection with other restrictive measures, would surely hasten their removal to their own Kingdom."

He then enumerates a series of restrictions that should be introduced:

"The Jews should not be admitted to the army, the navy, neither as regulars nor as volunteers.

"The Jews should not be permitted to practice as military surgeons, as assistant surgeons, or as druggists.

"Military service should be substituted by a fine, and these fines should be paid by the entire Jewish population.

"The Pale of Settlement should be made narrower. All laws tending to widen the Pale of Settlement should be abolished. All privileges granted to Jews because of their education or because of their occupations should be withdrawn. No Jews should be permitted to live in seaports.

"Jewish children should not be permitted to attend schools attended by Christian children. Jews should also be prohibited from establishing schools of their own.

"Jews should be forbidden to teach in Government or private schools.

"Jews should not be permitted to hold any Government or civil office.

"Jews should not be permitted to get any concessions and should not be connected with any Government contracts.

"Jews should not be employed on any steamship or railway in Russia.

"Jews should not be permitted to vote, and under no circumstances should they be permitted to serve in the Duma or the Council of the Empire. Nor should they be allowed to participate in the elections.

"Jews should not be permitted to have druggists of their own, to be druggists, or to work as clerks in such stores.

"Jews in any way connected with revolutionists should be dealt with sternly, and their property should be confiscated.

"Jews should not be permitted to act as editors or publishers of periodical publications.

"Jews should not be permitted to have bookstores and printing shops.

"All foreign Jews, officers of other countries, should be forbidden to enter Russia."

He then continues his inflammatory outbursts against the Jews in terms that are unprintable, and all this in a volume supposed to be a study of the Talmud.

In another chapter the anti-Semitic slanderer attacks England because he believes the English people to be the lost tribes of Israel.

"The English people are pure-blooded Israelites," declares Lutostansky. "In ancient days they used to be red-haired, as we see the types described in the Old and New Testaments. The characteristics of the Israelites are well-known all over the world, and the same characteristics are peculiar to the English people. They do not differ to the slightest degree. The universal business greed of the English people, their greedy politics based on bankers and usury other traits make them unlike other European nations. There have been for some time suspicious kinship and similarity between the Anglo-Saxons and the Jews.

"The English people are the lost tribes of Israel. The line of Judah became the emblem of England and the harp of David is to this day the emblem of Ireland.

"But not only are the English Kings direct descendants of the Jewish Kings, they even sit on the throne of David, on which all Jewish Kings used to be crowned. The throne is made of the rock on which Jacob slept when he dreamed of the ladder and when God promised him a kingdom. That rock was brought by the prophet Jeremiah to Ireland, whence it was removed first to Scotland and then to London.

"North America is settled by the tribe of Manasseh.

"The English people in many ways resemble the Jews. Their type is the same, their manner of speech the same, and, above all, the fundamental trait of both nations is trading. Then, the great respect of the English people for the Bible betrays their kinship to the ancient Israelites.

"The English people," concludes the rabid anti-Semite, "accepting the unanimous indignation of the entire civilized world, have made themselves by their insolence and inclinations deformed monsters among the cultured and civilized nations of Europe. There is a saying: 'Every family has its black sheep.' But every deformity may be explained, and this is explained by the fact that the English people have descended from the Jews."

Lutostansky's works, written in impossible Russian, containing innumerable pornographic stories, perversions and vile slanders, malicious attacks, and incendiary appeals to the ignorant mob are distributed by the servants of the Russian autocracy in the army and the military academies, are sanctioned by the Ministry of Education and the War Department in Russia, and Czars and Grand Dukes, and Princes, and Princesses help the publication of these works.

Here are a few of the letters reproduced in the sixth volume of Lutostansky's "The Talmud and the Jews":

From the Grand Duke and Crown Prince, in April, 1878.

To Ippolit Lutostansky:

His Imperial Majesty the Crown Prince accepts favorably your work entitled "The Question of the Use of Christian Blood for Religious Purposes, in Connection with the Attitude of Judaism Toward Christianity," and has instructed me to extend to you the thanks of his Imperial Majesty.

Marshal of the Court Shuvalov.
Countersigned by the Adjutant of his Majesty, Col. Vasilkovsky.

From the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna.

I have the honor to inform you that the copy of your work on the Talmud was received and accepted by her Imperial Majesty with thanks.

Signed by the Secretary of her Imperial Majesty, March 6, 1900.

From the Grand Duke and Crown Prince, in April, 1878.

To Ippolit Lutostansky:

His Imperial Majesty the Crown Prince accepts favorably your work entitled "The Question of the Use of Christian Blood for Religious Purposes, in Connection with the Attitude of Judaism Toward Christianity," and has instructed me to extend to you the thanks of his Imperial Majesty.

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Signed by the Secretary of her Imperial Majesty, March 6, 1900.

From the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, a brother of the Czar, addressed to Lutostansky, on Nov. 7, 1902.

His Imperial Majesty the Crown Prince and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich has favorably accepted your work "The Talmud and the Jews," and has asked me to convey to you his sincere gratitude for this work.

From the Grand Duchess Alexandra, April 3, 1903.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Alexandra has the honor to inform you that your work entitled "By his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantin Konstantinovich was received and accepted with thanks.

From the Grand Duke Alexander Mihailovitch, Feb. 10, 1905.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander thanks you very much for your third, fourth, and fifth volumes of "The Talmud and the Jews."

As for the question of placing the work in all libraries of the military academies, his Imperial Highness directs me to inform you that this question comes under the jurisdiction of his Imperial Highness Grand Duke Constantin, the august head of all the military schools.

From the Ministry of War, April 29, 1906.

Your books, I-5, of "The Talmud and the Jews," have been admitted for distribution in the libraries of the military schools, which fact will be announced in special circulars addressed to these institutions, with the direction that these works of yours may be secured at the following address: St. Petersburg, Sadkish Prospect, 38-53. Signed by Major Gen. Sukhotsky.

From Gen. D. Gan, Nov. 29, 1904.

I regret exceedingly that you did not find me at home yesterday, especially since I had intended for two weeks to visit you in order to thank you personally for your works. Accept my deepest gratitude for these, as my acquaintance with them has afforded me great pleasure.

May God help you to have the strength and the courage to carry out the plan of your works to the desired end.

From the Ministry of Education, Jan. 2, 1905.

Having received the third, fourth, and fifth volumes of your works, "The Talmud and the Jews," I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

I may add that, with regard to a financial subsidy, you will get a special communication. A. SCHWARTZ.

Lutostansky's works, together with other similar incendiary anti-Jewish pamphlets and circulars, have now been sent, freed throughout Russia, especially in the army, reviving the old fable about ritual murder and citing the Tuschinsky case. Lutostansky is the authority, though it has been established that only recently this priest, converted several times, approached a well-known Rabbi for a subsidy, as an alternative to the prohibition of further anti-Semite work. Lutostansky was also expelled from the Catholic Church years ago for various scandals.

The reactionary members of the Duma, led by Markov, a friend of Nicholas II., introduced an interpellation in the Duma regarding the Tuschinsky case, quoting Lutostansky, and assailing the Jews in the most disgusting terms, but the progressive members of the Duma proved how utterly ridiculous and false these accusations are, and the matter was dropped in the Duma.

The Kiev authorities are still investigating the Tuschinsky case. Several Jews have been arrested, but then far all have been released.

It turns out that the ritual murder accusation against the Jews was only an afterthought inspired by Deputy Markov.

The Tuschinsky boy was found murdered in Kiev, and it was known in the neighborhood that his stepfather had committed the crime for the purpose of collecting a considerable sum of money for which the boy had been insured. In fact, the Kievlianin, a reactionary newspaper, published the story. When Markov read it in St. Petersburg it occurred to him that the murder of the boy might be utilized as a campaign against the Jews. He immediately hurried to Kiev, and together with other leaders of the Black Hundred organizations established headquarters there, distributing anti-Jewish proclamations.

The Novoye Vremya, the semi-official organ of Russia, the Russkoye Znamya, the personal organ of the Czar, and the Kolokol, the organ of the Holy Synod, are continuing to inflame the populace.

Bishop Nikanor published an article denouncing the people who are exploiting the alleged ritual murder. His article, entitled "An Evil Legend," reads, in part, as follows:

"Papers of a certain tendency are exploiting the Kiev child murder for the most unworthy purposes. Everyone is possible that such inflammatory articles can appear in the columns of a paper that calls itself the organ of the clergy! If the conscience of the director of that journal does not cause them to refrain from the consciousness of this monstrously mendacious false, then the Church, of which this paper is the organ, must step in and prevent the brand of Cain being marked upon its own forehead. It is true that the whole of the respectable editorial press has always raised its voice against the fabulous ritual murder legend, but now the Church itself must denounce this fratricidal campaign."

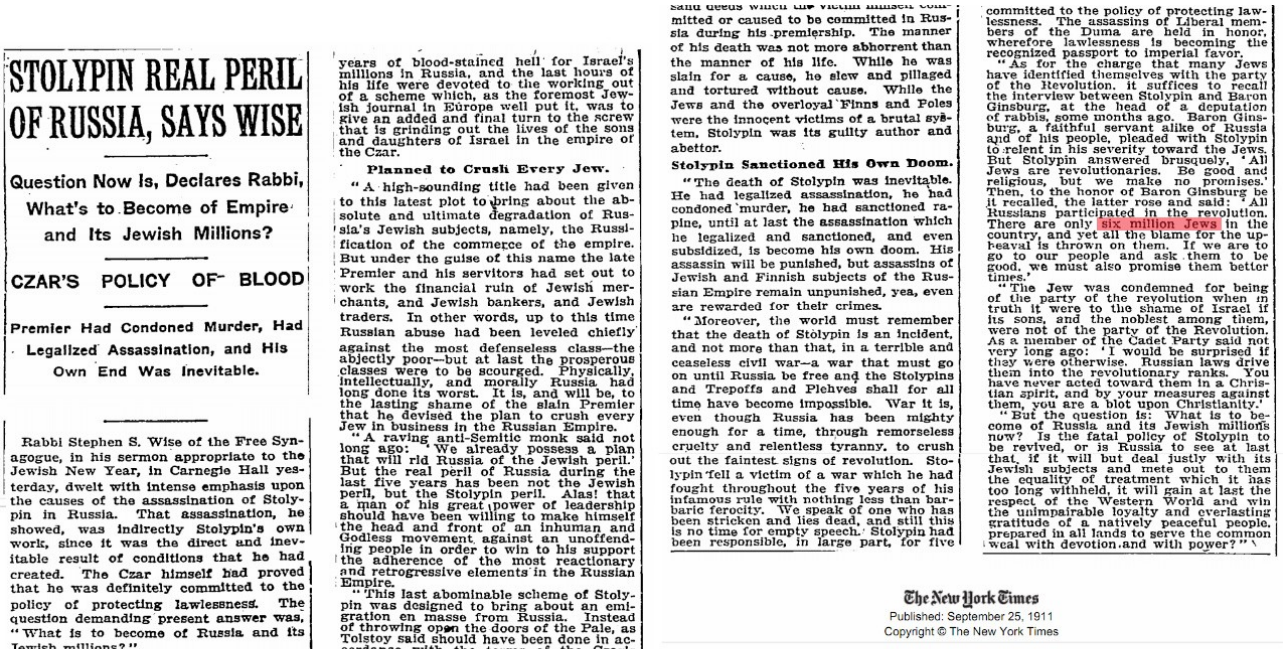
But the reactionaries are continuing their work. The Real Russians, as they call themselves, recently met in council in Kiev to consider the situation created by the establishment of the guilt of the stepfather of Tuschinsky, and they resolved to resume the agitation against the Jews. Gen. Dragomirov, the notorious organizer of massacres in 1905, has moved over to Kiev, where he is in charge of the new anti-Jewish campaign. Members of the Black Hundred organizations are distributing pamphlets against the Jews in the villages about Kiev and arranging services in memory of "Saint" Tuschinsky.

Alexander Amfiteatrov, the famous Russian publicist, a Christian, addressed an impassioned appeal to the writers of Russia, denouncing the anti-Jewish agitation and winding up with the following words:

"Let us unite and destroy this great shame of the Russian people. It is time for us, in the Jewish question, not only to wash off the blood from our hands. It is high time to overpower the slaughter from which the spirit of blood clothes us. And above all, and first of all, we must rescue the Jews from that slaughter the degraded and ignorant Russian people who are demoralized by criminal incitement."

The New York Times
Published August 27, 1911
Copyright © The New York Times

New York Times: Seis millones de judíos en Rusia en verdadero peligro



# STOLYPIN REAL PERIL OF RUSSIA, SAYS WISE

## Question Now Is, Declares Rabbi, What's to Become of Empire and Its Jewish Millions?

## CZAR'S POLICY OF BLOOD

### Premier Had Condoned Murder, Had Legalized Assassination, and His Own End Was Inevitable.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, in his sermon appropriate to the Jewish New Year, in Carnegie Hall yesterday, dwelt with intense emphasis upon the causes of the assassination of Stolypin in Russia. That assassination, he showed, was indirectly Stolypin's own work, since it was the direct and inevitable result of conditions that he had created. The Czar himself had proved that he was definitely committed to the policy of protecting lawlessness. The question demanding present answer was, "What is to become of Russia and its Jewish millions?"

In the course of his sermon Rabbi Wise said:

"The assassination of Stolypin may be inexcusable, but it is not inexplicable. And explained it should be, if it can be, to a people whose Government is prompt to condole with Russia upon the passing of Stolypin and tardy to recognize the independence of the Republic of Portugal.

"The world is greatly stirred over the assassination of Stolypin. It is a fearful crime, and the world must needs deplore it, as reasoning men deplore every act of violence. But terrible as it is, it is not more terrible than any one of the thousand deeds which the victim himself committed or caused to be committed in Russia during his premiership. The manner years of blood-stained hell for Israel's millions in Russia, and the last hours of his life were devoted to the working out of a scheme which, as the foremost Jewish journal in Europe well put it, was to give an added and final turn to the screw that is grinding out the lives of the sons and daughters of Israel in the empire of the Czar.

**Planned to Crush Every Jew.**

"A high-sounding title had been given to this latest plot to bring about the absolute and ultimate degradation of Russia's Jewish subjects, namely, the Russification of the commerce of the empire. But under the guise of this name the late Premier and his servitors had set out to work the financial ruin of Jewish merchants, and Jewish bankers, and Jewish traders. In other words, up to this time Russian abuse had been leveled chiefly against the most defenseless class—the abjectly poor—but at last the prosperous classes were to be scourged. Physically, intellectually, and morally Russia had long done its worst. It is, and will be, to the lasting shame of the slain Premier that he devised the plan to crush every Jew in business in the Russian Empire.

"A raving anti-Semitic monk said not long ago: 'We already possess a plan that will rid Russia of the Jewish peril.' But the real peril of Russia during the last five years has been not the Jewish peril, but the Stolypin peril. Alas! that a man of his great power of leadership should have been willing to make himself the head and front of an inhuman and Godless movement against an unoffending people in order to win to his support the adherence of the most reactionary and retrogressive elements in the Russian Empire.

"This last abominable scheme of Stolypin was designed to bring about an emigration en masse from Russia. Instead of throwing open the doors of the Pale, as Tolstoy said should have been done in accordance with the terms of the Czar's manifesto, the gateway of Russia was to have been flung open and Stolypin was to have taken unto himself the task of driving Israel out. At the very beginning of this anti-Jewish campaign, which was to have been prosecuted with unparalleled vigor, Stolypin is felled by the blow of a wretched and probably half-crazed creature, who is himself a creation of the Stolypin régime.

**The Czar's Heavier Responsibility.**

Only one man has borne a still heavier responsibility for the crimes of Russia during the reign of Stolypin, and that is the Czar himself. His sanction of the campaign of the monk, Iliadore, proves that the Emperor of Russia is definitely committed to the policy of protecting lawlessness. The assassins of Liberal members of the Duma are held in honor,

sand deeds which the victim himself committed or caused to be committed in Russia during his premiership. The manner of his death was not more abhorrent than the manner of his life. While he was slain for a cause, he slew and pillaged and tortured without cause. While the Jews and the overloyal Finns and Poles were the innocent victims of a brutal system, Stolypin was its guilty author and abettor.

**Stolypin Sanctioned His Own Doom.**

"The death of Stolypin was inevitable. He had legalized assassination, he had condoned murder, he had sanctioned rapine, until at last the assassination which he legalized and sanctioned, and even subsidized, is become his own doom. His assassin will be punished, but assassins of Jewish and Finnish subjects of the Russian Empire remain unpunished, yea, even are rewarded for their crimes.

"Moreover, the world must remember that the death of Stolypin is an incident, and not more than that, in a terrible and ceaseless civil war—a war that must go on until Russia be free and the Stolypins and Trepoffs and Plehves shall for all time have become impossible. War it is, even though Russia has been mighty enough for a time, through remorseless cruelty and relentless tyranny, to crush out the faintest signs of revolution. Stolypin fell a victim of a war which he had fought throughout the five years of his infamous rule with nothing less than barbaric ferocity. We speak of one who has been stricken and lies dead, and still this is no time for empty speech. Stolypin had been responsible, in large part, for five

committed to the policy of protecting lawlessness. The assassins of Liberal members of the Duma are held in honor, wherefore lawlessness is becoming the recognized passport to imperial favor.

"As for the charge that many Jews have identified themselves with the party of the Revolution, it suffices to recall the interview between Stolypin and Baron Ginsburg, at the head of a deputation of rabbis, some months ago. Baron Ginsburg, a faithful servant alike of Russia and of his people, pleaded with Stolypin to relent in his severity toward the Jews. But Stolypin answered brusquely, 'All Jews are revolutionaries. Be good and religious, but we make no promises.' Then, to the honor of Baron Ginsburg be it recalled, the latter rose and said: 'All Russians participated in the revolution. There are only six million Jews in the country, and yet all the blame for the upheaval is thrown on them. If we are to go to our people and ask them to be good, we must also promise them better times.'

"The Jew was condemned for being of the party of the revolution when in truth it were to the shame of Israel if its sons, and the noblest among them, were not of the party of the Revolution. As a member of the Cadet Party said not very long ago: 'I would be surprised if they were otherwise. Russian laws drive them into the revolutionary ranks. You have never acted toward them in a Christian spirit, and by your measures against them, you are a blot upon Christianity.'

"But the question is: What is to become of Russia and its Jewish millions now? Is the fatal policy of Stolypin to be revived, or is Russia to see at last that, if it will but deal justly with its Jewish subjects and mete out to them the equality of treatment which it has too long withheld, it will gain at last the respect of the Western World and win the unimpairable loyalty and everlasting gratitude of a natively peaceful people, prepared in all lands to serve the common weal with devotion and with power?"

The New York Times
Published: September 25, 1911
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times - September 25, 1911*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9F0DE6D91131E233A25756C2A96F9C946096D6CF&scp=6&sq=six+million+jews&st=p&legacy=true

New York Times: 6 millones de judíos son perseguidos en Rusia.



# CHURCHES IN PLEA TO CZAR FOR JUSTICE

## Creeds Unite in Effort to End Religious Persecution in Russia.

## SEND RESOLUTIONS TO TAFT

### Also Ask That Treaty Be Cancelled Because Russia Has Not Accepted Our Passports.

**The Resolutions.**

The resolutions passed were:

Whereas, We have listened to the presentation, by well-informed speakers, of the baleful effects of the lack of religious liberty in Russia, and, desiring to place on record an expression of sentiments which it awakens in our heart, we do hereby adopt the following preamble and resolutions as the sentiment of this meeting:

We, as representatives of divergent creeds, gratefully recognizing the fact that, in this favored land, the separation of Church and States gives to all religious bodies equality before the law, and withholds no right or preferment from any individual because of particular religious conviction or custom, learn with sorrow that:

1. The 6,000,000 Jews of Russia are singled out for systematic oppression and for persecution by due process of law.
2. They are confined within congested districts, at times ruinous to health.
3. Education is prohibited to all but a few, resulting necessarily in the increase of illiteracy.
4. They are restricted in occupations, reducing many to starvation.
5. Local governors devise petty persecutions of their own, which are zealously carried out by police acting brutally.
6. They are slanderously and libelously charged with "ritual" murder.
7. Their children are encouraged by the offer of pecuniary reward to abandon the faith of their parents.
8. At frequent intervals they are the victims of terrible pogroms, when many are massacred and their homes destroyed.
9. These unjust and barbaric conditions have been intensified this very year, local expulsions occurring weekly, in spite of

The New York Times
Published: October 31, 1911
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times - October 31, 1911*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9E03E2DC1539E333A25752C3A9669D946096D6CF&scp=41&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

New York Times: 6 milllones de judíos en Rusia no tienen absolutamente ningún derecho.



CONDITION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA WORST IN ITS HISTORY

The Russian Government, aside from the restrictive laws now in existence, has numerous other methods by which it intensifies the oppression of the Jews, and by which it is making the 6,000,000 Jews a people economically exhausted—a people without any rights at all.

Instances of lawlessness are too numerous to be related here. Recently the Governor of Nizhni-Novgorod summoned the local rabbi and told him that if any letters signed by Jews appeared in the liberal newspaper Retch, (the organ of the Constitutional Democrats,) criticising anything in that province, the Governor would banish fifty Jews for every correspondence. This is but one of the examples of lawlessness which is reigning in Russia to-day.

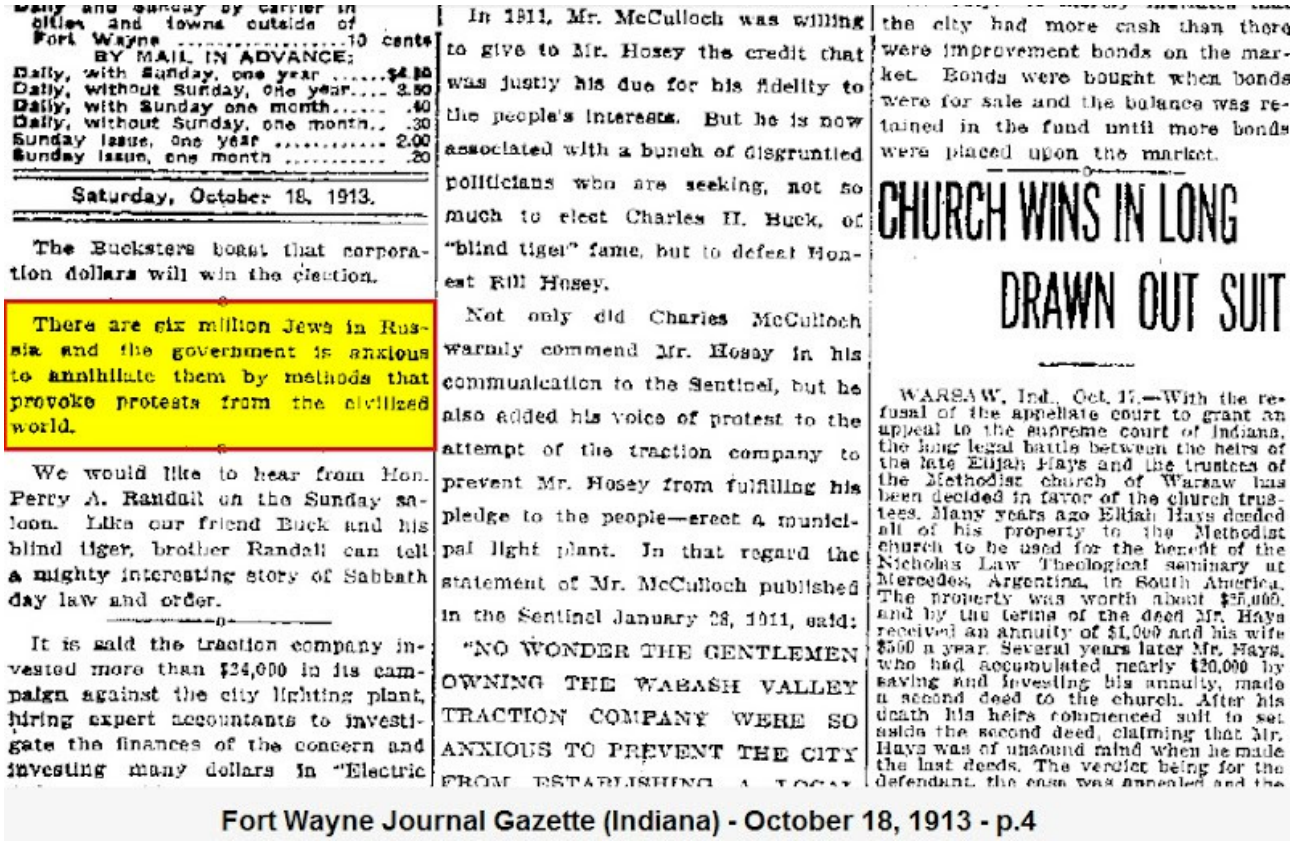
The New York Times
Published: December 10, 1911
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times - December 10, 1911*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9D03E7DC123AE633A25753C1A9649D946096D6CF&scp=42&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# 1913

Un artículo publicado en el *Fort Wayne Journal Gazette* (Indiana) afirma que el gobierno ruso quiere aniquilar a seis millones de judíos



Daily and Sunday by carrier in cities and towns outside of Fort Wayne ..... 10 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily, with Sunday, one year | $4.50 |
| Daily, without Sunday, one year | 3.50 |
| Daily, with Sunday one month | .40 |
| Daily, without Sunday, one month | .30 |
| Sunday issue, one year | 2.00 |
| Sunday issue, one month | .20 |

Saturday, October 18, 1913.

The Bucksters boast that corporation dollars will win the election.

There are six million Jews in Russia and the government is anxious to annihilate them by methods that provoke protests from the civilized world.

We would like to hear from Hon. Perry A. Randall on the Sunday saloon. Like our friend Buck and his blind tiger, brother Randall can tell a mighty interesting story of Sabbath day law and order.

It is said the traction company invested more than $24,000 in its campaign against the city lighting plant, hiring expert accountants to investigate the finances of the concern and investing many dollars in "Electric

In 1911, Mr. McCulloch was willing to give to Mr. Hosey the credit that was justly his due for his fidelity to the people's interests. But he is now associated with a bunch of disgruntled politicians who are seeking, not so much to elect Charles H. Buck, of "blind tiger" fame, but to defeat Honest Bill Hosey.

Not only did Charles McCulloch warmly commend Mr. Hosey in his communication to the Sentinel, but he also added his voice of protest to the attempt of the traction company to prevent Mr. Hosey from fulfilling his pledge to the people—erect a municipal light plant. In that regard the statement of Mr. McCulloch published in the Sentinel January 28, 1911, said:

"NO WONDER THE GENTLEMEN OWNING THE WABASH VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY WERE SO ANXIOUS TO PREVENT THE CITY FROM ESTABLISHING A LOCAL

the city had more cash than there were improvement bonds on the market. Bonds were bought when bonds were for sale and the balance was retained in the fund until more bonds were placed upon the market.

## CHURCH WINS IN LONG DRAWN OUT SUIT

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 17.—With the refusal of the appellate court to grant an appeal to the supreme court of Indiana, the long legal battle between the heirs of the late Elijah Hays and the trustees of the Methodist church of Warsaw has been decided in favor of the church trustees. Many years ago Elijah Hays deeded all of his property to the Methodist church to be used for the benefit of the Nicholas Law Theological seminary at Mercedes, Argentina, in South America. The property was worth about $25,000, and by the terms of the deed Mr. Hays received an annuity of $1,000 and his wife $500 a year. Several years later Mr. Hays, who had accumulated nearly $20,000 by saving and investing his annuity, made a second deed to the church. After his death his heirs commenced suit to set aside the second deed, claiming that Mr. Hays was of unsound mind when he made the last deeds. The verdict being for the defendant, the case was appealed and the

Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (Indiana) - October 18, 1913 - p.4

*Fort Wayne Journal Gazette (Indiana) – October 18, 1913 – p.4*

*"Hay seis millones de judíos en Rusia y el gobierno está ansioso por aniquilarlos mediante métodos que provoquen protestas del mundo civilizado".*

## 1914

El baño de sangre de la Primera Guerra Mundial ya había comenzado y los Judíos ya lloriqueaban sobre "6.000.000 de Judíos" que estaban en peligro.

# APPEAL FOR AID FOR JEWS.

## American Committee Tells of Suffering Due to the War.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, called into being at a conference of more than 100 national Jewish organizations which was held at Temple Emanu-El on Oct. 25 to consider the plight of more than 6,000,000 Jews who live within the war zone, has elected Louis Marshall Chairman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger Secretary, and Felix M. Warburg Treasurer, and has issued the following appeal:

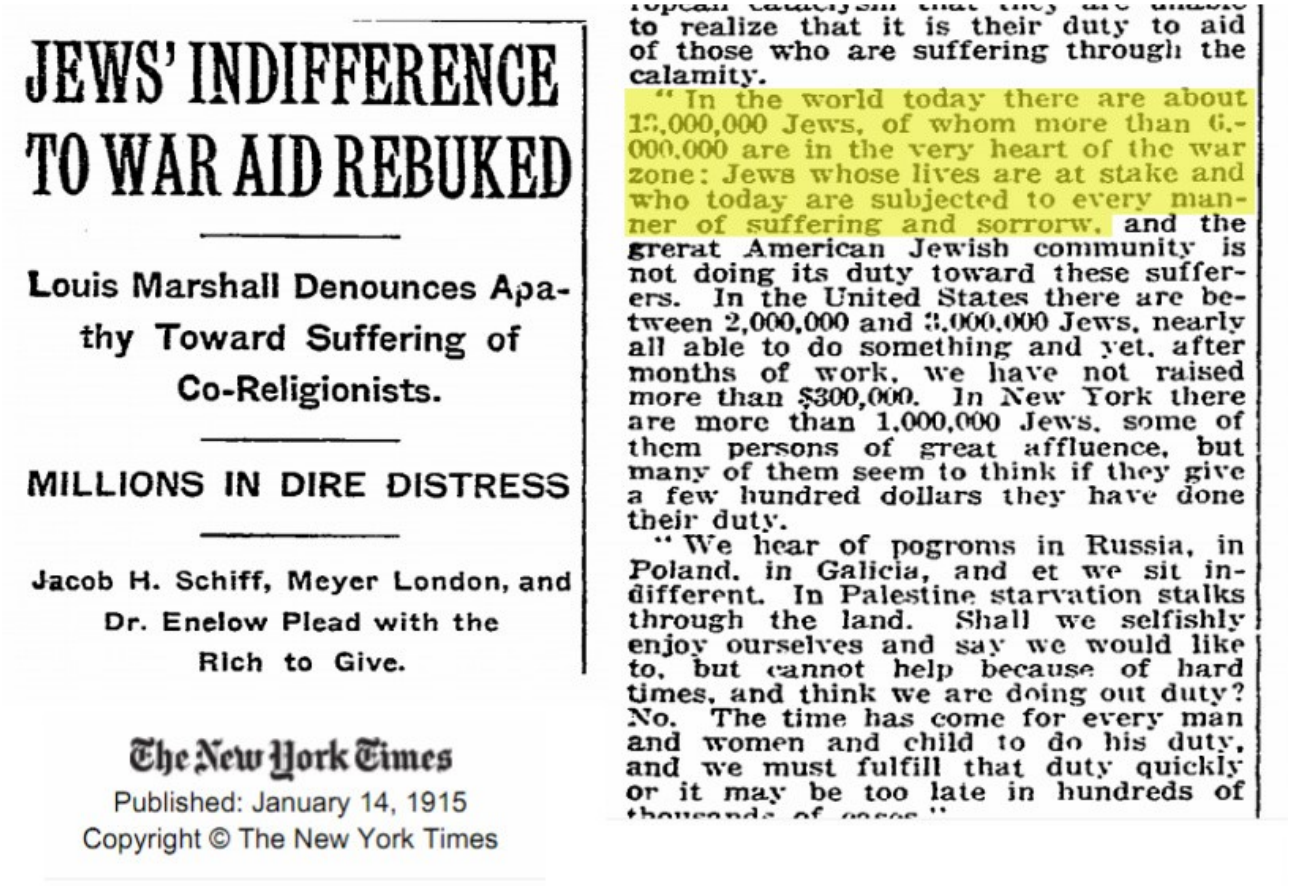
The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War appeals to you to aid, with the utmost generosity and self-sacrifice, the fund now being gathered to provide relief for the families of the Jewish people in various parts of Europe and Asia who have been deprived of their means of sustenance either through the killing or wounding of their bread winners, through the destruction of the towns in which they live, or through the resulting economic distress.

*New York Times - December 2, 1914*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9C04E2D61738E633A25751C0A9649D946596D6CF&scp=1&sq=%22slingsby+case+up%22&st=p&legacy=true

# 1915

El líder judío Louis Marshall proclama: "En el mundo de hoy hay alrededor unos 13.000.000 Judíos, de los cuales más de 6.000.000 están en el corazón de la zona de guerra: Judíos, cuyas vidas están en juego y que hoy son objeto de toda clase de sufrimiento y dolor ... "



JEWS' INDIFFERENCE TO WAR AID REBUKED

Louis Marshall Denounces Apathy Toward Suffering of Co-Religionists.

MILLIONS IN DIRE DISTRESS

Jacob H. Schiff, Meyer London, and Dr. Enelow Plead with the Rich to Give.

The New York Times
Published: January 14, 1915
Copyright © The New York Times

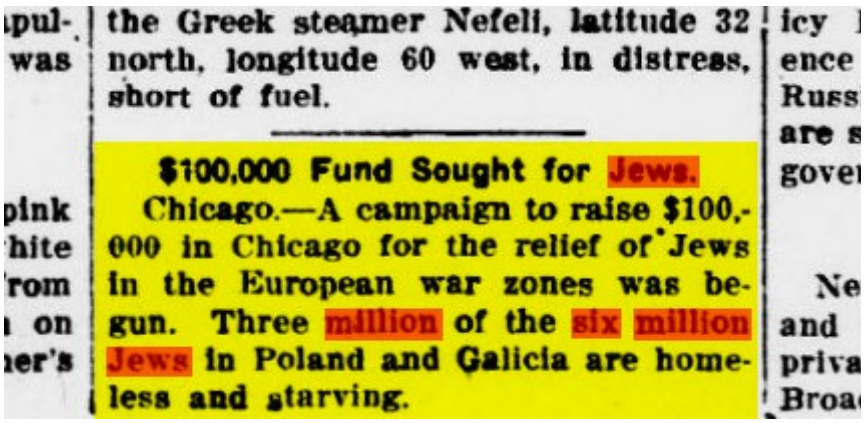
to realize that it is their duty to aid of those who are suffering through the calamity.

"In the world today there are about 13,000,000 Jews, of whom more than 6,000,000 are in the very heart of the war zone: Jews whose lives are at stake and who today are subjected to every manner of suffering and sorrorw, and the grerat American Jewish community is not doing its duty toward these sufferers. In the United States there are between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Jews, nearly all able to do something and yet, after months of work, we have not raised more than $300,000. In New York there are more than 1,000,000 Jews, some of them persons of great affluence, but many of them seem to think if they give a few hundred dollars they have done their duty.

"We hear of pogroms in Russia, in Poland, in Galicia, and et we sit indifferent. In Palestine starvation stalks through the land. Shall we selfishly enjoy ourselves and say we would like to, but cannot help because of hard times, and think we are doing out duty? No. The time has come for every man and women and child to do his duty, and we must fulfill that duty quickly or it may be too late in hundreds of

*New York Times - January 14, 1915*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9E0DEED6113FE633A25757C1A9679C946496D6CF&scp=52&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true



the Greek steamer Nefeli, latitude 32 north, longitude 60 west, in distress, short of fuel.

**$100,000 Fund Sought for Jews.**

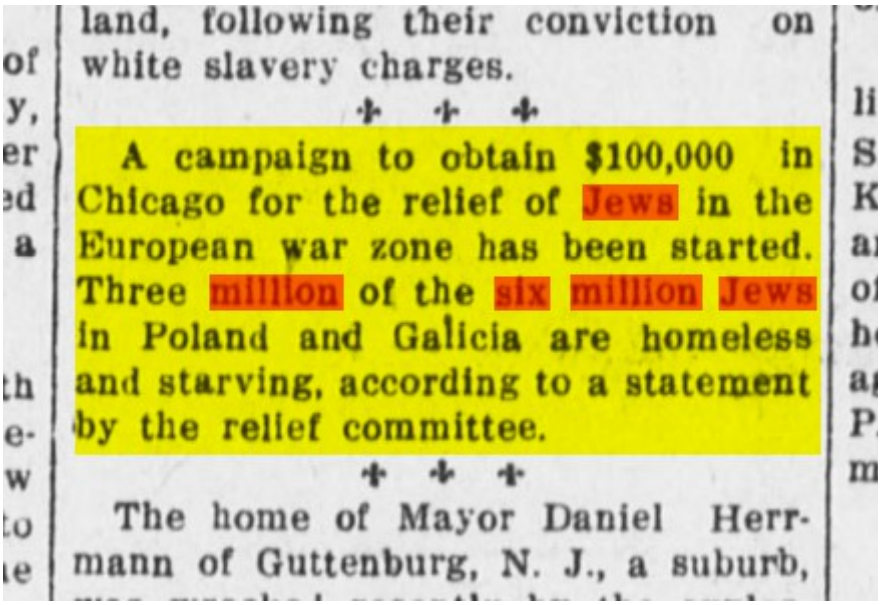
Chicago.—A campaign to raise $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zones was begun. Three million of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving.

[Potosi journal. (Potosi, Mo.), March 24, 1915, p.2]

*"Una campaña para obtener $100.000 en Chicago para la asistencia de judíos en la zona de guerra europea ha comenzado. Tres millones de los seis millones de judíos en Polonia y Galicia no tienen hogar y se mueren de hambre, según una declaración [hecha] por el comité de ayuda."*

Publicada igual (la página entera es una copia exacta de la otra) en el: Iron County register. (Ironton, Iron County, Mo.), March 25, 1915, p.2

La misma noticia publicada en el *The Liberal democrat:*



land, following their conviction on white slavery charges.

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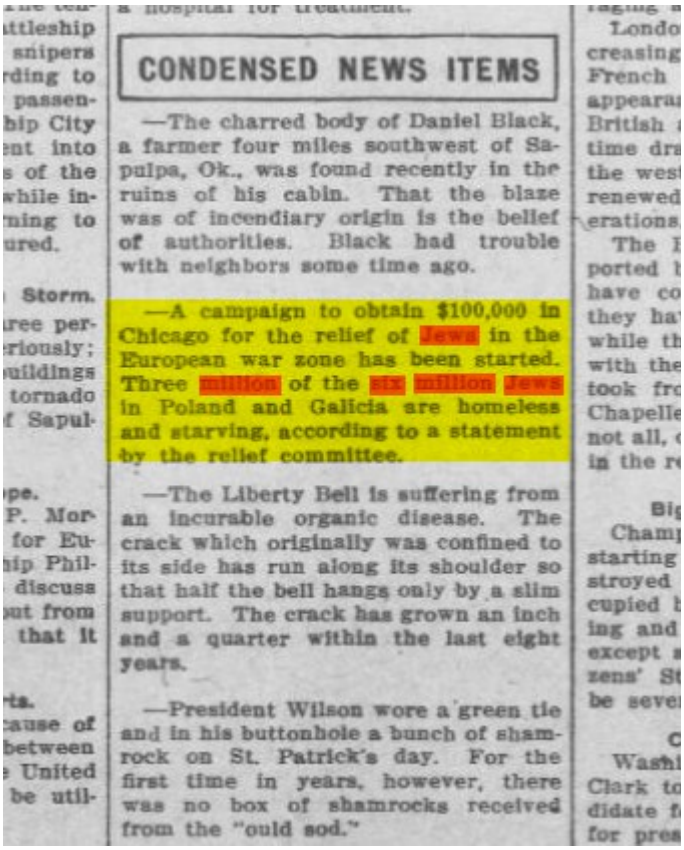
A campaign to obtain $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zone has been started. Three million of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving, according to a statement by the relief committee.

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The home of Mayor Daniel Herrmann of Guttenburg, N. J., a suburb,

[The Liberal democrat. (Liberal, Kan.), March 26, 1915, p.6]

La misma noticia publicada en el *The Hays free press:*



## CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

—The charred body of Daniel Black, a farmer four miles southwest of Sapulpa, Ok., was found recently in the ruins of his cabin. That the blaze was of incendiary origin is the belief of authorities. Black had trouble with neighbors some time ago.

—A campaign to obtain $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zone has been started. Three million of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving, according to a statement by the relief committee.

—The Liberty Bell is suffering from an incurable organic disease. The crack which originally was confined to its side has run along its shoulder so that half the bell hangs only by a slim support. The crack has grown an inch and a quarter within the last eight years.

—President Wilson wore a green tie and in his buttonhole a bunch of shamrock on St. Patrick's day. For the first time in years, however, there was no box of shamrocks received from the "ould sod."

*The Hays free press. (Hays, Kan.), March 27, 1915, p.2*

# ALLIES LOSE FIVE SHIPS OF THE LINE

FIRE FROM TURKISH FORTS WORKS HAVOC WITH ATTACKING FLEET.

## TEN BATTLESHIPS IN ACTION

Admiralty Announces That Losses Are Not So Heavy When Size of Engagement Is Taken Into Consideration.

London, England.—The British admiralty announced that the British battleship Irresistible and the battleship Ocean have been sunk in the Dardanelles.

The admiralty also announced that the French battleship Bouvet was blown up by a mine in the Dardanelles and sunk and that virtually her entire crew of 600 was lost.

The admiralty statement adds that the battleships Queen and Implacable have been dispatched from England to replace the lost British ships. The Ocean struck a drifting mine and the admiralty believes the Irresistible probably met with like disaster.

It is announced the operations against the Dardanelles are continuing.

The admiralty statement says the British losses among the personnel of the ships were not heavy, considering the scale of the operations.

The British battle cruiser Inflexible had her forward control hit by a heavy shell and will need repairs.

The Ocean displaced 12,950 tons and carried a crew of 750. Her length is 400 feet and beam 74 feet. The maximum draught is 26½ feet and length over all 418 feet. She carried four 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 16 12-pounders and 4 3-pounders.

The Irresistible displaced 15,000 tons and her length was 411 feet with a 75-foot beam. Her maximum draught was 29 feet and length overall, 430 feet.

She carried four 12-inch guns, 12 6-inch, two 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and two Maxims.

## SWEDISH RESIDENTS ROBBED

Report of Mexican Charge D'Affaires Calls Conditions in Capital Deplorable.

Washington, D. C.—Plundering of two houses belonging to Swedish citizens and the robbing of a Swedish subject in the streets of Mexico City was reported by the Swedish charge d'affaires there, who described conditions under the Zapata occupation as "deplorable," in a message to the legation of Sweden here.

Some Americans and other foreigners, the number of whom was not given, have expressed their desire, through the Brazilian minister, to leave Mexico City, and Secretary Bryan sent a communication to Carranza, through Consul Silliman, asking that transportation be arranged.

## PLANS OWN AND SON'S DEATH

Denver Police Find Woman and Youth in Time to Prevent Double Tragedy.

Denver, Colo.—In a squalid room of a tumble-down tenement city detectives found a mother and son—Mrs. Jennie Sullivan, 43 years old, and her son George, 16—waiting for death. The woman had planned that if starvation did not claim them in two days two bullets would. The youth was desperate after repeated unsuccessful efforts to obtain employment and food, and failure to obtain relief from the city charity organizations.

## COW SLEEPS IN A WAGON

After Several Hours' Search, Farmer Finds Missing Animal Had Climbed Into Vehicle.

Lapeer, Michigan.—When Marshall Rust, a farmer living near here, went into a field in which also was a wagon partly loaded with bean pods, to milk his cows, darkness had set in and one cow was missing.

He searched over the nearby fields for several hours without avail. When morning came the lost cow was found sleeping peacefully on the load of bean pods. It had climbed on the wagon, six feet from the ground.

**State Takes Appeal.**

New York.—On the eve of his new habeas corpus hearing, Harry K. Thaw's legal complications increased. An appeal formally taken from Justice Page's ruling preventing Thaw from returning to New Hampshire—a distinct separate proceeding from the habeas corpus suit—added a new snarl.

**Hindus Lose Deportation Fight.**

San Francisco.—An order for the deportation of 22 Hindus, issued by the federal immigration authorities, was sustained by the United States circuit court of appeals. The Hindus came from Manila, P. I.

**Lorimer Arraigned.**

Chicago.—Six officials of the defunct La Salle National Bank, including President William Lorimer, who was rejected by the United States senate, have been arraigned before Federal Judge Carpentier.

**Burned to Death in Cabin.**

Sapulpa, Ok.—The charred body of Daniel Black, an aged farmer, was found in the ruins of his burned cabin, four miles southwest of Sapulpa. Authorities suspect the fire was of incendiary origin.

**Acids Make Frogs Pink.**

Union, N. J.—Blue snow, pink frogs and metamorphosis of white ducks into green caused by acids from a chemical draining into a stream on his place, are complaints in a farmer's injunction suit

## USING A ROUMANIAN FIELD TELEPHONE



Roumania will be found to be well equipped in the event of war between her and Austria. The troops are being kept in constant training and the reserve is being held ready for any emergency which may arise. The picture shows an officer of the Roumanian staff receiving orders for the movements of his troops from the staff headquarters several miles away.

## INSULT WOMEN AT POLLS

MINISTER ALSO TESTIFIES AS TO RUFFIANISM.

Three Female Watchers Are Witnesses in Fraud Trial—Slush Fund Evidence.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Although the defense, in cross-examination of Frank (Buster) Clark, who has pleaded guilty, in the Terre Haute election fraud trial brought out that Clark had been convicted of assault and battery and violation of the liquor laws, Clark, on redirect examination, said that these convictions had been made before Mayor Donn M. Roberts, demanded that he (Clark) handle the slush fund in precinct A of the sixth ward, and intrusted him with $700.

The Rev. I. B. Harper, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Terre Haute, told of violent scenes that occurred at precinct B of the sixth ward on election day. Dr. Harper said he himself had been arrested, and his life threatened.

He also said that the women at the polls were insulted and constantly subjected to file language. Fights between workers at the polls were frequent, he said. Dr. Harper was not cross examined.

**Women on the Stand.**

Mrs. Mary Bailey Mrs. E. Bernard Clogston and Miss Ranna R. Moore, who were watchers at the polls, told of alleged insults in precinct B of the sixth ward, which is in the segregated district. These women said they were told by Democratic election officials and workers that they would "have to wear strippers and register like the other women in the district," if they wanted to remain. Mrs. Clogston said Earl Demitt, election sheriff, who has pleaded guilty, put his hand on her shoulders "in a fatherly manner." When she objected, she testified, he said: "If I can't put my hands on you women, you'll have to take a ride to jail."

## CONSUL'S RIGHTS PROTECTED

Further Inquiry Into Case of German Representative at Seattle Will Be Made.

Washington.—Preliminary reports to the state department on warrants of arrest issued for Wilhelm Mueller, German consul at Seattle, and his assistant, indicate there was no violation of the rights of the consul or his prerogative guaranteed under treaty with Germany.

Further investigation will be made the German embassy's protest against the action of the local authorities in Seattle. It is charged that Mueller had conspired to obtain secrets of a Seattle shipbuilding company, which was said to be building submarines for Great Britain.

**Two Years for Fraud.**

Kansas City, Mo.—Claude L. Graybill, 28 years old, son of a wealthy and indulgent father, M. E. Graybill, pleaded guilty to drawing four worthless drafts on his father for a total of $100 and was sentenced by Judge Latshaw to serve two years in the penitentiary.

**Anti-Tipping Law.**

Madison, Wis.—A stringent anti-tipping bill, applying to hotels, restaurants, barber shops, railroad trains and similar public places and amended to penalize the employer of underpaid servants as well as the recipient of gratuities, passed the Wisconsin senate by a vote of 27 to 4.

**Utah Dry Bill Vetoed.**

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Gov. William Spry vetoed the state-wide prohibition bill. The bill had been under consideration by the governor for several days.

**Kills Man Seeking to Enter Home.**

Sandoval, Ill.—Mrs. Gus Kaehler shot and killed John Dierdorf, 54 years old, a neighbor, as he was trying to break into her home while Isaac Heisel, Mrs. Kaehler did not recognize him and opened fire with a shotgun.

**Greek Steamer in Distress.**

Key West, Fla.—The British steamer Monzan, which passed Sand Key, reported that March 10 she spoke to the Greek steamer Nefeli, latitude 32 north, longitude 60 west, in distress, short of fuel.

**$100,000 Fund Sought for Jews.**

Chicago.—A campaign to raise $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zones was begun. Three million of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving.

## INDEFINITE BLOCKADE O.K.

MAY OR MAY NOT APPLY ONLY TO CONTRABAND.

Naval Officers and Experts in International Law Say Allies Need Not Fix Limits.

Washington, D. C.—While the United States government does not know officially as yet whether Great Britain and her allies intend to maintain a legal blockade or propose to apply several rules of contraband and noncontraband in enforcing their embargo on commercial intercourse, American naval officers and officials versed in international law expressed the opinion that the indefinite limit prescribed—"European waters including the Mediterranean"—might be construed as a legal area of operations for a blockading fleet.

In the formulation of the policy of the United States relative to the treatment of neutral shipping by the allied fleets, naval officers of high rank have constantly been consulted, so that in none of the diplomatic communications sent abroad might there be anything said which could compromise the activities of the American fleet itself in possible future wars.

## MAN AND WIFE HANG SELVES

Too Literal Interpretation of Certain Bible References Believed Responsible.

Reading, Pa.—"To make of their bodies "a living sacrifice to the Lord," literally following the Scriptures, two residents of Jianna, a village near here, killed themselves together at their home. They were Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Seivers, 42 and 45 years old.

Seivers was a prosperous farmer, and both were devoutly religious.

The only theory advanced as the cause of their act is that they were unbalanced mentally by a too literal interpretation of Biblical lessons. They were found hanging, their bodies still warm, by their two sons, Jacob, 16 years, and Edward, 12.

Deep pockets in the straw under their feet showed they had knelt to pray together before a crude altar before hanging themselves. Both had been attending revival services.

**Tells How He Cut Off Own Hand.**

Denver, Colo.—How he cut off his own hand at the wrist with a pen knife, after being caught in the coils of an electric pump, was told here by Wallace E. Rittenhouse, who is suing the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for $35,000 damages. Rittenhouse claimed the place where the electric pump was located was badly lighted. It was his duty to oil the pump. He slipped on a car wheel, catching in the gear of the pump. Held fast, he drew his knife and severed his hand at the wrist.

**Jail Prisoner Burned to Death.**

West, Tex.—John Vordak, a fisherman, was burned to death here when the city jail caught fire and was destroyed by flames. Vordak was imprisoned on a misdemeanor charge.

**Berlin Socialist Honored.**

Berlin.—The aldermen of Berlin elected Herr Rosenfeld, Socialist and secretary of a labor union, to be a member of the city council. This is the first time that a Socialist ever has been nominated to this office.

**Acquitted of Accepting Rebates.**

Houston, Tex.—Roy Campbell was acquitted in federal court here of accepting rebates on railroad shipments.

**New Coin for Cuba.**

Philadelphia.—There was shipped from the United States mint a package containing 4,700,000 nickel coins made for San Salvador. The mint will now begin work upon a contract to manufacture $12,000,000 worth of gold, silver and nickel coins for Cuba.

**Employe Kills Hotel Man.**

Lexington, Ky.—Joseph M. Skain, a hotel proprietor, was shot and instantly killed by E. A. Waldorf, chief engineer of the hotel, who then sent a bullet into his own head and died.

**Persian Cabinet esigns.**

Teheran.—The Persian cabinet, headed by Premier Ala Es Saltaneh, resigned. Controversies over the policy Persia should adopt with reference to the invasion of her soil by Russians, Turkish and British troops are said to have caused a split in the government.

**$100 Garden for Clerks.**

New York.—Standard Oil clerks and officers are to have a $100,000 private roof garden restaurant at 26 Broadway.

# AMERICAN MISSION ATTACKED BY TURKS

LED BY CONSUL PRIESTS AND MINISTERS ARE BEATEN AND EXILED.

## BRITISH COAL SHIP IS SUNK

Submarine Gets Cairnton in Channel, Crew Is Saved—Dardanelles Fight Halted by Weather—Austria and Italy Near Break.

Petrograd.—A dispatch from Djulfa, the official Russian news agency, says:

"The Turkish consul at Urumiah, Mehemed Raghib Bey at the head of 70 Kurds, recently attacked the American mission at that place, where 15,000 Orthodox Christians had taken refuge.

"The consul ordered three priests and two deacons to leave the mission, and as they were walking through the streets, were insulted and mercilessly beaten.

"In the courtyards of the Orthodox Mission, a gibbet was erected.

An American missionary Mr. Allen, who also was subjected to insults and blows, succeeded in sending to Selmas two messengers to ask for prompt assistance from the Russian troops to save the lives of the Christians, whom the mission was not able to protect."

**British Coal Ship Sunk.**

London.—The British steamer Cairntorr was torpedoed off Beachy Head in the English Channel and sunk, according to a Central News dispatch from East Burne. The crew escaped.

When the steamer was struck rescue boats put out to her and attempted to tow her into port. She sank eight miles out, however. The Cairntorr was bound from Newcastle for Genoa with coal.

**Lull at Dardanelles.**

London.—The admiralty made the following announcement:

"Unfavorable weather has interrupted the operations in the Dardanelles and as seaplane reconnaissances have not been possible, the amount of damage done to the forts by the bombardment cannot be ascertained.

"No great expectations should, however be based on this, as, owing to the losses caused by drifting mines, the attack was not pressed to its conclusion on that date."

**Break Seems Near.**

London.—The relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. A dispatch from Rome says Austrian and German subjects have been advised by their consuls to leave Italy in the shortest possible time and that a number of Germans, who recently arrived in Italy, are being watched because of suspicion that they are military spies.

**Can't Keep Liquor.**

Pine Bluff, Ark.—What is believed to be the most drastic action ever taken in Arkansas to suppress illegal traffic in liquor was contained in an order issued by Chancellor J. M. Elliott who instructed the sheriff to notify all persons interested that no liquor may be kept in the county after April 1.

**Alleged Wife-Murderer Freed.**

Springfield, Mo.—George Ward, charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Ward, whose charred body was found in the ruins of the burned home of the family near Willow Springs, March 11, was discharged by Justice R. F. Holloway of Willow Springs.

**Trench Diggers Find Treasure.**

Paris.—The continual upheaval of earth in the war trenches is bringing many hidden treasures to light. A Frenchman recently unearthed a package of bonds worth a hundred thousand francs ($25,000), which he promptly handed over to his officer.

**Passengers See Attack.**

New York.—Passengers aboard the British steamer Lapland, which reached here from Liverpool, witnessed a battle in the Irish Channel between a British torpedo boat, which escorted the Lapland, and a German submarine. The Lapland, crowding on all steam, fled.

**Finds Daughter by Dream.**

Fort Worth, Tex.—After dreaming that he saw his daughter, Mrs. Stella Laird who had disappeared from home recently, on the streets of Fort Wgth. J. T. McPherums of Waco, Tex., came here and found Mrs. Laird walking on a crowded street, just as he had dreamed.

**D. A. R. Member Dies at 91.**

Gettysburg, Pa.— Miss Hanna Moore, 91 years old, an original daughter of the American Revolution, died at her home here as the result of a fall down a stairway three weeks ago.

**Was in Cumberland's Crew.**

Somerset, Mass.—Daniel O'Neil, said to be the last survivor of the small group which escaped from the frigate Cumberland when she was sunk by the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in the Civil War, is dead at his home here.

**Bread Cheap in Philadelphia.**

New York.—Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' League, has made an "amazing discovery." She found, she says, that a 22-ounce loaf of bread is sold in Philadelphia for 5 cents; a 28½-ounce loaf of extra quality for 10 cents, and 19 buns for 7 cents.

**French Official Dies.**

Paris.—The death of Henri Collignon, 58, counsellor of state, on the field of battle in Eastern France was announced.

## STORM SAVED BURNING SHIP

Waves, Breaking Over Abandoned Craft, Extinguished the Blazing Benzine.

A strange shipwreck story, unreported by cable from the Azores, arrived at New York from Horta, Fayal, by the Holland-America freighter Zaandyk, which was forced to put into this port by heavy weather that reduced her coal supply. Captain Barendsen says he learned from the skipper of the Norwegian tank steamship La Habra, which arrived at Horta on February 7, bound from Talara bay, Peru, by way of the Panama canal, for London, that her cargo of benzine caused an explosion aboard as she was nearing the Azores to replenish her bunkers.

La Habra was quickly ablaze from stem to stern. About half of the crew were on the forward part of the tank and the other half aft. Fearing that the falls and other boat gear would be burned, the tank's skipper ordered all hands to leave her in lifeboats and stand by. The engines had been stopped and La Habra drifted into the trough and, as she was deeply laden, the seas, which were very high, washed over her.

The chief officer and five men were in a boat towing astern when the hatches of the tank were blown off and flames, leaping 100 feet high, shot over her sides and stern. The boat's painter was burned off and the chief officer and his men, after hitting down the blast, being without oars or sail, and disappeared. The other boats were threatened with destruction by the burning benzine, which spread out all around La Habra, making her look like a fire ship in a lake of flame.

The skipper of the tank expected her to be destroyed utterly before his eyes. He was elated when a giant comber broke around her, dousing the fire and extinguishing it. Other seas helped in the work, and all hands except the chief officer and his men, who were blown down the hatches, worked back on their ship. The skipper of the tank's books and instruments of navigation had been destroyed.

**London's Treasures Guarded.**

Extensive precautions have been taken in London to guard art treasures against the menace of air raids. The custodians of art galleries and museums long ago removed to vaults or similar places the most precious of their portable exhibits. At the British museum a number of priceless manuscripts, books, and other objects have been stored away in safes. Some measure of risk must, however, be borne in a building which contains 40 miles of bookshelves and massive pieces of sculpture. Visitors to the National gallery find the major part of the building closed. At the Guildhall the most valuable pictures have been placed in the basement. The magnificent Gainsborough, "Fording the River," has been removed from the walls. In the corporation strong room in the basement is stored what is probably the finest collection of municipal records in the world. It includes the charter of William the Conqueror "to William, Bishop and Gosfegeh, Portreeve, and all the burgesses within London," securing to them their ancient liberties. Every reign since the Conqueror is represented in the charters.

**The Latest War Story.**

Soldier's Unmarried Wife (who has been living with her man for eleven years, to her sister-in-law, soldier's widow, the local representative of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' association)—Well, ma'am, I'm going to be married next week, and I want you to come to the wedding. You've been so kind it would not be right without you.

Fair Widow—I shall be delighted to come, Mrs. Brown. What day is it?

Mrs. Brown—On Thursday, ma'am. Thursday is very important, ma'am? Can't you put it off?

Fair Widow—Well, the truth is, I am going to be married myself.

Mrs. Brown—Is it very important, ma'am? Can't you put it off?—London Tit-Bits.

**Real Sanitation in Air Towel.**

An "air towel" used in the large public lavatory in the District building at Washington, D. C., is the invention of J. M. Ward, superintendent of the District building. In appearance it resembles a rectangular box eleven inches by three, set in a sanitary base having twelve-inch legs, with an opening in the top of the case in which the wet hands are held while being dried. The device consists of a blower that forces air through an electric heating element to ducts and deflectors suitably placed for distributing the warmed air to all parts of the hands at the same time, and is operated by a foot lever or pedal, which in turn operates a quick-acting switch, thereby setting the blower in motion. By removing the foot the device is put out of operation. The hands come in contact with no part of the device, thus assuring a perfectly sanitary operation.

**Point of View.**

The pretty plaintiff had testified for three solid hours. She had talked and talked and talked.

"That is all, madam," said the lawyer. "You may leave the witness box."

"Chatterbox," grunted the lawyer for the defense, for he was married and he suffered.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**Thought He Could Use It.**

"I say, have you got a good shinbone?" asked the young man limping into the butcher shop.

"Some thing," said the butcher, getting busy.

"Well, if it's a good one I want it. I nearly broke one of mine last night in a game of hockey."

**Auto Horns.**

"What do they mean by the horns of a dilemma?"

"Two autos, I suppose, honking at you at once."

## GOT GERMAN BOOTS

French Soldiers Made Requisitions on the Enemy.

Equipment of the Kaiser's Troops Is Highly Prized by the Men Who Are Fighting the Battles of France.

Near Battle Front in France, Feb. 4.—A corporal, quite a young chap—he could not have been more than nineteen—crawled up to the officer and asked: "Pardon, lieutenant; several of the men most respectfully ask whether they might not have another pair of shoes. Most of ours are in a very bad condition."

It seemed a strange request in this place, and the lieutenant exclaimed:

"Sapristi, Jansen, do the men think that I am carrying boots about in my knapsack? What, in heaven's name, do they mean?"

"Ah, lieutenant," quietly replied the corporal, "there are plenty of good boots over there," and he pointed over the trenches. Following the direction he indicated, we saw at a distance of about 200 to 300 feet in front of our trenches some fifty or sixty dead Germans.

The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders. "I can't give them permission to leave the trenches, you know," he told the corporal, "but if they want some more chances of 'risking their necks, well"—and at that he turned his back to the men. The corporal understood.

A few minutes later one man got up slowly, carefully, and peeped over the trench, first with one eye, then with both, then with his whole head. I followed every movement with breathless interest. Now he takes his rifle, pushes it ahead of him over the trench and on all fours crawls to the top, over and down on the other side. He slings his rifle over his shoulder and, still on all fours and on his stomach, advances.

The Belgian soldier at that moment recalled the East to me. It reminded me of a morning in Java some years ago when I had watched a tiger crawling on his belly stalking his prey—a young calf.

Before he had gone half way three of his comrades, inspired by his brave example, followed him, all in the same careful manner. Before long a dozen men were in front. They reached the Germans, most of whom were lying face downward. Quickly they were turned over on their backs and their boots unstrapped.

Then, instead of returning with their booty, they sat down among the dead, proceeded to take their own shoes off and tried those of the Germans on. We could see shoes flying around in the air and hear a laugh and a joke. It was the most absurd, yet, considering the conditions, the surroundings, the most dramatic scene imaginable.

I think that few dead Germans were left with any boots, and when the men returned to the trenches the spare ones were exchanged for a cigarette, a pipe of tobacco, a lump of bread, or even a button.

And the lieutenant looked at his own hard, wornout boots and sighed: "I wouldn't mind a bit to get a pair of those German boots myself. They are perfect." He called over one of his men and showed us. Between each layer of leather was a strip of rubber, and the seams were all covered with waterproof material as well. The leather was as soft as kid.

"It is wonderful how thoroughly German was prepared for war," the officer continued, "if one is to judge by the complete manner in which each soldier is fitted out. Every one has his own small tent, which he can use either alone or in connection with five others. Their pocket knives are a small outfit in themselves. They have a spoon, fork, knife, scissors, wire cutters and every possible utensil imaginable that may be useful in the field."

**One's True Friends.**

Three men are my friends—he that loves me, he that hates me and he that is indifferent to me. Who hates me, teaches me caution. Who is indifferent to me, teaches me self-reliance.—Panin.

**Made Him Wild.**

"What did your father say when the count asked him the amount of your dot."

"Pa replied in dashes."


# FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.


## GOOD SUGGESTION FOR EMMY

Some May Insist, However, That It Is Possible She Didn't Need the Exercise.

Emmy brought in an armful of wood for the fire.

"My dear," said her husband, "you shouldn't do that."

She lifted the heavy case of berries to the table and sat down to look them over.

"I'd help you if I wasn't waiting for Bates to come over and look at the new filly."

The grocer's boy deposited a dollar's worth of sugar on the floor and Emmy took it up and put it in the sugar pail on the lower pantry shelf.

"You really shouldn't," said her husband.

Finally she lugged the iron preserve kettle to the sink for the last time and went out for another pail of water.

"I hate to see you lift so, Emmy. My, how many glasses have you got? It's my favorite jam. I'll get you a case of cherries tomorrow."

Emmy went on getting up a hearty supper.

"Seems as if you didn't eat much," commented her husband. "Don't you want to walk down with me tonight while I finish that lumber with Stetson? The exercise will do you good."—The Craftsman.

**The Little Boston Boy.**

"George," said the Beacon Hill teacher, "what is a hyphen?"

The little Boston boy settled his spectacles more firmly on his pro-tuberant nose.

"A hyphen," he said, "is a horizontal line connecting a floating bit of false work with a substantial base. As in Kongo-American and Turco-Christian."

"Yes," said the teacher, "and you might add, Chelsea-Boston."

"Madam," said the little Boston boy, with much gravity, "I decline to make a frivolity of a serious subject."

**Perhaps.**

Church—I see the pastor of a church at Milford, Del., has been presented by his congregation with a corset.

Gotham—Did they think he couldn't blow his own horn otherwise?

A good business manager is the one who manages to let the other fellow do the work.

From Warsaw to Berlin is a distance of 398 miles.


In Foods—

more than in anything else—quality counts more than quantity.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

contains more body-building nourishment, weight for weight, than either meat or bread.

Grape-Nuts is delicious and economical, and

"There's a Reason"

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts

# SEVEN DAYS
## OF NEWS THE WORLD OVER

### War News.

By forced marches through the snow, Russian forces have appeared unexpectedly and delivered surprise attacks at the extreme ends of the 700-mile battle line reaching from near the Baltic sea to the borders of Rumania.

✣ ✣ ✣

Active encounters of considerable strategic importance along the 600-mile front in Poland consitute, in the opinion of military authorities, the beginning of the spring campaign. These engagements are spread along the line from the River Nieman in the north through Russian Poland and eastward through Galicia to the River Dniester.

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General Leman, Belgian defender of Liege, now a prisoner in Germany, has refused to accept his liberty under a parole, according to a letter received by one of his friends, a major in a Belgian corps.

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French warships, co-operating with a British landing party, have prevented the Turks from mounting new guns near the Dardanelles entrance to replace those wrecked by fire from the allied fleet.

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### Washington.

It was stated officially at the White House recently that representations by the United States to Japan concerning Japan's demands on China had been entirely independent of any action by Great Britain and Russia or other powers.

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Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of one of the Belgian ministers of state, who has obtained in this country nearly $200,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Belgium, is preparing to start for Europe after a farewell meeting to be held in her honor.

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Continued quiet in the City of Mexico is reported in official dispatches and it is said progress is being made in restoring railroad communicaton between the Mexican capital and the American border at El Paso.

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The corner-stone of the new American Red Cross building, erected as a memorial to the women of the Civil war, will be laid soon with exercises in which President Wilson and ex-President Taft will participate.

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Because of the lack of shipping facilities between the Philippine Islands and the United States, army transports will be utilized for carrying goods from the islands which could not be transported in any other way.

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The War Department has sent out word that the regular army is recruited up to its full strength of 86,000 men and has ordered all recruiting sub-stations closed for the present. The government is now scouring the market for suitable cavalry mounts, but buyers for foreign governments appear to have bought up the best available animals.

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President Wilson wore a green tie and in his buttonhole a bunch of shamrock on St. Patrick's day. For the first time in years, however, there was no box of shamrocks received from the "ould sod."

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Representatives of four principal express companies have appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a re-hearing of the express rate case, on the ground that the present rates are so low all companies have suffered heavy loss during the last year.

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The German embassy has protested to the state department against the arrest of the German consul, William Muller, and his assistant, R. Max Schultz, at Seattle, Wash. The embassy contends that the arrests is a violation of the consular treaty between Germany and the United States.

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Speaker Champ Clark has denied that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1916.

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President Wilson is preparing a proposal of arbitration to settle the Eastern Ohio coal strike. He will communicate it to the operators and miners' leaders in letters in a few days.

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### Domestic Items.

The superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, the mightiest battleship in the world, was launched with appropriate ceremonies at Newport News, Va., a few days ago. The ship has a tonnage of 31,400, against a tonnage of 27,500, the displacement of the largest ships in other navies.

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W. S. Noble, secretary of the Land League of Texas, told the federal commission on industrial relations that he had recently found two land tenants in North Texas so poverty stricken that they were offering to give their children away. He testified at the hearing on American farm land conditions.

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Two armed guards are keeping watch over the body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, sr., in the mausoleum of John D. Archbold in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. "Jack" Overton walked into a drug store at Herrin, Ill., and after waiting until several other patrons had departed pointed a revolver at the clerk and demanded morphine. Clyde Cox, the clerk, quickly handed the woman a full bottle of the drug.

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Highwaymen operating at Highland Falls, N. Y., along the West Shore railroad held up one man, robbed him and slashed his throat and later entered the railroad station there, shot and killed the night telegraph operator and escaped with a small sum.

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Alleged demands of land owners for children to work on Southwestern tenant farms was testified to at the federal commission on industrial relations land hearing by Patrick Nagle, an attorney of Kingfisher, Ok., editor of the Tenant Farmer.

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The United States court of appeals at San Francisco has upheld the decision of the lower court in sentencing Maury Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti to imprisonment on McNeil's Island, following their conviction on white slavery charges.

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A campaign to obtain $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zone has been started. Three million of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving, according to a statement by the relief committee.

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The home of Mayor Daniel Herrmann of Guttenburg, N. J., a suburb, was wrecked recently by the explosion of a bomb. A hole was torn in the wall of the house, windows were broken and the entire community was awakened. No one was injured.

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Suits for $71,500 damages have been filed against E. W. Knowlton of Pasadena, Cal., owner of an educated chimpanzee. Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Lindley allege that the animal escaped March 17, 1914, from the Knowlton home, traveled two miles, entered their home and threw their son Milton, 10 years old, against a bed, disabling him for life.

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Five Chicago nurses left for New York recently to sail for Kief, Russia, for services in military hospitals. They will be under the leadership of Dr. Edward H. Egbert and Dr. Philip Newton of Washington, who have been made generals in the Russian army.

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The bitter fight which has centered about Judge Ben Lindsey of the juvenile court for years is to have a complete airing. That is the assurance from District Attorney John A. Rush.

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William Hume, 45 years old, a bookkeeper in the Traders State Bank at Arkansas City, is missing and the bank officials report a shortage amounting to $5,000 and possibly $10,000. Rose Hayden, cashier, tried to get into the safe and found the combination changed and the time lock tampered with, one morning recently. Hume did not show up for work.

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Billy Sunday is not wanted at Cornell university according to a recent editorial in the Cornell Sun, student newspaper. It said: "He gains his effects by arousing the hysterical emotions of his hearers. His propaganda has no place in an institution dedicated to reason and clear thinking."

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A king's ransom in jewels emblazoning ancient ecclesiastical robes, have been brought to New York from the City of Mexico by a priest who valued them to customhouse authorities at $600,000. The jewels have lain in the vaults of the Cathedral of Mexico more than three centuries.

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Crooked politicians at Terre Haute, Ind., voted the names of hundreds of men long dead and borrowed registration lists from other towns, according to testimony being brought out at the federal court trial at Indianapolis.

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All Russian reservists in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Alaska have been ordered home to join the colors, in an order issued by Nicholas Bogicavlensky, Russian consul general at Seattle.

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The Liberty Bell is suffering from an incurable organic disease. The crack which originally was confined to its side has run along its shoulder so that half the bell hangs only by a slim support. The crack has grown an inch and a quarter within the last eight years.

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### Foreign Affairs.

A long statement in which he pledges himself to take every possible precaution to assure the safety of the public in the City of Mexico has been issued by Provisional President Roque Gonzales Garcia.

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Count Carl Bernadotte, son of Prince Bernadotte, oldest brother of King Gustave of Sweden, was married recently to the daughter of Baron de Geer, colonel of the King's Horse Guard.

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The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has asked the French government to take up at once its most serious problem that will result from the war—that of the re-population of the country. The academy has pointed out that when the war ends a minimum of 2,000,000 men at the very least will have been killed.

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St. Patrick's day was not forgotten in the trenches in Northern France and Flanders. Thousands of sprigs of shamrock forwarded to the front were distributed to British soldiers.

# PREPARE TO TRY IMPEACHMENT

### SENATE ORGANIZES AS HIGH COURT, UNDER CHIEF JUSTICE MATTHEW KANE.

### LAWMAKERS ARE WORKING HARD

### Many Acts of Minor Importance Being Rushed Through the Two Houses and Sent to the Governor.

Oklahoma City.—For the third time in the history of Oklahoma the high court of impeachment has organized and taken the oath of official duty.

In response to a formal request delivered to him through Secretary Joe S. Morris, Chief Justice Matthew J. Kane appeared in the senate chamber and organized the senate into a court of impeachment for the purpose of hearing the articles of impeachment against Corporation Commissioner A. P. Watson and State Insurance Commissioner A. L. Welch.

#### Impeachment Has Begun

Tuesday, March 23 at 1:30 p. m. was the return date for the impeachment process issued in the Watson and Welch cases and this feature consumed much of the afternoon session of that day. No evidence was taken and the impeachment trials will not be started until the legislative work is out of the way and the house members have been released from duty. It is now contended that the senate pay will be restored to $6 per day, beginning on the date of the impeachment.

#### Pass Income Tax Law.

With a few amendments the senate took final action on the income tax law, which amends the statute now in force. The principal amendments were offered by Senator Russell, and provides that on the first $10,000 or any excess thereof there shall be levied a rate of 10 mills on the dollar; on the next $15,000 of such excess 15 mills on the dollar; on the next $25,000 of such excess 40 mills on the dollar, and on all such excess, in addition to the amounts mentioned, 50 mills on the dollar.

#### Assessors' Salaries Fixed.

The county assessor bill, which occasioned so much interest during the early part of the session and which has been in conference for the past three weeks, was passed finally by the house as amended and agreed upon in conference.

The bill fixes the salaries of county assessors the same as county clerks in all counties except those of 50,000 population or more. In those counties, which includes Oklahoma county, the assessor will be allowed a salary of $2,400. Under the present law the compensation of assessors is based on the amount of the assessed valuation of the county in which he is assessor.

One radical change which the original bill proposed, in the present law was changed in conference so as to be left optional with the county commissioners of the various counties. It was that provision which required the taxpayer to come to the assessor and list his property for taxation instead of the assessor going to the taxpayer as is now done. The original plan, it is said, is acceptable to the east side of the state, but was strenuously objected to by representatives of the west side. As the bill now stands either plan can be adopted by any county according to the desire of the county commissioners.

#### Cotton Oil Trust Hit

Breaking up of the so-called cotton seed oil trust, which it is asserted has robbed the farmers of Oklahoma of thousands of dollars annually by its alleged domination and control of hundreds of cotton gins, will be accomplished, it is believed, through the operation of a bill passed finally by the house of representatives.

The bill, if it becomes a law, will prohibit "any person, firm or corporation or association of persons, owning or operating or holding any interest in any cotton seed oil mill in this state to own at the same time, operate or hold any character of interest, which shall also include holding any in trust or otherwise, in any public cotton gin in this state."

It also declares cotton seed oil mills and cotton gins to be public utilities and as such, are declared to be under the supervision and control of the corporation commission the same as other public utilities. It is further provided that no person, firm or corporation shall be permitted to conduct or operate a cotton gin or cotton seed oil mill without first obtaining a permit from the corporation commission.

The house went on record as opposed to reducing the size of the legislature when it voted to kill the resolution by Representative E. O. McCance of Woodward, proposing submission of an amendment that would reduce the size of the legislature from 143 members to approximately 100 members. The resolution was vigorously opposed by Representative J. H. Reigner of Pushmataha county. He declared it to be the "most vicious legislation this side of hell," and if adopted, meant a return to the old fight of the special interests versus the people.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE



Houston B. Teehee of Tishomingo, former state senator and at present tribal attorney for the Cherokees, has been named as registrar of the treasury to succeed Gabe Parker.

#### Fish and Game Bill.

The fish and game bill has received its finishing touches from the engrossing department and is ready for the signature of the governor. As it finally passed both houses, 25 per cent of the fees collected will go to the support of the state game and fish department and the remainder is to be paid into the county road and highway fund. The open season is reduced to thirty days and runs from December 1 to December 31 of each year for a period of ten years. The federal law is made applicable to ducks, geese, brant, plover and other shore birds. The bag limit is ten per day or 100 during any one season. February, March and April are closed months for game fish and the limit catch for bass is fixed at ten per day. No bass under eight inches in length is to be taken from the water and the use of bass minnows for bait is prohibited.

House bill No. 549, to encourage cotton manufacturing establishments in the state by exempting them from taxation for a period of ten years from the date of construction was passed over the serious objection of Senator Carpenter.

#### Local Option On Sunday Movies.

The senate passed finally the bill by Carpenter which makes it optional with the people of any city or town in the state to close Sunday shows of any nature under the initiative. The bill makes the running of any dance hall, billiard or pool hall prohibitive on Sunday. Senators Davis and Burford opposed the passage of the bill, and declared for the clean moving picture show. They were willing to eliminate the vaudeville feature, but they believed that a well regulated moving picture show was not harmful.

Overcoming the almost solid opposition of the republicans and several insurgent democrats, administration forces in the house of representatives passed finally the measure embodying the plans and suggestions of Governor Williams for the construction of the state capitol.

The bill will now be transmitted to the senate, where it originated, for action on two amendments made to the bill while under consideration in committee of the whole of the house. These amendments reduce the salary of the supervising architect from $300 to $240 a month, and prohibit the commissioners from contracting with the architests for services other than those provided for in the session laws of 1913. When these amendments have been acted upon by the senate the measure will be ready for the signature of the governor.

After all contracts for the building have been let, the bill provides that the present salary of $3,000 a year for members of the commission shall terminate and they shall receive pay only for the time they are actually employed.

The Logan, Pugh and Thomas bill creating a state depository and providing for the collection therein of all funds belonging to the state was returned to the senate from the house with several amendments and the one relating to the handling of school land funds met such serious opposition from the authors of the bill that it was sent to conference.

A bill was introduced by Wilson of Dewey and Pritchard, a member of the lower house, both socialists. The bill contains but one short section and it is as unique and unusual as it is short. It provides: "That when any person is sentenced to death and is executed under the laws of the state of Oklahoma, there must be paid to the dependent or dependents of the person executed the total sum of $1,000; of this amount $500 is to be paid by the state and $500 by the county wherein the death sentence is pronounced."

That the federal government intends taking immediate action toward the construction of a $250,000 addition to the local postoffice building, is apparent from the request sent to Postmaster H. G. Eastman that he advertise for bids on soil tests from the site of the proposed new structure. The architectural department at Washington asks that the tests be made immediately, so that there will be no delay in preparing the plans. The present structure, built at a cost of $250,000, now represents, with its fixtures, and the entire federal site, an expenditure of $500,000.

# OKLAHOMA NEWS NOTES

March 15-20, State Dental Society, Oklahoma City.

Apr. 19-21 state trap shoot, McAlester.

April 20-22—Automobile Races, Oklahoma City.

April 26-30, Southern Commercial Congress, Muskogee.

May 2-9—Oklahoma City trades excursion.

May 15—Intercollegiate track meet, Oklahoma City.

May 21-24—State Firemen's meeting, Sapulpa.

Sept. 25-Oct. 2—State Fair, Oklahoma City.

The State National bank of Eufaula, capital $25,000, has deposits of $157,818.33.

The First National Bank of Ada with a capital of $50,000, has deposits of $616,595.21.

The First National bank of Okmulgee, capitalized at $50,000, has $677,045.27 on deposit.

The Union National Bank of Bartlesville, with a capital of $100,000, has deposits of $1,018,515.35.

The First National bank at McAlester, capitalized at $100,000, has deposits of $804,724.75.

Mrs. Henrietta Younger Rawlins, youngest member of the noted Younger family of Missouri, died at Ardmore, aged 57 years.

After being turned down by the Senate, President Wilson gave a recess appointment to Otis B. Weaver, a newspaper man, as postmaster at Shawnee.

Yancey Lewis, formerly federal judge of the central district of Indian Territory, died at his home in Dallas last week. He was 52 years old and a native of Texas.

The postoffice at Kiefer was robbed last week, the safe blown open with a charge of nitroglycerine and between $250 and $300 secured by two masked men who escaped on horseback.

Thirty-five farmers living south of Blackwell have agreed to build a main gas pipe line into the farming district, from the city of Blackwell, and by means of smaller pipes, pipe gas into their farm houses.

Fifty bushels of bag worms were collected in Lawton by school boys.

The First State bank of Erick, capitalized at $25,000, has deposits of $172,992.38. Erick is in Beckham county, on the west side of the state.

Robbers blew open the safe in the office of the postoffice at Krebs. They secured $19.83 in money and $345 worth of stamps. In the debris, $500 worth of stamps and $55 in money was found by the authorities which the robbers overlooked.

J. E. Speake, a farmer of Woodford, Carter county, sold his entire cotton crop of thirty-five bales. The price received was $8.35 a hundred which netted the farmer approximately $1,500. Mr. Speake is among the few farmers who were able to hold their entire crop for a better price.

By enlisting the support of the small boys of the town, the ladies of the Progressive club have just cleaned up Hartshorne. Picture show tickets were given to every fourteen empty tin cans assembled on the main street of Hartshorne, then after the pile was completed city wagons hauled them off. It is estimated that 20,000 cans were collected and dumped outside the city limits.

County commissioners of Kay county plan to take advantage of the law passed by the legislature, giving commissioners the authority to purchase forms for concrete silos to be loaned to farmers who will build silos. The object of the legislature in passing the bill was to promote the use of the silo, and as it is a very popular thing among the cattle raisers and farmers of this county already, the commissioners will, as soon as possible, get the new forms to working.

Mrs. Della Padgham, wife of Fred Padgham of Guthrie, swallowed carbolic acid and died at once on the street near the drug store where she had purchased the acid. Her husband and ten children, the oldest 17, survive. Poor health is believed to have caused Mrs. Padgham to take the acid.

St. Patrick's day was set aside by the business men of Carmen as road working day, and business houses were closed and every able man in the city spent the day working the roads surrounding the city. About 65 men, divided into squads, worked on the roads coming into the city from all directions.

The Osage Tribal Council, in a body is attending the Osage oil lease hearing being held in Washington. Preston A. Shinn, former local attorney for the Osages, accompanied the council members to Washington. The hearing is for the purpose of determing whether the Foster oil and gas lease, covering the eastern portion of the Indian lands in Osage county, shall be renewed. The Osages are asking a large bonus and a royalty of one-sixth of the oil produced.

By the use of split-log drags, as the roads are drying, W. P. Meade, street commissioner of Blackwell, puts the streets of that city in a serviceable condition in a very short time. The Commercial Club also owns twenty of these drags and they are loaned out to farmers in the surrounding territory, to be used in improving the country roads. By this system the streets in town and the surounding roads are in a good condition now, despite the fact that they have been soaked with more than seven inches of moisture during the past four weeks.


## SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR DARKENS YOUR GRAY HAIR

### Look Years Younger! Try Grandma's Recipe of Sage and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

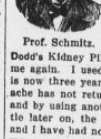
Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger. Adv.


Honest, now, did you ever see anybody take the advice you offered?—Memphis Commercial Appeal.


### THE PROFESSOR'S STATEMENT.

Prof. Aug. F. W. Schmitz, Thomas, Okla., writes: "I was troubled with Backache for about twenty-five years. When told I had Bright's Disease in its last stages, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was somewhat relieved and I stopped the treatment. In the spring of the next year I had another attack. I went for Dodd's Kidney Pills and they relieved me again. I used three boxes. That is now three years ago and my Backache has not returned in its severity, and by using another two boxes a little later on, the pain left altogether and I have had no trouble since. You may use my statement. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills and wherever I can." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



Prof. Schmitz.


#### Fiction and Reality.

It is a simple truth to say that many things happen in fiction which would be quite impossible in fact, as any censor knows. It is in failing to distinguish between these two that many artists and most critics blunder and this error is in effect the same as that of the ambitious actor who, having once to play the part, for the first time, of an intoxicated ruffian in a certain melodrama, went to a neighboring tavern and intoxicated himself. He thought that this would storm the house, but on the contrary he was immediately fired by the management for a fool—and rightly.—F. H. Martin, in the Book Buyer.

#### Its Only Meaning.

Uncle Roger had been poly for some time, and had tried with alacrity every sort of patent medicine he could secure.

An old acquaintance hailed him with:

"Hello, uncle. How are you all nowadays?"

"How is I? Why, bawss, fo' mos'ly all I gits munts a meal's vittles ain' mean nuffin' t' me, 'scusin' somepun tuh take medicine after!"—Judge.

#### Flashes of Humor.

"Why are you wearing glasses, Blinks?"

"I was nearly blinded by my dazzling wit, Jinks."


### CHILDREN SHOWED IT
### Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was not coffee, but a most healthful drink for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"I was in despair and determined to give Postum a trial, following the directions carefully. It was a decided success and I was completely won by its rich delicious flavor.

"In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better month after month, until now I am healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to nerve-destroying coffee for any money."

Name given by Postum Co, Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

**Regular Postum**—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same.

"There's a Reason" For Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

# TURKS SINK THREE OF ALLIED FLEET

## Two British and One French Warship Strike Floating Mines in Dardanelles.

## HARD FIGHT IN THE NARROWS

**Land Forts Rain Terrific Fire on Ten Battleships and Lighter Craft—Russian Squadron Near Bosphorus.**

London, March 20.—The British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet were blown up by floating mines while engaged with the remainder of the allied fleet in attacking the forts in the Narrows of the Dardanelles Thursday.

Nearly all members of the crews of the two British ships were saved, having been transferred to other ships under a hot fire, but an internal explosion took place on board the Bouvet after she had fouled the mine and most of her crew was lost. The Bouvet sank within three minutes of the time that she hit the mine.

**Set Mines Adrift.**

The waters in which the ships were lost had been swept of mines, but the British admiralty asserts that the Turks and the Germans set floating containers of explosives adrift and these were carried down by the current to the allied ships gathered inside the entrance of the straits.

All the ships that were sunk were old ones, the Bouvet having been completed nearly twenty years ago and the Ocean and Irresistible in 1900. The sunken British ships are being replaced by the battleships Queen and Implacable, vessels of a similar type. They are said to have started some time ago for near Eastern waters in anticipation of just such losses as have now occurred.

**Two Other Ships Damaged.**

Two other ships engaged in the fighting, the British battle cruiser Inflexible and the French battleship Gaulois, were hit by shells and damaged. The British casualties, according to the British official report, were not heavy.

The damage done to the Turkish forts by the heavy bombardment has not yet been ascertained. It is stated that the operations against them are continuing.

**Russians Approach Bosphorus.**

"It is officially confirmed that a Russian squadron has approached the northern part of the Bosphorus," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. "The appearance of the squadron has caused a great panic in Constantinople."

## CHEAPER EGGS PREDICTED

**Spring Buying Will Be Restricted By Lack of Cold Storage Room, Produce Men Say.**

Chicago, March 20.—A scarcity of cold storage room will result in making lower prices for eggs, butter and poultry this spring and higher prices next fall and winter, produce men here declare.

Cold storage warehouses have unusually large quantities of meats and apples for this time of year and this accounts for the scarcity of room. The stocks of hog products in Chicago warehouses at the beginning of this month were 34 per cent larger than a year ago, and owners of apples put in storage last fall have not been able to market them as extensively as they expected. The same conditions are said to exist in other cities.

The purchase of eggs, butter and poultry in April, May and June, when they are most plentiful, to hold for the fall and winter trade, when production is least, serves to hold spring prices up and winter prices down in ordinary years, but storage this year will be less than usual, produce men say, unless some of the cold storage room now in use is vacated soon.

## GIVE UP HUNT FOR INDIANS

Denver, March 20.—The posse of federal deputies under United States Marshal Neteker at Bluff, Utah, which for more than a month has been attempting to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat, a Piute Indian wanted by the federal authorities on a charge of murder, has been ordered home, according to a dispatch from Bluff.

"Old Folk," father of Tse-Ne-Gat, and a large party of resident Indians have for several weeks been aiding the fugitive in resisting arrest. No reference is made in the dispatch to the activities or present whereabouts of General Scott, chief of staff of the army, who arrived in the Bluff district recently in attempt to pacify the recalcitrant Piutes.

**Germans Topedo Two Ships.**

London, March 20.—Two more British steamers have been topedoed by German submarines. The Glasgow steamer Hyndford was torpedoed in the channel Tuesday. The Cardiff steamer Blue Jacket was also attacked and sunk without warning.

**Navy Desertions Falling Off.**

Washington, March 20.—Desertions from the navy battleships Sests 17.—Nineteen members of the crew of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk off Juan Fernandez Island Sunday by British warships, are missing.

**Champ Clark to Gulf Resort.**

Washington, March 20.—Speaker Champ Clark left today for his home at Bowling Green, by way of Pass Christian, Miss., the gulf resort where President Wilson spent a short vacation more than a year ago.

**Latins Buy Money Here.**

Philadelphia, March 20.—There was shipped from the United States mint today a package containing 4,700,000 nickel coins made for the government of San Salvador.

## DENIES FREEDOM TO THAW

**Ordered Sent Back to Matteawan by Justice Page—Saved by Habeas Corpus Writ.**

New York, March 17.—Another long legal battle over Harry Thaw was made certain yesterday when Justice Page in the supreme, following Thaw's acquittal Saturday of the charge of conspiring to escape from Matteawan, ordered Thaw returned to the hospital for the criminal insane under the original commitment from Justice Dowling.

Thaw had demanded that he be returned to New Hampshire, from which state he was extradited for trial on the conspiracy charge. Losing there, he won on another point, however, when his counsel, anticipating an adverse decision by Justice Page, obtained from Justice Dilpr of the supreme court a writ of habeas corpus, returnable Friday. Meantime Thaw must be kept in the Tombs.

It was a close call for Thaw, since plans had been considered by the state for returning him at once to his long time residence at Matteawan. Asylum attendants were in the courtroom ready to rush him there by motor car for the moment the motion for a return to New Hampshire was denied. But the writ of habeas corpus served half an hour before on Warden Hasley of the Tombs prevented this.

## HE SAVED VALUABLE JEWELS

**Catholic Priest Arrives in New York From City of Mexico With Priceless Gems.**

New York, March 17.—A king's ransom in jewels, blazoned in the royal eagles of Spain at the time of Charles V, the most powerful monarch of the Sixteenth century, lies under guard at the customs house here awaiting appraisal.

The gems, set in gold on white and purple robes and mounted on two golden crowns, were brought into New York by a Catholic priest, clad in shabby clothes, who fled from the City of Mexico a month ago, made his way to Vera Cruz and sailed aboard the steamer Montevideo. The Montevideo reached New York March 6 with this priest and [illegible] other fugitive priests who had been banished from Mexico by General Obregon.

From the depths of a battered suitcase the gems and robes were tumbled out upon the dock for inspection by the customs authorities. They so dazzled the inspectors that they were hastily put back into the suitcase. Under guard they were taken to a safe deposit vault, where they were locked up and special watchmen detailed to guard them. Rough estimates placed their value as high as $500,000.

## LIBERTY BELL IS IN DANGER

**Half of the Famous Old Revolutionary Relic Hangs Only by a Slender Support.**

Philadelphia, March 18.—"The Liberty Bell is suffering from an incurable organic disease. The crack which originally was confined to its side has run along its shoulder so that half the bell hangs only by a slim support. The crack has grown an inch and a quarter within the last eight years."

This is the substance of an assertion made at the Union League by Wilfred Jordan, curator of Independence Hall, who lectured under the auspices of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

"And despite a petition two and a half miles long from the school children of California," Mr. Jordan added, "the bell's physical disability should prevent our sending it to San Francisco."

## FRYE SAILORS VOLUNTEERS

Newport News, Va., March 18.—Charles Frank and Robert Boggs, former members of the crew of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, and now alleged to be detained on the cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich for military service, yesterday made a sworn statement denying they were being held against their will.

The men yesterday appeared at the customs house in the uniform of the German navy and informed the deputy collector of customs, M. M. Vipond, they considered themselves subject to military duty under the German flag and were willing to perform that service.

**Monkey Maimed a Boy.**

Los Angeles, March 18.—Suits for $71,500 damages have been filed against E. W. Knowlton of Pasadena, owner of an educated chimpanzee. Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Lindley allege that the animal escaped March 17, 1914, from the Knowlton home, traveled two miles, entered their home and threw their son Milton, 10 years old, against a bed, disabling him for life.

**Wilson Into Ohio Mine Strike.**

Washington, March 17.—President Wilson yesterday began preparing a proposal of arbitration to settle the Eastern Ohio coal strike. He will communicate it to the operators and miner's leaders in letters probably tomorrow.

**Nineteen on Dresden Lost.**

Valparaiso, Chile, March 17.—Nineteen members of the crew of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk off Juan Fernandez Island Sunday by British warships, are missing.

**Bernhardt Is Doing Well.**

Bordeau, March 17.—A bulletin issued by Dr. Denuce and Dr. Arnozan after visiting Sarah Bernhardt, who recently left the hospital where her right leg was amputated, states that her condition is entirely satisfactory.

**Guard the Rockefeller Tomb.**

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 17.—Two armed guards keep watch over the body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in the mausoleum of John D. Archbold in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

# PROTEST ON TAXES

## U. S. Government Tells Villa He Has No Right to Hold Up Foreign Residents.

## LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVED

**Rail Communication From City of Mexico to El Paso Soon to be Opened, It is Reported.**

Washington, March 19.—A protest was sent by the United States today to General Villa against the collection from American and other foreigners of part of a special tax of 1,000,000 pesos levied at Monterey.

The British embassy had brought to the attention of the state department a report just received from Monterey saying that the British-owned light and power company there had been called upon to pay $35,000 as its share of the new tax.

Just how the general assessment was to be apportioned the state department was not informed, but the understanding was that General Villa had laid an omnibus tax on the city, leaving it to the authorities there to raise the money in whatever way they saw fit. The order was dated March 16, it was said, and fifteen days was the time given in which to raise the money.

The department has protested previously, notably in the case of the tax which General Obregon levied to collect in Mexico City recently, against any of the Mexican factions forcing contributions from foreigners. General Obregon heeded the protest and the tax was removed as far as foreigners were concerned.

Other advices to the department today said living conditions in Mexico City are improved, that rail communications to El Paso probably will be opened in four or five days, and that fighting between Carranza and Villa forces has begun near Tampico.

**To Aid Foreigners.**

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Daniels has authorized Commander Blakely of the cruiser Des Moines at Progreso, Mexico, to take aboard any Americans or other foreigners seeking safety. The collier Brutus was ordered to Progreso from Vera Cruz to afford asylum to refugees.

Consul Silliman, at Vera Cruz, has reported that General Carranza had agreed to co-operate in providing transportation for Americans and other foreigners wishing to leave Mexico City and to facilitate the transportation of Red Cross supplies to the Mexican capital.

Similar assurance of co-operation has been received from the authorities controlling Mexico City.

The schooner Susie B. Dantzler of Gulfport, Miss., detained at Campeche, has arrived at Vera Cruz and her owners advise that Captain Dethloff was not imprisoned, as had been feared. The opinion is expressed that no further difficulty would be experienced by shipping in and out of Progreso and that Mexican consuls will now be empowered to clear vessels for the Yucatan port.

**Foreigners Ready to Leave.**

Washington, March 17.—Conditions in the City of Mexico as well as Manzanillo continue to give officials concern.

Apparently the re-occupation of the capital by the Zapata forces has not brought the expected relief, or else Americans have tired of their isolation and the stagnation which their business has experienced, for a large number of them, with other foreigners, asked the State Department today, through the Brazilian minister, to obtain transportation for them to Vera Cruz.

Urgent representations were made to General Carranza concerning his troops at Manzanillo, whose activities have been causing Americans and foreigners much apprehension. The American consul was instructed to keep in close touch with the commander of the cruiser Cleveland should foreigners become further endangered.

**Fire on U. S. Boat.**

Galveston, Tex., March 17.—The tender of the United States battleship Delaware was fired upon by snipers at Vera Cruz March 16, according to reports brought here today by passengers on the Norwegian steamship City of Tampico. The tender went into the harbor for Captain Rogers of the Delaware and was fired upon while inbound and again while returning to the warship. No one was injured.

**Sapulpa Residents Injured in Storm.**

Sapulpa, Ok., March 19.—Three persons were injured, none seriously; fences destroyed and small buildings blown over when a miniature tornado struck a residential section of Sapulpa late this afternoon.

**J. P. Morgan Off for Europe.**

New York, March 19.—J. P. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia. Morgan declined to discuss the object of his trip abroad, but from other sources it was learned that it had no significance.

**Put Cargoes on Transports.**

Washington, March 19.—Because of the lack of shipping facilities between the Philippine Islands and the United States, army transports will be utilized for carrying goods.

**Ask Relief for Jews in War.**

Chicago, March 19.—A campaign to obtain $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zone was begun yesterday. Three millions of the 6,000,000 Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving, according to the relief committee.

**Oklahoman Burned to Death.**

Sapulpa, Ok., March 19.—The charred body of Daniel Black, a farmer four miles southwest of Sapulpa, was found this morning in the ruins of his cabin

MRS. HAVILAND H. LUND



Mrs. Lund is head of the National Forward the Land Movement, the object of which is to take care of the army of unemployed. The plan is to have communities of small farms supervised by an expert, the farmers to pay for their land as they are able.

## SHOOTS HIS ACTRESS SISTER

**Russian Causes Panic Among Audience in Concession at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.**

San Francisco, March 19.—An Algerian dancer, known as the "Princess Turkali," a member of a ballet in a Russian amusement concession at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was shot and killed tonight by her brother, Isaac Lizraki. Lizraki then began firing indiscriminately at the entertainers, stage and into the audience, causing a panic.

The "zone" theater in which the shooting occurred, was crowded when Lizraki rushed in, branishing a pistol. He began firing at once and his sister fell forward with a bullet through the heart.

One of the men entertainers on the stage was shot in the arm.

The spectators made a rush for the doors. None of them was injured.

Lizraki had fired a half dozen shots before a group of soldiers from the Presidio Military Reservation seized and disarmed him. He was arrested and taken to the police station.

The reason for the shooting was not learned.

## DIGGS AND CAMINETTI AGAIN

**Federal Court of Appeals Confirms Conviction of the Two Men at San Francisco.**

San Francisco, March 19.—The United States court of appeals here yesterday upheld the decision of the lower court in sentencing Maury Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti to imprisonment on McNeil's Island, following their convictions on white slavery charges.

Diggs must therefore serve two years and Caminetti eighteen months for their elopement with the two young women, which attracted nationwide attention. The arrest and trial of Caminetti followed their elopement with Marsha Warrington and Lola Norris, both of Sacramento. The four went from California to Nevada, where they were living when arrested. Both Diggs and Caminetti are married, the latter having two children.

## BOUND TO HAVE MORPHINE

**Illinois Woman Victim of the Habit Holds Up Druggist at Point of Revolver.**

Herrin, Ill., March 19.—Mrs. Jack Overton walked into a drug store here yesterday and after waiting until several other patrons had departed, pointed a revolver at the clerk and demanded morphine.

Clyde Cox, the clerk, quickly handed the woman a full bottle of the drug. With pistol still aimed at the clerk, Mrs. Overton backed out of the store. Later she was arrested and sent to a hospital for treatment.

## CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

—The charred body of Daniel Black, a farmer four miles southwest of Sapulpa, Ok., was found recently in the ruins of his cabin. That the blaze was of incendiary origin is the belief of authorities. Black had trouble with neighbors some time ago.

—A campaign to obtain $100,000 in Chicago for the relief of Jews in the European war zone has been started. Three millions of the six million Jews in Poland and Galicia are homeless and starving, according to a statement by the relief committee.

—The Liberty Bell is suffering from an incurable organic disease. The crack which originally was confined to its side has run along its shoulder so that half the bell hangs only by a slim support. The crack has grown an inch and a quarter within the last eight years.

—President Wilson wore a green tie and in his buttonhole a bunch of shamrock on St. Patrick's day. For the first time in years, however, there was no box of shamrocks received from the "ould sod."

—Crooked politicians at Terre Haute, Ind., voted the names of hundreds of men long dead and borrowed registration lists from other towns, according to testimony being brought out at the federal court trial at Indianapolis.

—The superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, the mightiest battleship in the world, was launched at Newport News, Va., a few days ago. The ship has a tonnage of 31,400, against 27,500, the displacement of the largest ships in other navies.

# ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT ON YSER

## Allies and Germans Face Each Other Across Narrow Belgian River.

## STOP ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE

**But French Troops Continue to Hold Important Heights Against Counter Attacks—Fighting in Vosges Blackens.**

London, March 19.—The next important battle on the western field, it is believed, will take place along the River Yser, held on one side by the recently reorganized Belgian army and on the other by the Germans.

As the floods have subsided, the Belgians, supported by the warships of the allies, already have pushed their line slightly forward, and this is almost certain to lead to counter-attacks by the Germans and a general engagement, as has been the case when similar movements were initiated elsewhere along the front. An artillery duel in the way of preparation has commenced.

There may be a slight delay while the Germans are awaiting for reinforcements from Germany, for they have been using most of their reserves to counter-attack the British troops at St. Eloi and Nueve Chapelle and the French around Arras, but then a big clash will soon come nobody doubts.

The contest for the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette is still in progress, and, according to Berlin, further attempts of the French to advance in Champagne, where they captured an important ridge north of Le Mesnil, have been repulsed.

The fighting in the Argonne forest and the Vosges has slackened somewhat, owing doubtless to the return of wintry weather conditions.

There is little news from the Eastern front, and beyond the fact that the Russians again have crossed the East Prussian line in the far Northeast, near Tilsit, and that they are continuing their offensive against Austrians in Bukowina, there is no change in the situation.

**British Suffer Loss.**

Evidence is accumulating of the heavy British losses in the recent fighting in Flanders. Lord Claud Hamilton, addressing a meeting in London last night, said the papers were not giving full lists of the losses. His own regiment, the Grenadier Guards, he declared, lost their colonel and sixteen officers killed and wounded, and of 1,100 men, the finest in the army, only three hundred survived.

The Cameronians also seemed to have been almost totally wiped out; their lists of killed and wounded were appalling.

**Fighting for Positions.**

London, March 18.—At present the armies of Belgium, Great Britain and France are fighting for the hills and other points along the long front which will be of the greatest advantage to the army holding them when the advance begins. According to the French communication, the Belgians continue to improve their positions in Flanders, and the French to the north of Arras and Soissons have added eminences to their gains which are of some importance.

The French and German official communications, however, are so contradictory that it is difficult to decide whether any changes are being made generally in the dispositions of the two armies.

The optimism which pervades the Western Allies is shared by the Russians. All the Petrograd correspondents of the London papers lead the public to believe big events are impending. It is apparent the Russians again and not the Austrians are on the move, particularly at Smolnik, on the River San, where it emerges from the Carpathians, while in Bukowina, according to unofficial dispatches from Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated in a battle which has been raging along the entire front.

London, March 17.—With the increasing activity of the British, French and Belgian armies, the reappearance on the coast of Belgium of British and French warships and the withdrawal of a large part of the fleet in the west, the public is following with renewed interest the news of the operations.

The Belgians, who are being supported by the warships of the allies, have driven back the ground which they have won in the last few days, while the British have done likewise with a strip of territory which they took from the Germans near Nueve Chapelle and have recovered most, if not all, of the trenches which they lost in the region of St. Eloi.

**Big Fire in Champaign, Ill.**

Champaign, Ill., March 18.—Fire starting from an unknown cause destroyed yesterday the half block occupied by the six-story Illinois building and all of a full block adjoining except the corner occupied by the Clinsens' State bank. The damage will be several hundred thousand dollars.

**Clark Denies 1916 Boom.**

Washington, March 18.—Speaker Clark yesterday denied that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president in 1916.

**Airship Attacks Vessel.**

South Shields, England, March 18.—The British steamship Blonde, arriving here yesterday, reported that it was attacked in the North Sea by a German aeroplane, which dropped one bomb on the deck of the vessel. One member of the crew was killed.

**A British Agent to Bulgaria.**

Athens, March 18.—Gen. Sir Arthur Paget of the British army was received yesterday by M. Stratiano. He left later for Sofia where he will have an audience with King Ferdinand.

## MAGGIE'S EFFORT NOT GREAT

**Had Earned Little of the Promised Remuneration for Helping Her Mother.**

Now that the washing hung on the line, Mrs. Moran was leaning over the back fence and discussing with sympathetic Mrs. Regan the problem of bringing up a daughter. Privately, Mrs. Regan considered that Maggie Moran was born lazy, but Maggie's mother held that Maggie's case was not so simple.

"It ain't that Maggie's not willin', said Mrs. Moran. "Willin' she is, and active on her bicycle, and always ready to run an errand for you. But she ain't one that hears work callin' or sees it a-lookin' at her."

"It's easier to do a thing yerself than to be tellin' others," said Mrs. Regan, understandingly.

"And that's the truth," agreed Mrs. Moran. "But Maggie ain't to blame, although maybe she's a little too easy discouraged. I've seen her tryin' Last winter I says to her, 'Maggie,' I says, 'every time you find something to do to help mother round the house, I'll give ye a cent.' That started her hard at it, Mrs. Regan, and 'twas a full two weeks before she got discouraged and give it up."

"And how much did she make?" asked Mrs. Regan.

"Nine cents," said Mrs. Moran. "but I called it a dime."—Youth's Companion.

## ONE LITTLE THING LACKING

**Guest at Charitable Function Enjoyed Himself, but Had a Criticism to Make.**

Two tottery derelicts had just finished a repast at Bethel mission—one of the spreads that are being laid out for the unemployed. They were filled and comfortable and disposed to reminisce their experience.

"Didje git a piece of that beef, Bill?" asked one of the other.

"Yep," said Bill.

"An' didje git some o' that soup?"

"Yep."

"An' coffee?"

"Yep."

"Couldn't o' asked for more, cuidje?"

"Well, I don'no," said Bill.

"Well, what wouldje of asked for?"

"I was just a-thinkin'," said Bill, "that to make that grub set right in every way, if we'd a just had a little highball to 'a' started it off with there'd be nothin' a-tall now to kick about."—Louisville Times.

**An Apt Student.**

A young woman who came to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy, married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph. D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

**Flattered.**

Mistress—Bridget, it always seems to me that the worst mistresses gut the best cooks.

Cook—Ah, go on wid yer blarney!

After the war many seats of government will need patching.—Toledo Blade.

## PROVIDES FOR DOG IN WILL

**Leaves Fortune to Children of Neighbor, Provides They Care for His Puppy.**

"I hereby bequeath my entire estate, consisting of money in banks and property, to the children of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nichols of Riddle, with the understanding that they are to care for my dog puppy as long as it lives," was the essential part of a will filed by James Rice of Riddle in the probate court at Roseburg, Ore.

Mr. Rice had lived in southern Douglas county for many years, and was a great admirer of the Nichols children. Recently he decided that they should have his property and money following his death. The puppy, of which Mr. Rice speaks in his will, had been his constant companion for several months. It is understood that Mr. Rice was moderately wealthy. He was about sixty years of age and unmarried.

**Fashionable Goods Not Wanted.**

That Latin-Americans insist on having just the kind of article that suits their taste is illustrated by an incident in Guatemala. An old gentleman in the interior, a large ranch owner, had always been used to a certain kind of necktie, and asked a local house to buy a number of them for him. The house ordered several from an American concern, but the latter wrote back that that kind of necktie had been out of date for 20 years, and sent several of the latest design. These were refused, however, the old kind was obtained from Europe, and the American house lost what might have been an opening wedge to a good trade.

**Ill Timed Gesture.**

Percival—You should have heard the audience laugh at Professor Ravenelp.

Penelope—I didn't think he was supposed to be funny.

Percival—He wasn't; but just as he started to recite "The Frost Is on the Pumpkin," he reached up and scratched his gray head.—Youngstown Telegram.

**His Guess.**

Mrs. Bacon—This paper says distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

Mr. Bacon—Some of those careless mermaids left the gas burning, I reckon.

**The Test.**

"Do you really believe college education helps a young man in business life?"

"I know it does. At college my boy was the champion sprinter of his class, and now he has a job as band runner."

**Cause and Result.**

"Our dairyman's cows look very dejected."

"Maybe that is why our milk is so blue."

**Out He Went.**

"John," announced his mother-in-law, "the furnace has gone out."

"I think I'll follow it's example," said he, as he reached for his hat.

When an old man falls in love it's apt to be a bad fall.





Big Jobs

—are gained largely by doing common tasks uncommonly well.

But—to do unusually good work of any kind, fitness of body and mind are required.

Food plays a big part in this matter—food that contains true nourishment. And true nourishment—be it remembered—must include certain important elements which unfortunately are often lacking in the ordinary dietary—especially in white bread. These elements are phosphorus, iron, lime, sulphur, etc., stored by Nature in her field grains, and absolutely necessary for building strong, vigorous bodies and active brains.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

—made of choice wheat and malted barley, affords all the nutriment of these grains, including these important mineral elements, in form for easy, quick digestion.

Grape-Nuts food is always fresh, crisp, sweet and ready to eat—with cream or milk.

Thousands have found that a ration of Grape-Nuts each day makes for real progress towards the bigger things of life.

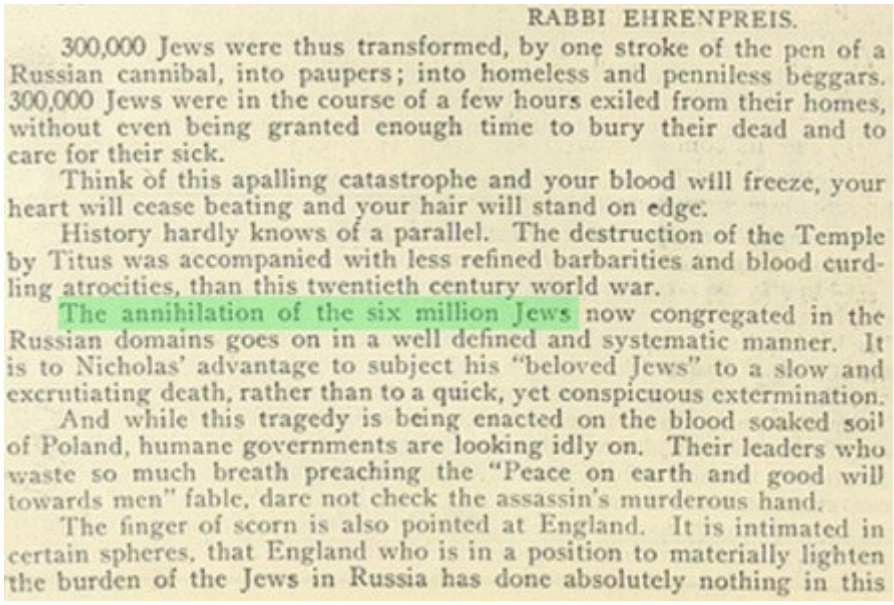
"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Los cripto-Judíos "Jóvenes Turcos" orquestan un asesinato en masa de 1.5 millones de cristianos armenios, así como 250.000 griegos y cristianos asirios. (Más información en el pdf Donmeh_Controlan_Turquia dentro de la subcarpeta Sionismo).

https://adversariometapolitico.wordpress.com/2012/06/27/the-jewish-genocide-of-armenian-christians/

El Jewish Criterion, diario semanal (judío) de Pittsburg informa a los lectores de la aniquilación en curso de 6.000.000 de judíos, a manos de los rusos, durante Primera Guerra Mundial.



RABBI EHRENPREIS.

300,000 Jews were thus transformed, by one stroke of the pen of a Russian cannibal, into paupers; into homeless and penniless beggars. 300,000 Jews were in the course of a few hours exiled from their homes, without even being granted enough time to bury their dead and to care for their sick.

Think of this apalling catastrophe and your blood will freeze, your heart will cease beating and your hair will stand on edge.

History hardly knows of a parallel. The destruction of the Temple by Titus was accompanied with less refined barbarities and blood curdling atrocities, than this twentieth century world war.

The annihilation of the six million Jews now congregated in the Russian domains goes on in a well defined and systematic manner. It is to Nicholas' advantage to subject his "beloved Jews" to a slow and excrutiating death, rather than to a quick, yet conspicuous extermination.

And while this tragedy is being enacted on the blood soaked soil of Poland, humane governments are looking idly on. Their leaders who waste so much breath preaching the "Peace on earth and good will towards men" fable, dare not check the assassin's murderous hand.

The finger of scorn is also pointed at England. It is intimated in certain spheres, that England who is in a position to materially lighten the burden of the Jews in Russia has done absolutely nothing in this

be their God, and they shall be my people." (XXXI-33)? Wordsworth, a Christian writer, is a better theologian than Dr. Deans, for he finds God in stones and brooks and flowers of the field. God has always spoken to the hearts of men. What puzzles us is the interpretation modern Christians place upon the acts of Europeans who profess Christianity, and supposedly hear the voice of God, yet laud the continuance of the present war. If we judge religion by its fruit, instead of the "new covenant" being the message of the "prince of peace," it is rather emphasizing the verse in Matthew, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I come not to send peace but a sword." (X-34).

May we suggest to the preachers of America that instead of proving how much better their book is than our own, they limit their efforts to making the lives of their parishioners square with the high ideals they profess.

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**CONGRATULATIONS.**

"Lend a Hand" is the appropriate name of a journal which has just published its initial number. Edited by Mr. Charles I. Cooper, of the United Hebrew Relief Association, it is intended to give publicity to the work of our local philanthropies. The idea is a splendid one, and the paper deserves every encouragement. We trust that its appeals for various articles will be successful, and we are sure that its portrayal of recent cases will interest our people in the society's work.

RUDOLPH I. COFFEE.

# STAND BACK

**By Joseph D. Snitzer.**

The most dreaded, the most feared has happened! The wanderer's staff has been forced once more into the hands of the much-suffered Russian Jews and as in the infamous days of Ferdinand and Isabella, they are turned loose in a cruel world with a long, perilous and aimless journey before them.

Four weeks ago I cautioned American Jews to exercise more tact and diplomacy in their utterances and to cease attacking one nation in favor of the other, for "the Old World Jews may come to harm our uncalled for propaganda." Woe unto us—this prediction has come true.

No less a personage than Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis of Sweden, cables the following appeal:

"From trustworthy sources I learn that the entire Jewish population of the provinces of Kovno, Kurland and part of Suwalki, 200,000 persons all told, were expelled from their places of settlement.

100,000 of unfortunate brethren and sisters were expelled from those places some days ago. Together with these 200,000 new martyrs, 300,000 Jews are now wandering about homeless and starving.

As a thunderbolt from heaven came this last edict. The unfortunates did not even have enough time to bury their dead, to care for their wounded, to prepare the sick for the frightful and aimless journey.

All had to grab the wanderer's staff and go—mothers and daughters, grandfathers and grandchildren.

As soon as the hellish edict was proclaimed, the Jews protested with the only means available—tears and lamentations. This only influenced the bloodthirsty government to grant them a stay long enough to bury the dead and to take as much of their property as they could possibly carry, PROVIDED LIVING HOSTAGES ARE LEFT WITH THE GOVERNMENT AS A GUARANTEE THAT NONE OF THE JEWS REMAIN BEHIND.

This deadly insult was resented by the tortured and despairing Jews and rather than leave their brethren in the hands of the modern Titus, they resigned to fate all their property and leaving the dead to bury the dead, they have merely taken along the sick and wounded.

Many of thse died while enroute and the wanderers had to leave them in the open field. . . . Terrible and frightful is their ruin.

Over a million rubles must be secured at once for the support of these unfortunates.

American Jews, help! Help is imperative and urgent! The misfortune is too gigantic to postpone it for even another moment.

RABBI EHRENPREIS.

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The finger of scorn is also pointed at England. It is intimated in certain spheres, that England who is in a position to materially lighten the burden of the Jews in Russia has done absolutely nothing in this respect. I will go a step further and say that she deliberately neglected to do something—and yet if we IMPARTIALLY dissect and analyze all the pros and cons in this matter, we must exonerate England from all possible blame and fix the responsibility elsewhere. The stand of almost the entire Jewish press, which from the very first day of the war declared itself emphatically pro-German and hostile to England, has much to do with it. The logic of those editors is hard to follow. We are all united of course, and all of us abhor the accursed land of the Czar, but to foist such feelings of avarice and enmity on England is a grievous mistake. Because one hates Russia, it is hardly reason enough to make France and England the target for most vicious attacks. Israel Zangwill has almost been declared by certain pro-German scribes as a Russian agent and assaults were showered upon him in such an incessant and prolific stream, that the great Jew had to withdraw from public life broken hearted. Every unfortunate incident has been magnified and every insignificant, yet unpleasant circumstance which form an uncontrollable element in every national crisis, has been frightfully exaggerated. British anti-German riots were pronounced by them as pogroms against Jews; because a few wealthy Jews of Germanic origin were compelled to resign from their public offices, they interpreted it as an undeniable sign of Jewish prosecution in England and the reorganization of the British cabinet and the thereof ensuing disposal of the few Jewish cabinet members, has been branded as an unheard of Anti-Semitic act.

I speak not thus to mitigate the merits of Germany and Austria as regards the Jewish nation, but I leave it to the staunchest friends of Germany to decide, whether England and France can be rightfully condemned. We leave it to them to show, where and when these two countries proved themselves less friendly to Jews than Germany. Do they forget that Zangwill had back of him the bona fide promise of the British government to emancipate the Russian Jew, when there were no such promises made by the other side? Do they know that the yellow press of Germany is even now carrying on a very disastrous crusade against Jews and Judaism, and that throughout the Fatherland the breach of relations between Germany and the United States is directly attributed to the unsavory policy of the "Jew" Durnberg? Do they realize that even the Prince of Battenberg, a relative of King George, had to resign from his offices, that even Kitchner is being arraigned by British newspapers and that along with the deposed Jewish cabinet members, even a man like Churchill went down?

NOT THAT WE REGARD ENGLAND AND FRANCE A PARADISE FOR JEWS, NOT THAT WE CONSIDER THEIR GOVERNMENTS IDEAL GOVERNMENTS, BUT CERTAINLY THEY ARE NOT INFERIOR TO THOSE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND INSPIRED AGITATION IN FAVOR OF ONE TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE OTHER RESULTS IN ENGLAND'S INDIFFERENCE TO THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS AND THEIR HEART RENDING CALAMITIES.

Is it for you, American Jews, to take sides? Is it for you to point out to England her salvation; to condemn her alliances, to revel at her misfortunes? Who are those orators, scribes and psuedo-thinkers who in spite of a proclaimed neutrality dare openly and publicly to further the interests of a belligerent; who go even so far as to criticize this government's war policy? Who are they who recalcitrate about the President's action and in words of blackest venom denounce his every move? Who has given these self-appointed spokesmen a right to speak for the Jewish nation and thus jeopardize the welfare of a people? WHO HAS AUTHORIZED THEM TO STOOL PIGEON UNADVISEDLY AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR UNFORTUNATE BRETHREN AND SISTERS IN RUSSIA?

"Truths would they teach or save a sinking land?
All their motives distrust, and few understand."

Vain illusionists, who have striven for a prismatic bubble on a receding wave. Why scorned you one government, aroused the wrath of another, when absolutely no reward awaits your pains? You deceived yourselves with a painted beauty and thus invoked the inevitable penatly. You have failed to study the past, you ignored the dictums of the present—behold then the future. A path of torture, strewn with corpses; a monstrous river of blood, wreckage and ruin; a graveyard where your nest and your home only yesterday were basking in the golden glory of a roseate sun. You have scorned England, because you hated Russia; you have sworn enmity undying and inextinguishable to the land of the Muscovites and meted it on the land of Beaconsfield and Montefiore; you have desecrated the cradle of liberty and equality—behold then the hair raising result.

As Jews you should sympathize with all those belligerents, who in needy moments consoled and assisted us, regardless of how they are lined up in the battlefield. Then you would have been truly neutral, then you would have shown a true American spirit. Remember, that after all that has been said or done, your sympathies are of little MILITARY VALUE to the warring nations, but while encouragement unconsciously promotes mutual appreciation, vicious attacks serve to antagonize and incite dangerous passions.

This is human nature and its laws are all-powerful and mighty. It listens not to baseless arguments or groundless presumptions—never will you be able to thwart its workings, to defy its sovereign power.

Stand then back. You have tarried too long on a dangerous and

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
June 25, 1915

Cinco organizaciones sionistas americanas acusan al Zar de tener planes para exterminar a los judíos y afirman que "la política del gobierno ruso" tiene "sólo un solo objetivo - exterminar la raza judía".



THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

NO. 28,841 THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1915—FOURTEEN PAGES

## ACCUSE CZAR OF PLANS TO EXTERMINATE JEWS

NEW YORK, April 14.—Five American Jewish workingmen's organizations issued a joint statement here on Wednesday branding as false the recent denial by the Russian official press bureau in both of the Russian government of charges that Jews in Russia had been persecuted during the war. The statement asserts that Russian Jews have been the victims of cruelty by the Russian soldiery and calls upon the civilized world "to protest against the policy of the Russian government which has only one aim in view—to exterminate the Jewish race."

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL

HAMPS SET FOR OPENING OF BASEBALL

FIFTEEN KILLED IN DETROIT COLLISION

U. S. GRAND JURY MAY TAKE HAND IN GAYLORD CONTEST

Searchers For Sunken U. S. F-4 in Honolulu Harbor

BRITISH CITY BOMBARDED BY ZEPPELIN

TAFT WILL VISIT IN MILWAUKEE MAY 8

WATER POWER LAW CALLED AN INCUBUS

OLD RISK WORKERS TO BE PENSIONED

*The Milwaukee Sentinel – Thursday, April 15, 1915*

Un artículo publicado en el diario *The Sun* (New York) afirma que seis millones de judíos están pasando por tiempos difíciles.

**M. Maklakoff, Minister of the Interior.**

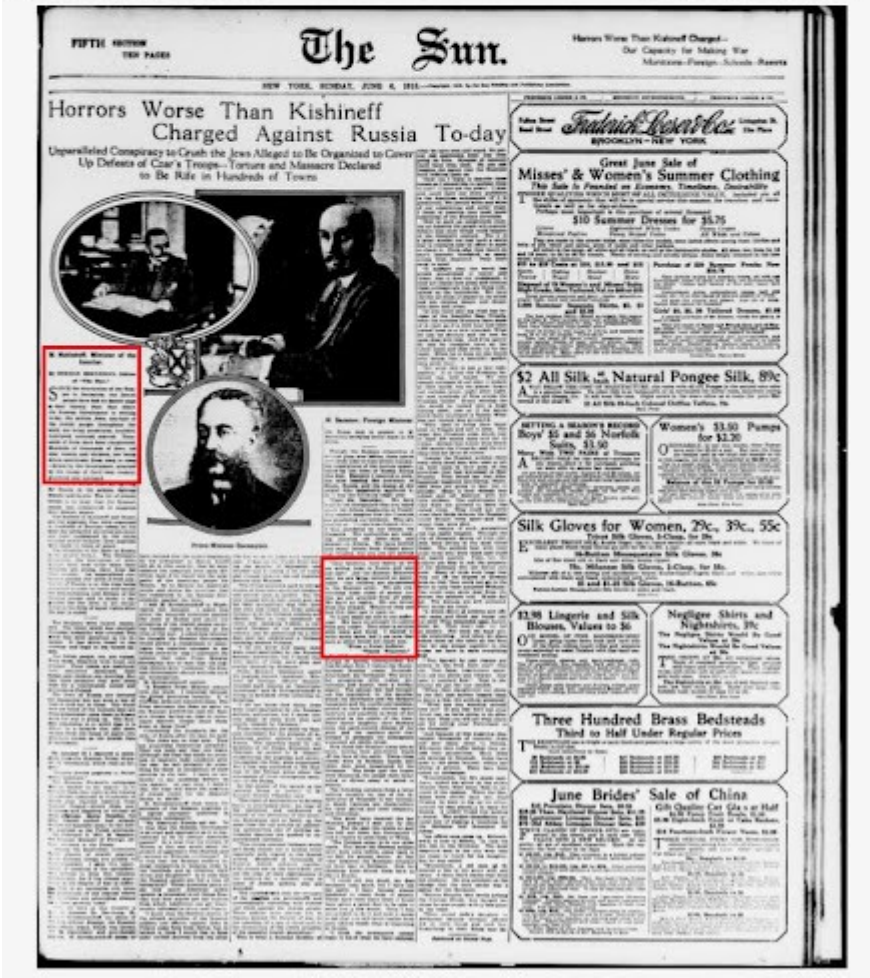
**By HERMAN BERNSTEIN, Editor of "The Day."**

SINCE the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem the Jewish people have had no darker page in their history than that which the Russian Government is writing to-day. Six million Jews, one-half of the Jewish people throughout the world, are being persecuted, hounded, humiliated, tortured, starved. Thousands of them have been slaughtered. Hundreds of thousands of Jews, old men, women and children, are being driven mercilessly from town to town, —driven by the Government, attacked by the troops of their own country, plundered and outraged.

"Dear brethren, have mercy on the six million Jews in Russia and take our part! Ask the Russian Ministers why we are being tortured so mercilessly. Our children are slaughtered in the Russian army. We are contributing large sums of money too. But we are attacked from all sides. We have no rights. We are driven from the villages. Wherever they can find filth they cast it upon us.

"O Lord, make an end to our sufferings! We have no strength to endure them any longer. This letter is written with tears and blood. I wanted to write much more, but I am sure that such a letter would not reach you.

"From a Polish Sufferer,
"CHAIM WOLINSKI."


FIFTH SECTION TEN PAGES

The Sun.

Horrors Worse Than Kishineff Charged Against Russia To-day

Unparalleled Conspiracy to Crush the Jews Alleged to Be Organized to Cover Up Defeats of Czar's Troops—Torture and Massacre Declared to Be Rife in Hundreds of Towns

[The Sun. (New York), June 06, 1915, Fifth Section, p.1]

*"Seis millones de judíos, la mitad de población judía alrededor del mundo, están siendo perseguidos, acosados, humillados, torturados, muriendo de hambre. Miles de ellos han sido masacrados"*

*The Topeka state journal*: 'Campaña de recogida de fondos para los *"seis millones de judíos que se enfrentan a la hambruna"* en Rusia.'

# JEW CAMPAIGN ON

## Topekans Plan to Raise Fund for Russian Sufferers.

## Big Meeting Hel dat Auditorium Sunday Afternoon.

Preliminary steps in a campaign to raise funds for the six million Jews in Russia who are facing starvation were taken in Topeka Sunday afternoon at an open meeting in the City auditorium. The local campaign is but a link in a chain of similar campaigns that are being conducted in all parts of the country, under the auspices of the central committee for the relief of Jews in Russia. Everywhere the campaigns are being pushed vigorously and local business men who have volunteered their services in the campaign promise that the work here will be started wihout delay.

Committees composed of active business men will start out this week to cover the city in the interests of the fund. Scott Hopkins, of the bank of Topeka, has been appointed treasurer of the fund and contributions to the local fund can be sent to him at the bank.

### Urge Immediate Action.

Necessity for immediate action was urged at the meeting in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon which was attended by Jews and Gentiles. An appeal for assistance for the suffering Jews in Russia and for the breaking down of race prejudice was made by the Rev. Arthur Henderson, pastor of the First Congregationalist church.

Letters from Governor Capper and Charles Curtis, United States senator, indorsing the movement were read by E. W. Rankin who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Rankin also gave a brief outline of the work that will be done in Topeka. Ike Gilberg described similar campaigns in other cities throughout the country. Sixteen thousand dollars has already been raised in Kansas City, according to Mr. Gilberg.

### Interest Widespread.

Particular interest is being taken in the Jews at this time by publications throughout the country

The American Magazine has been offering prizes for the best letters about the Jews. The prize-winning letters are published in the October number. One of these letters, written by a Jew, follows:

"The Jew is Dives; the Jew is Lazarus.

"The Jew is Karl Marx; the Jew is Rothschild.

"The Jew is Felix Adler; the Jew is a gunman.

"The Jew is a wanderer; the Jew clings to the Pale.

"The Jew is Shylock; the Jew is Baron de Hirsch.

"The Jew is Disraeli; the Jew is Herzl.

"The Jew is Spinoza; the Jew is Maimonides.

"The Jew owns Broadway; the Jew is homeless.

"The Jew is Judas; the Jew is Jesus.

"There are millions of Jews; 'the' Jew does not exist."

*The Topeka state journal. (Topeka, Kan.), September 20, 1915, HOME EDITION, Page 6*

# NEW ORDINANCE IN

### Proposed Building Law Given Its First Reading Today.

### Fire Chief Hanlon Spent Many Months Drawing It.

## UP-TO-DATE IN ALL DETAILS

### Features Tried in Other Cities in the Measure.

### Suggestions of National Fire Underwriters Provided For.

Topeka's new building ordinance upon which Joseph Hanlon, chief of the fire department, and Joseph Waidelich, assistant chief, have spent many months in study, was introduced for first reading at a meeting of the city commission today. It covers 115 typewritten pages, and in the opinion of Chief Hanlon contains the best features of ordinances of a dozen different cities. He has read the building ordinances of more than fifty cities.

Topeka has not revised her building ordinances in more than thirty years. Naturally the new ordinance, when compared with the old one will be radically different, but Chief Hanlon insists there is nothing drastic in the new ordinance.

The ordinance describes in detail just what things must be done in constructing a building. It also says what must not be done. Hanlon has gone on the principle of "safety first," but has at the same time tried to avoid compelling unnecessary expense and inconvenience. The new ordinance is more nearly like that of Decatur, Ill., than of any other city. Suggestions of the national board of fire and underwriters have been included.

# ZEPPELIN RAID.

(Continued from Page One.)

church. An explosive bomb ripped through a six-story tenement in the center of the city, shattering the building from top to bottom and killing a dozen or more men, women and children as they slept.

**Shattered Hospital Windows.**

Several bombs, according to the eye witnesses, fell near three hospitals in a cluster, the central one of which was the Opthalmic hospital, full of wounded soldiers. All three buildings were rocked to their foundations and not a pane of glass was left intact. The patients had to be moved into the street where they lay for hours on their cots while the damage was repaired.

Pieced together from accounts given by Orduna's passengers, the story of the raid was as follows:

"The raid occurred between 10:45 and 11:15 o'clock on the night of September 8, a raid the previous night reached the eastern section of the city but not the heart. Persons asleep in the Metropole, the Victoria and other hotels in the center of the city were awakened by the incessant whirr of aeroplane engines as the British air fleet took wing to repel the invaders. Just as the Zeppelins appeared over the Strand, most of the theaters were pouring their crowds into the street.

"There, according to some passengers, a panic impended when the first word of the approaching aircraft was passed in whispers. The lights were turned off and men and women in evening clothes fought for taxicabs and other vechicles to take them home. There was no panic but a great wave of fear seemed to engulf this section of the darkened city before anti-aircraft guns began to pop away.

**Searchlights Find Aircraft.**

"Suddenly from every section of London the sky was swept by long white beams from scores of searchlights. The tops of these beams were not long in resting upon what they sought. When the Zeppelin was found a dozen or more searchlights focused their rays upon it stretching back to scattered points in the city like the long white ribs of a fancy fan.

"Two searchlights finally centered on a Zeppelin while the others continued to search the sky for more aircraft. Already the air was dotted with aeroplanes which could be seen frequently as they crossed the searchlight beam, circling upward. The roar of guns from the city was punctuated at intervals by the explosions of bombs which fell in Newgate street, not far from St. Paul's cathedral, in Holborn, in Cheapside, in Bloomfield, not far from the Liverpool street station, and near the water front of the Thames river in that section of the city in which St. Paul's is located.

**Hot Fire from Defense Guns.**

"The Zeppelin seemed to float lazily above us," said Miss A. S. Tatham, of Sydney, Australia, who was at the Victoria hotel near Charing Cross.

"It reminded me of nothing so much as a great, fat sausage." There was hardly a space of five seconds during the ten minutes or more that the searchlight beams rested on the raider, eye-witnesses said, that the sky was not lightened by flashes of exploding shells. As the noise of cannonading grew louder, those who had fled at first to cellars gained courage and came out into the streets. They were in almost every stage of undress and thousands of women, men and children walked the streets in groups gazing upward, dressed only in their night clothes. The bursting shells, lighting the sky like meteors, shattered into sudden fire all around the Zeppelin. The spits of flame seemed to be finding their target, meantime, the Zeppelin maneuvers over the Holborn section of London circling at least twice. These maneuvers ended when a shell burst almost directly under the aircraft bow.

**Seemed to Drop Then Flew Away.**

A swerve, a sudden dip and the searchlights lost the Zeppelin. They were on her a moment after and it was seen that she appeared to be going down by the head. For a few seconds she hovered as if uncertain what to do, then righted herself, pointed her nose slightly upward and ascended so rapidly that within a minute or two the searchlights could find her no more. There were no further bomb explosions thereafter. London went to bed that night with hot wrath but not in fear, these passengers said. The next day they went out to see what damage had been done. Having noticed that the sky in the vicinity of the St. Paul's cathedral had been tinted red as if by the glow of a great fire, they went in that direction first. They passed by recruiting stations, which had been empty the day before. On this morning there were long lines of men waiting otside eager to join the army. Back of the cathedral where there are many warehouses near the river front, they came upon the first visible effect of the raid.

**Entire Block in Ashes.**

An entire city block was in ashes with only the smudged shells of buildings left standing.

At the Opthalmic hospital, a small building whose exact location none of the passengers knew expect that it was within fifteen minutes' ride of the Metropole hotel and in the central section of the city, they found that considerable damage had been done by a bomb which had fallen about a block away. This building and two others converted into hospitals for wounded soldiers had felt the force of the explosion, as if it had been at their doors.

In Bloomfield, 2½ miles from Trafalgar Square, a row of dwellings had been damaged as if by artillery fire. The damage extended over an area of about three blocks. There was a cavity in the middle of the street 30 feet in diameter and about six feet deep.

**No Public Buildings.**

Not a government building nor a church nor an arsenal, a dock or a hospital had been reached by a bomb, the Orduna's passengers were informed.

The greatest material damage, they said, was the destruction by fire of the block of warehouses near St. Paul's cathedral. The chief result of the raid, however, was to swell the number of recruits by many thousands. Miss Ethel B. Davis of Bryn Mawr university, another passenger, said the populace in Trafalgar Square as the Zeppelin floated over them sang "Tipperary."

The steamship Rotterdam, which also arrived today brought scores of passengers who witnessed the air raid.

They, too, said that they had seen only one Zeppelin, but that it was a sight never to be forgotten. They told of a bus in Cheapside blown to pieces by one of the bombs virtually obliterating its sixteen occupants. How the American ambassador, Walter H. Page, and his family watched the Zeppelin from the steps of the embassy in Grosvenor square, was told by Frank C. Page, the ambassador's son. The airship was about 8,000 feet up, Mr. Page said, and looked like a silver cigar as it floated in the night sky outlined by the searchlights.

"We could see the smoke puffs from scores of anti-aircraft guns beneath the Zeppelin," said Mr. Page. "Instead of being alarmed you could hear from the watching people a cheer whenever one of the shots exploded near the Zeppelin."

# BISHOP 20 YEARS

### Services at Grace Cathedral for Frank R. Millspaugh.

### Ceremony for Twentieth Anniversary Impressive.

Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock a special communion service was held at Grace Cathedral in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of Bishop Frank R. Millspaugh's elevation to the episcopate.

The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Theodore Thurston, bishop of eastern Oklahoma, who presented to Bishop Millspaugh, the latter's first class of candidates for confirmation.

The other clergymen assisting in the service were the Very Rev. James P. De Bevers Kaye, dean of Grace Cathedral, the Venerable Creighton Spencer, archdeacon of the diocese, the Rev. John Bennett of Williamsburg, Kansas, and the Rev. George M. Geisel. There was a full vested choir.

The regular communion service was preceded by a prayer by Bishop Millspaugh, in which he gave thanks for past blessings and asked for wisdom and strength for the future; and by Bishop Thurston's sermon.

The text was from Proverbs, 23 chapter, 7th verse—"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Bishop Thurston said in substance: "It is not family, or money, or even success in getting to the top of the worldly ladder, that indicates a man's true worth. It is whether his thoughts are Godly, and whether the main effort of his life is for the weal of humanity. Also, that his wisdom and tact in using the broad powers delegated to him by the canons of the church—ability to win—not exact—obedience, indicates a successful bishop. And further, that no clergyman, priest or bishop, can successfully do the work intrusted to him unless the laity helps. A man will give money to most any cause, much more easily than he will give of his time, or sacrifice his comfort or conveniences. But it is after all the work that counts, much more than the money."

No direct reference was made in the sermon to Bishop Millspaugh, but it was left to the audience to judge the latter's career by the standards laid down in the discourse.

There are now but three active clergymen in the diocese who were in it at the time of Bishop Millspaugh's consecration. These are the Rev. John Bennett of Williamsburg, the Rev. Horace Carr of Parsons, and the Rev. J. H. Lee of Manhattan.

The diocese at the time of his consecration, included the whole of Kansas, but a few years later it was divided, and the western half of the state was made a missionary diocese with Salina as its cathedral city.

# VON BISSING INTERNED

### Half Brother of German Governor Spirited Away in London.

London, Sept. 20.—Baron von Bissing, half brother of General von Bissing, German military governor of Belgium and a naturalized British subject, after fighting for months for his liberty, has been interned.

He was mysteriously spirited away today from his luxurious home in Kensington by detectives who left a battalion of newspaper men to guard over an empty shell.

It is reported that the Islington workhouse will be the baron's domicile during the remainder of the war.

# HIT SERBIA NOW.

### German Forces in Victorious Attack on "Original" Warriors.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—Announcement was made by the war office here today of an attack by German forces on the Serbians. It was said the Serbians were driven back.

Furnace Repairs at Forbes.—Adv.

# JEW CAMPAIGN ON

### Topekans Plan to Raise Fund for Russian Sufferers.

### Big Meeting Hel dat Auditorium Sunday Afternoon.

Preliminary steps in a campaign to raise funds for the six million Jews in Russia who are facing starvation were taken in Topeka Sunday afternoon at an open meeting in the City auditorium. The local campaign is but a link in a chain of similar campaigns that are being conducted in all parts of the country, under the auspices of the central committee for the relief of Jews in Russia. Everywhere the campaigns are being pushed vigorously and local business men who have volunteered their services in the campaign promise that the work here will be started without delay.

Committees composed of active business men will start out this week to cover the city in the interests of the fund. Scott Hopkins, of the bank of Topeka, has been appointed treasurer of the fund and contributions to the local fund can be sent to him at the bank.

**Urge Immediate Action.**

Necessity for immediate action was urged at the meeting in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon which was attended by Jews and Gentiles. An appeal for assistance for the suffering Jews in Russia and for the breaking down of race prejudice was made by the Rev. Arthur Henderson, pastor of the First Congregationalist church.

Letters from Governor Capper and Charles Curtis, United States senator, indorsing the movement were read by E. W. Rankin who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Rankin also gave a brief outline of the work that will be done in Topeka. Ike Gilberg described similar campaigns in other cities throughout the country. Sixteen thousand dollars has already been raised in Kansas City, according to Mr. Gilberg.

**Interest Widespread.**

Particular interest is being taken in the Jews at this time by publications throughout the country.

The American Magazine has been offering prizes for the best letters about the Jews. The prize-winning letters are published in the October number. One of these letters, written by a Jew, follows:

"The Jew is Dives; the Jew is Lazarus.

"The Jew is Karl Marx; the Jew is Rothschild.

"The Jew is Felix Adler; the Jew is a gunman.

"The Jew is a wanderer; the Jew clings to the Pale.

"The Jew is Shylock; the Jew is Baron de Hirsch.

"The Jew is Disraeli; the Jew is Herzl.

"The Jew is Spinoza; the Jew is Maimonides.

"The Jew owns Broadway; the Jew is homeless.

"The Jew is Judas; the Jew is Jesus.

"There are millions of Jews; 'the' Jew does not exist."

# GOLF EVENTS ON.

(Continued from Page One.)

Country club professional, announced the following players for this afternoon's contest:

**Today's Enthries.**

Robert Bolton, St. Joseph, Mo.; Harry Robb, Hutchinson; Joe Matheew, Kansas City, Mo., Country club; Willie Hoare, Denver, Colo.; Walter Clark, Denver, Colo.; Fred Bell, Lakewood club, Denver; George Black, St. Joseph Country club; Fred Clarkson, Oakwood club, Kansas City, Mo.; Tom Clark, Blue Hills, Kansas City, Mo.; Roy Campbell, Trenton, Mo.; and Bob Peebles, Topeka Country club.

The player making the low medal score for eighteen holes will be given a cash prize by the Shawnee club members. With the tournament today the Shawnee course will be christened by the first professional tournament ever played over the links. Three of the players who will test their skill over the new course are open champions of three states. Fred Bell holds the Colorado title, Fred Clarkson is the Missouri open champion, while Willie Hoare holds that honor in Nebraska. Walter Clark was the runner up in the Colorado championship match. These men should show some clever golf.

**The Southwestern Tomorrow.**

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the southwestern open championship tournament will begin at the Country club. The drawings have not yet been made but the players will play eighteen holes in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. Play will be continued Tuesday and on Wednesday; the invitation tournament for amateurs will start at the Country club. A record list of entries was announced this morning by Bob Peebles. The players are:

**Entries Complete.**

Topeka Country Club—Harlow Hurley, A. Fassler, A. Catlin, C. Woodward, J. A. Cole, W. N. West, John Dean, H. Humphrey, J. C. Wilson, T. B. Frost, M. A. Low, J. E. Frost, H. S. Morgan, George Snyder, F. Murphy, John Waters, M. C. Porter, Silas Porter, Earl Trobert, J. H. Cooper, Frank Griggs, Ilef Felix, Leslie Hanson, John Norton, D. Hall, E. L. Copeland, Stanley Copeland, Wilbur Cole and Tirrill.

Shawnee Golf Club—Arthur Bonebrake, Judge Yates, F. L. Campbell, H. A. Jungk, Dr. Earnest, F. G. Willard, Fred Cooper, E. E. Sallee, Joe Duncan, E. R. Ambrose and Robert Pierce.

Unattached—Dana McVicar, Topeka; Wilson Hobart, Denver and Captain Levitt, El Paso, Tex.

Emporia—Dr. Harris, Dr. Morgan, J. L. Lostutter.

Lawrence—A. Wear, Carl Anderson and Otto Barteldes.

Evanston Club, Kansas City, Mo.—G. M. Payne, Vincent Coates, W. K. Cundiff, J. W. Kimberlin, W. T. Sternberg, C. W. Crasson and C. K. Minor.

Blue Hills Club, Kansas City, Mo.—E. R. McClelland.

St. Joseph Country Club—James Bingham and A. Z. Van Natta.

Tulsa, Okla.—J. V. McDowell, A. H. Ramge.

Salina Country Club—J. B. Anderson, Dr. Burke, F. Berg, Stroup, F. Berhardt.

Newton—Gordon Whyte, Charles Mack, F. Nissen, J. B. Dickey.

**More Kansas Rain.**

Pittsburg, Kan., Sept. 20.—A rain measuring 2.35 inches fell here early today. Frisco train service between Pittsburg and Parsons has been interrupted by high water of the Neosho river. The water is 27 inches deep over the track.

# VACATION IS OVER.

[Continued from Page One.]

to this port. Apparently the spread of the flame was rapid for a short time afterward another brief message from the Tuscania relayed through the Cape Race wireless station said the Athinai had been abandoned.

Nothing was said regarding the fate of the passengers and crew, but marine officials were hopeful that all hands had been transferred safely to the Tuscania, as the weather was fair and sea conditions were favorable. The Tuscania is bound from Glasgow for New York, but it was thought possible she would bring the shipwrecked men to this port before proceeding to her destination.

**Rescue Ship to New York.**

New York, Sept. 20.—The Anchor line steamship Tuscania was believed to be on her way to New York today bringing the passengers and crew of the Greek steamer Athinai, which was on fire and abandoned at sea, according to wireless messages received from Captain McLean of the Tuscania.

The Athinai left New York last Thursday for Piraieus, Greece, carrying few passengers, a large general cargo and many bags of mail. The position of the burning vessel was given in Captain McLean's message as latitude 40.54 north and longitude 58.47 west, about two hundred miles nearly south of Sable Island and more than five hundred miles east of New York.

No positive word as to the safety of her passengers and crew had been received today as the only information concerning the fire was contained in the wireless dispatches received at the Cape Race station last night. Canadian government officials who received the message believe the Tuscania had taken off the passengers and crew from the burning vessel.

**Many Sub-Freshies.**

While no figures could be obtained this afternoon, it is expected that the enrollment at the high school will exceed that of any previous year. The influx of sub-freshmen passed the expectations of all the members of the high school faculty and for some time after enrollment of the newcomers commenced Principal A. J. Stout and his assistants were wrestling with the problem of placing an army of new students for whom no arrangements had been made.

The large enrollment of sub-freshmen was a surprise in view of the fact that two junior high schools started their careers this morning. The two new intermediate schools which were organized at Sumner and Quincy schools were opened with a view of relieving the congestion at the high school.

The enrollment of the two junior high schools is made up of the pupils who graduated from Quincy and Sumner schools last June, and includes children from the Harrison, Potwin and Sumner districts at Sumner and Grant and Quincy districts at Quincy. The regular first year high school subjects are being offered at the two intermediate schools.

# USED A SINGLE TREE.

### Topeka Negro Charged With Trying to Kill Stepmother.

Ben Spotts, colored, became enraged at his stepmother, Mrs. Clara Spotts, this morning and tried to hit her with a single-tree taken from a wagon in the Spotts yard. Mrs. Spotts' husband stopped the blow and received a broken finger.

A warrant charging Spotts with assault with intent to kill was sworn to his morning. Spotts was arrested and placed in jail by Hugh Larimer, under sheriff.

The Spotts family lives one-half mile east of the Lyman school house north of the city.

# LOCAL MENTION.

Conrad Mayer Topeka's oldest barber, has moved his shop to 909 West 6th, where he will be pleased to have his many old customers and friends come and see him.

It will pay you to get our estimate on that lumber bill. Phone J. B. Whelan & Co., 711 E. 4th.—Adv.

Jay E. House, mayor, has returned from a business trip to Oklahoma. He visited Tulsa, Oil City and other points in the old fields, taking an 80-mile drive and encountering a rainstorm in which more than six inches of rain fell.

Suits dry cleaned 75c. Topeka Laundry Co. Phone 3653.—Adv.

G. B. Kirk, 1110 Monroe street, will leave tomorrow for Guthrie, Okla., to attend the funeral of his nephew, Wm. Prince, who was engaged in business there.

All members of the Shawnee Golf club have been invited by the Topeka Country club to attend the golf tournaments to be held, beginning tomorrow, at the Country club grounds.

J. C. Wolcott will leave tomorrow for a two-weeks' trip to Florida.

J. P. Spaulding has returned home to Topeka after on extended trip through northwestern states.

Have your suit or overcoat made to measure, $17.00, at Olof Ekberg, 708 Kansas ave., second floor.—Adv.


## URIC ACID SOLVENT

**For Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble**

**50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE**

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head burning and bearing down, pains in the back—**worn out** before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times at night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength our treatment gives. For every form of bladder trouble, scalding pains, or weakness, its action is really wonderful.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back, or kidney or bladder troubles.

The Williams Treatment conquers **kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism** and all **uric acid troubles**, no matter how chronic or stubborn. If you have never used The Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c. bottle (32 doses) for your own use free. Contains no alcohol or habit-forming drug. Does not affect the heart.

Send this notice with your name and address, and 10c. to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 717 New Post Office Block, East Hampton, Conn. You will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle (32 doses), without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to a family or address.—Adv.


# MUST REPAIR LAW

### Judge Neill Sees Defects in Mothers' Pension Act.

### Chicagoan Urges Broader Scope of a Kansas Statute.

Judge Henry Neill of Chicago, father of the original mothers' pension law, sees defects in the provisions of the law enacted by the Kansas legislature. Operation of the law is hampered by restrictions and discriminations vested in the boards of county commissioners, Judge Neill told Governor Capper today in a discussion of the state's new reform measure.

For nearly an hour today Governor Capper discussed mothers' pension laws with the former judge of the Chicago juvenile court and advocate of public aid for mothers. Judge Neill stopped in Topeka today on his way to Chicago after a trip to the Pacific coast. His stop in Kansas was for the purpose of gaining information concerning the operation of mothers' pension law enacted by the 1915 legislature.

"Twenty-eight states now have mothers' pension laws," Judge Neill told the Kansas governor.

**Law Needs Fixing.**

"The Kansas law, however, is hardly as broad in its provision as I would like to see," said Judge Neill. "It gives to the county commissioners too much power for discrimination and would be more successful, I believe, if its provisions were broadened."

It is the theory of the Chicago man that greater results would be secured if the Kansas law were made mandatory rather than optional with local county boards. In one county, the commissioners recently declined to act under the law until an opinion had been secured from the attorney general to the effect that no board could legally sidestep the provisions of the act. It is to relieve the tendencies to dodge the operation of the law through an effort to reduce public expense that Judge Neill directs the attention of the state legislature.

The new law is the result of a legislative compromise and is not as broad as desired by its original advocates. It is generally believed that the 1917 legislature will be asked to broaden its scope and some of the provisions recommended by Judge Neill in his talk with Governor Capper may be incorporated in the proposed amendments.

# DEATHS AND FUNERALS

The funeral of Richard N. Furze, who was killed in a balloon accident in Missouri, was held this afternoon from Conwell's chapel. Interment in Topeka cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Nellie Jenks, who was found dead at the Home Saturday, was held this morning from Penwell's chapel. Interment in Topeka cemetery.

Word has been received in Topeka of the death in Marshall, Mo., of T. W. Murray, brother of George T. Murray, and for many years a truck farmer near Topeka. He is survived by his father, four brothers and two sisters.

**THE WEATHER RECORD.**

Following are observations at the United States weather bureau for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning:

**Stations in Kansas.**

| Stations— | High. | Low. | Rain or snow. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthony | 86 | 62 | .78 |
| Coldwater | 88 | 60 | .06 |
| Dodge City | 84 | 60 | T. |
| Dresden | 90 | 52 | .64 |
| Emporia | 86 | 60 | .68 |
| Eureka | 90 | 64 | .40 |
| Ft. Scott | 88 | 62 | .20 |
| Goodland | 90 | 46 | T. |
| Hanover | 86 | 58 | .00 |
| Hays | 88 | 58 | .00 |
| Horton | 82 | 58 | .32 |
| Iola | 84 | 64 | .16 |
| Liberal | 86 | 58 | T. |
| Macksville | 96 | 56 | .02 |
| McPherson | 90 | 60 | .00 |
| Manhattan | 88 | 60 | T. |
| Phillipsburg | 90 | 56 | .06 |
| Scott City | 88 | 54 | .00 |
| Sedan | 86 | 66 | .30 |
| TOPEKA | 83 | 60 | .18 |
| Wichita | 86 | 64 | .92 |

# TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR RENT—Modern room for light housekeeping; newly furnished, in private family. 1031 Jackson. Phone 2093.


## Now Is the Time to Finish Filling Those Cans With Good Cheap Fruit

**BLUE PLUMS**
Nice ones, 17 lbs to the crate........**59c**

**PEACHES**
Good size, nice flavor, Free stones, get a bushel to can, per bu. basket..**$1**

**SWEET POTATOES**
Fair size, nice quality, per pk......**30c**

You'll have no trouble making up a $5 order if you want to buy a few peaches and plums for canning.

**20 Pounds Pure Cane Granulated Sugar $1**
(With $4.00 Order of Other Groceries or Meats.)

or

White Loaf, Banquet, Perfection } **Flour $1.29** 48-lb. Sack
(With $4.00 Order of Other Groceries or Meats.)

FRASER BROS
C.O.D. STORE
Phone 660
Southeast Corner Sixth and Jackson


# BUY LAWRENCE LINE

### Lawrence Capitalists Organize Company With $600,000 Capital.

The state charter board has granted a charter to the Kansas Electric Utilities company, a Lawrence concern with a capitalization of $600,000. A half dozen Lawrence men are interested in the company which is said to have for its purpose the taking over of the street railway system of that town.

While the new company has an authorized capitalization of $600,000, not all of the stock has been subscribed at this time. The definite purpose of the company is not stated in the application for a charter further than that it will enage in the street railway business with its principle offices in Lawrence. The officers and directors of the company, as shown by the charter, are: C. E. Friend, R. C. Rankin, R. B. Wagstaff, W. G. Houston and A. P. Hults.

The following births were reported at the office of the city clerk today: Felix Onate and wife, 209 Hancock street, Sept. 20, boy; Homer James and wife, Soldier township, Aug. 27, girl; James C. Magee and wife, 311 Jackson street, Sept. 18, boy.





## I Bought Those Goodyear Raincoats you saw at the Fair Grounds last week.

The entire stock of Raincoats for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls that were on display in the Art Department at the Fair Grounds—Both Single and Double Texture Gaberdines, Friction Cloth—Cravennettes, Boys' Rubber Surface Raincoats, Children's Capes, Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's Rain Hats. Each and Every Garment at Half and Less Than Half Price.

Ladies' and Men's $4.00 Coats.......**$1.98**
Boys' Raincoats, were $2.50........**$1.25**
Girls' and Children's Capes..............**98c**
Men's $22.50 Gabardines........**$8.50**
All Rain Hats and Caps................**15c**
Ladies' Cravenette Coats, long .......**$1.00**
(A grand Coat for Automobilists.)
Pepper and Salt Raincoats worth $4 **$1.98**

**DAVID J. AUGUST**
The Overcoat House of Topeka.



## THE MILLS STORES CO.

## Warmer Bed Coverings Are Needed Now

**and the better kinds cost less here.**

We have stocked up plentifully on comforts that are good in quality, and very moderately priced—and for your own good ask you to buy your fall supply of bedding while such values are obtainable. There is no object in waiting, especially when sudden cold weather will bring great discomfort if you are not provided for with plenty of warm bedding.

### See these Soft Fluffy Comforts at $2.25

Attractive as they are good in quality. A lighter, warmer comfort than you would expect for this very moderate price. Well filled with clean white cotton, covered with challie in small all-over Persian patterns. Plenty of the darker colors wanted for sleeping porches, full size—72x84 inches. } **$2.25**

SILKOLINE COVERED COMFORTS in new attractive patterns with wide plain colored borders. Full size ........................ **$2.75**

3-LB. WOOL-FILLED COMFORTS—Made of strictly hygienic wool batting covered with floral or Persian silkoline. Size 72x84 inches. Special..... **$3.98**

4-lb. wool-filled Comforts, at $4.75.

### Hygiea Down Comforts $8.50

The finest down comforts the price will buy—softest, lightest, highly purified down filling, absolutely sanitary. Covered with beautiful imported satine. Our price only **$8.50.**

### Fine Woolnap Blankets only $2.75

Beautiful plaid blankets of cotton, woven with the texture and finish of fine wool—so closely resembling wool blankets that they are often mistaken for them. Warmer, softer, launder better than any other cotton blankets. A large line of block and broken plaid patterns. Size 70x80 inches, also in plain gray. Price **$2.75.**

### Wool Comfort-Size Batts $1.75

If you are going to make comforts, by all means fill them with wool batting—of the clean soft quality that we sell for **$1.75.** They weigh 2 pounds, and open up to full comfort size.

Manufacturers' Lots of Fine

### Bedspreads at Special Prices

This is a wonderful opportunity to buy spreads of fine, beautiful quality at less than such qualities sell for regularly. We secured these two lots at a very special price concession and are thus able to offer:

$4.50 quality spreads for ............**$2.98**
$3.75 quality spreads for ............**$2.49**

They are fine quality satin spreads, cut corners, scalloped embroidered edges, full size. The patterns are unusually handsome.

"Al final del holocausto, los judíos y Palestina estarán más estrechamente relacionados que en la actualidad."



JACOB DE HAAS,

photo source: *The Canadian Jewish Chronicle* - July 11, 1930, p.4

*Jacob de Hass (1872 - 1937)* fue un judío británico, periodista, y un prominente antiguo líder Sionista. Emigró a los Estados Unidos en 1902 y recluto algunos importantes miembros para el movimiento Sionista.

En 1915, contribuyó a hacer una enorme propaganda junto a otros líderes Sionistas para el *The Boston Sunday Globe*, en el cual escribió:

# The Ultimate Righting of Human Wrongs.

## *By Jacob de Haas.*

THE world is never done with an idea, provided it is a real one. Thus every great war has provoked the hope or belief that the particular onslaught was somehow distinctly related to human destiny—that ultimate which is far beyond political geography. This war, which is the greatest of humanity's militant experiences, has provoked since its first onset many hopes and aspirations that what was wrong will be set right, that somehow the ages will round themselves out, and each nationality will, at the end, live in its own home, and contribute out of its ripened democratic faith that measure of mutual self-reliance which shall enable it to participate in the parliament of nations and the brotherhood of man.

The moment that thought—the world approaching destiny—grips you, then, willy nilly, you have to think of the Jews. They began this idea of the ultimate righting of human wrongs, and they have lived for 2000 years because they believe in the eternal tomorrow—some tomorrow. But the human blood-dripping tragedy is so vast that nine out of every 10 men who know, or permit themselves to think, about the mixture of human need and metaphysical speculation—the dual urge of so much of life—believe that the tomorrow of these hopes and dreams is no longer remote, indeterminate and indefinite—but the morrow of the day after the war.

How will the Jew, who has waited patiently for Armageddon, fare then? In all armies, soldier of autocracy, volunteer of democracy, what will be the reward of his courage and bravery? The world pity has rightly gone forth to war-harrowed Belgium and the harassed Belgians. But the Jews have suffered in that same year all that the Belgians have suffered, and have suffered some part of all that misery—the dragoon's law, the pillaged home — for eighteen hundred and forty-five years. How now, my masters? Will the end be merely widowed misery, casting ashes and dust on orphaned misery's head, or is the glamoured destiny on the other side of the blood-stained horizon?

Destiny to be achieved should be an evolution. What has been in process in Israel these 40 years—a process not of accident but of design—is related to the old conception of destiny—restoration to Palestine. The Jews, to the number of 44,000, have a foothold in the country, and, what is equally important, their rights to Zion are among the few things that all writers on every phase of the war—pro-Ally or pro-German—admit. Indeed the only point that all warring elements are agreed upon is that at the end of the holocaust the Jews and Palestine will be more closely related than at present.

Democracy everywhere hopes to be the eventual victor in this war, and so the general position of the Jews in every European land should be better than at present. But even democracy is "my doxy," and the minority position of the Jews in lands of otherwise homogeneous elements can never be at permanent ease. So, while we should hope and strive for freedom everywhere, the world will be putting its best foot forward towards destiny if it helps the Jew onward to that goal of which the Psalmist wrote paradoxically, now as the dream which is the Return; and then as the Return which is a dream.

*"El proceso que ha estado ocurriendo en Israel estos 40 años – un proceso no accidental sino diseñado – está relacionado con el viejo concepto de destino – la restauración de Palestina [Israel como patria de los judíos]. Los judíos, en un número de 44,000 tienen afianzarse en el país, y, lo que es igualmente importante, sus derechos a Zion [Israel como patria judía] están entre las pocas cosas que todos los escritores en cada fase de la guerra -pro-Aliados o Pro-Alemanes- admiten. Ciertamente lo único en lo que todos los elementos en guerra están de acuerdo es que al final del holocausto los judíos y Palestina estarán más estrechamente relacionados que ahora."*

- Jacob de Hass, editor del *Jewish Advocate*, y el sionista *The Boston Sunday Globe*, September 26, 1915.

# How Will the War Affect Jewish Destinies?

**Answered by**

*MR LOUIS D. BRANDEIS,* Leader of Zionists.

*RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE,* Of the Free Synagogue, New York.

*MR JACOB DE HAAS,* Editor Jewish Advocate.

*MR LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN,* Business Man.

## Will Gain a Fairer Share of Political Equality.

***By Louis D. Brandeis.***

NOT until the war is over will it be safe to premise the gains—should there be any—and losses which will have come to the Jewish people. The losses will be distinct enough. So many tens of thousands of Jews killed and wounded; so many tens of thousands of Jewish homes devastated and pillaged beyond restoration; so many hundreds of Jewish villages on the Russo-German and Austrian frontiers with all their economic possibilities destroyed.

The food problem at the present moment is the problem of a ten million dollar relief fund for one year. The recapitalization of one or two million persons is ever a large problem and larger than philanthropy has ever attempted. The gains may, however, prove a fair counterbalance.

There is already in evidence the determination of Jews to deal with the problem. The agitation for the American Jewish Congress demonstrates that the Jewish democracy in America is seeking means to express itself—and to handle the problems that will arise. This agitation therefore denotes a growth in the self-reliance of the collective group of Jews. And this new-found self-reliance will unquestionably react upon the individual Jew throughout the dispersion.

On the other hand, after the splendid conduct of the Jews of all belligerent countries in the war, the charges of cowardice and military inefficiency, never true, but which have been periodically made against the Jews, should disappear forever. There are probably 600,000 Jews in the European Armies, and their conduct in the field has won them distinctions and medals in every one of the forces. Formerly such incidents were known only to the students of obscure military records. Now all the world reads and obtains a new impression of peoples and their qualities.

In this way the Jew gains. He has come out of a peculiar obscurity, into which endless persecution pushed him, to take more than his full share in the struggle. His reward should be better treatment, better regard individually, a fairer share of political equality in every country in which at present this is denied him. He should be granted fuller opportunity for the individual, as well as for the group, in Europe and in Palestine. These, being the obvious needs, are the first desires of Jews everywhere.

Most writers who have been in Europe since the war affect to believe that several of the Nations have changed their character since the outbreak. This is of course an error. The exigencies of the war have compelled the removal of the superficial attributes of the various nationalities. National character, too, is a weapon in this gigantic struggle, and the natural tendencies of peoples have therefore been uncovered.

That is why there is so much talk of the recognition of the smaller nationalities, such eager discussion of the possibilities of democracy, so keen a belief that the outcome of it all will be on the side of social justice.

These three terms describe the condition, attitude and ideal of the Jewish people. So in proportion as these are advanced by the war the Jews will gain, and as it is a peculiar quality of the Jews to react quickly on their environment, their gain will speedily be made to advantage social, intellectual and moral causes.

## The Ultimate Righting of Human Wrongs.

***By Jacob de Haas.***

THE world is never done with an idea, provided it is a real one. Thus every great war has provoked the hope or belief that the particular onslaught was somehow distinctly related to human destiny—that ultimate which is far beyond political geography. This war, which is the greatest of humanity's militant experiences, has provoked since its first onset many hopes and aspirations that what was wrong will be set right, that somehow the ages will round themselves out, and each nationality will, at the end, live in its own home, and contribute out of its ripened democratic faith that measure of mutual self-reliance which shall enable it to participate in the parliament of nations and the brotherhood of man.

The moment that thought—the world approaching destiny—grips you, then, willy nilly, you have to think of the Jews. They began this idea of the ultimate righting of human wrongs, and they have lived for 2000 years because they believe in the eternal tomorrow—some tomorrow. But the human blood-dripping tragedy is so vast that nine out of every 10 men who know, or permit themselves to think, about the mixture of human need and metaphysical speculation—the dual urge of so much of life—believe that the tomorrow of these hopes and dreams is no longer remote, indeterminate and indefinite—but the morrow of the day after the war.

How will the Jew, who has waited patiently for Armageddon, fare then? In all armies, soldier of autocracy, volunteer of democracy, what will be the reward of his courage and bravery? The world pity has rightly gone forth to war-harrowed Belgium and the harassed Belgians. But the Jews have suffered in that same year all that the Belgians have suffered, and have suffered some part of all that misery—the dragoon's law, the pillaged home—for eighteen hundred and forty-five years. How now, my masters? Will the end be merely widowed misery, casting ashes and dust on orphaned misery's head, or is the glamoured destiny on the other side of the blood-stained horizon?

Destiny to be achieved should be an evolution. What has been in process in Israel these 40 years—a process not of accident but of design—is related to the old conception of destiny—restoration to Palestine. The Jews, to the number of 44,000, have a foothold in the country, and, what is equally important, their rights to Zion are among the few things that all writers on every phase of the war—pro-Ally or pro-German—admit. Indeed the only point that all warring elements are agreed upon is that at the end of the holocaust the Jews and Palestine will be more closely related than at present.

Democracy everywhere hopes to be the eventual victor in this war, and so the general position of the Jews in every European land should be better than at present. But even democracy is "my doxy," and the minority position of the Jews in lands of otherwise homogeneous elements can never be at permanent ease. So, while we should hope and strive for freedom everywhere, the world will be putting its best foot forward towards destiny if it helps the Jew onward to that goal of which the Psalmist wrote paradoxically, now as the dream which is the Return; and then as the Return which is a dream.

## Jews Will Gain From the Spread of Democracy.

***By Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.***

AT the outset of the war, foreseeing in some measure the crisis that was ahead of us, I felt that there had not been exhibited any really great statesmanship in the handling of Jewish affairs up to that time. Not even the lesser or more immediate needs of our people have been met with that wisdom and breadth of vision which are the indisputable marks of statesmanship.

Might it not be said that the difference between the merely political and wholly statesmanlike way of dealing with problems lies herein? The minor or political method is to try to meet needs as they arise. The wider and the wiser method of statesmanship is to anticipate needs. Statesmanship inheres in that provision which anticipates and provides for situations remote and intangible. Such statesmanship has in some degree been revealed in the conduct of the Provisional Zionist Committee, organized in the Summer of last year. Immediately after the beginning of the war. Long before the cries of the needy were heard, it was felt that needs would arise. It has been of the very essence of statesmanship on the part of the Provisional Committee, not merely to have anticipated the world-crisis which has actually arisen, but within the limitations of Zionist strength and weakness, to have made every possible provision for the tiding over of the days of difficulty and stress which are now upon us.

Much, if not all, that the Provisional Zionist Committee has been enabled to achieve has become possible through the accession to the forces of Israel of Louis D. Brandeis. Since the passing of Theodor Herzl there has been no such accession to the ranks of leadership in Israel as has come about through the circumstances of Louis D. Brandeis' willingness to step forth in a time of hesitation and bear the burden of leadership in the Zionist movement. For the Zionist movement in America has for a year been the world Zionist movement.

Judged by its effects upon the people of Israel, the movement is immeasurably beneficent. Not only has it given hope to the stricken and done much to unify the physically scattered as well as the spiritually divided hosts of Israel, but it has quickened within Israel the spirit of self-help and self-dependence. Its incidental effect upon the extra-Jewish world has been equally significant, winning from multitudes of non-Jews that reverence which always goes out to the self-revering.

From these achievements and from the wonderful stimulus created by the discussion of the question and organization of a democratic Jewish Congress, it seems safe to say that the destiny of the Jews after the war will be largely in the hands of the American Jew. By reason of this it is further safe to assume that the Jews will gain from whatever spread and advancement of democracy takes place. The interaction of ideas is already in evidence. The Jews, as individuals, are everywhere in the advance guard of those who believe that the war should end in the triumph of democracy in all lands. On the other hand, every democratic expression is favoring the policy of granting freedom and equality to the Jews in all lands and already has had a very marked tendency to recognize the especial claims of the Jews to specific recognition in Palestine.

## Problem Far Too Great For Mere Philanthropy.

***By Louis E. Kirstein.***

THE world has been so sickened by the horrors of the European war that it is doubtful whether even the statesmen whose business it is to consider what is to follow after the war have given serious attention to the process of adjustment. Those who are thinking about such matters are probably thinking more of the commercial and financial problems that will confront the world when peace is restored than the human element in the debacle. We are all becoming hardened to what happens in the battle areas and the stories of evacuation of whole towns and cities make little or no impression now, but when the battle smoke is dissipated the Jews will be found in a condition that will appall humanity.

As a class the Russian, Polish and Galician Jews were materially and politically badly off prior to the war; in Russia, in particular, grinding persecution had a disastrous effect in the congested area of the pale of settlement. And as this pale of settlement is practically the equivalent of the Russo-German war zone the Jews in Russia are physically and materially in the same plight as the Belgians, with less succor in the present and less hope of restoration, whoever wins, in the future.

In normal times the Jews in Germany, France, Austria, England and Italy did their best to relieve the poverty that was a consequence of persecution, and while they are still doing what they can their share has had to be diminished in proportion to their own increasing wants—for they, too, are now victims of the war and may shortly have to appeal for aid.

This puts the burden squarely up to America as being the home of the only Jews who are in a position to help, and it has come home to the Jews here gradually, for committees are now being formed by which means the recent immigrants from war zones are coming to the aid of their unfortunate brethren abroad.

While, therefore, it is up to each individual to make what sacrifice he can at this time, it is equally clear that this sacrifice will not meet the conditions that will discover themselves when the war is over. Something far larger than anything that charity can do will have to be done. Evacuation of whole communities gives the inverse result that you notice when you throw a stone in a pool of water—the circles enlarge, and with each enlargement become less definite. In this case they become more definite as they are enlarged.

Probably a million Jews have been moved during the war—moved, first, from the immediate frontier towns and villages to the cities, then moved from the cities, with the old resident elements of those cities, into towns and villages more remote from the battle front.

These drives have been going on for a year, increasing poverty in every direction, accentuating misery in every form, and adding day by day to the total of unspeakable horrors. Meanwhile scores of the towns that people came from have been shelled and destroyed, so there arises a question whether, if they be given the opportunity to readjust themselves in their own homes, whether their homes exist at all, and if they do exist, the people will have to be capitalized in order to start life over again.

There is involved in this a huge political problem—will the Russian Government permit them to return? Or will it permit them to remain at their "last address"? And as this problem involves not only the hunted million, but about 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 more people, there is a tremendous ferment throughout the Jewish world as to the action the Powers will take, and should take, to bring about an adjustment and reorganization of life far and away above the ability of philanthropic effort.

The immediate gain in all this misery is not only that the Jews are raising money to help their people, but that the great mass of the Jews in this country have become thoroughly conscious of the whole group of responsibilities they will have to assume for the rest of the Jewish people.

### NATION-WIDE WATER HUNT.

**American Firms at Last Solve Problem of Photograph Paper.**

After nine months of constant experimentation two leading American firms have succeeded in making photographic paper. This is the first time that the United States has entered this field successfully.

At the outbreak of the European war the supply of photographic paper, which came from France, Germany and Austria, was declared insufficient to last more than 15 months.

When it became apparent that the war was likely to last a long time the American photo industry faced business stagnation or the discovery of processes for an American-made paper.

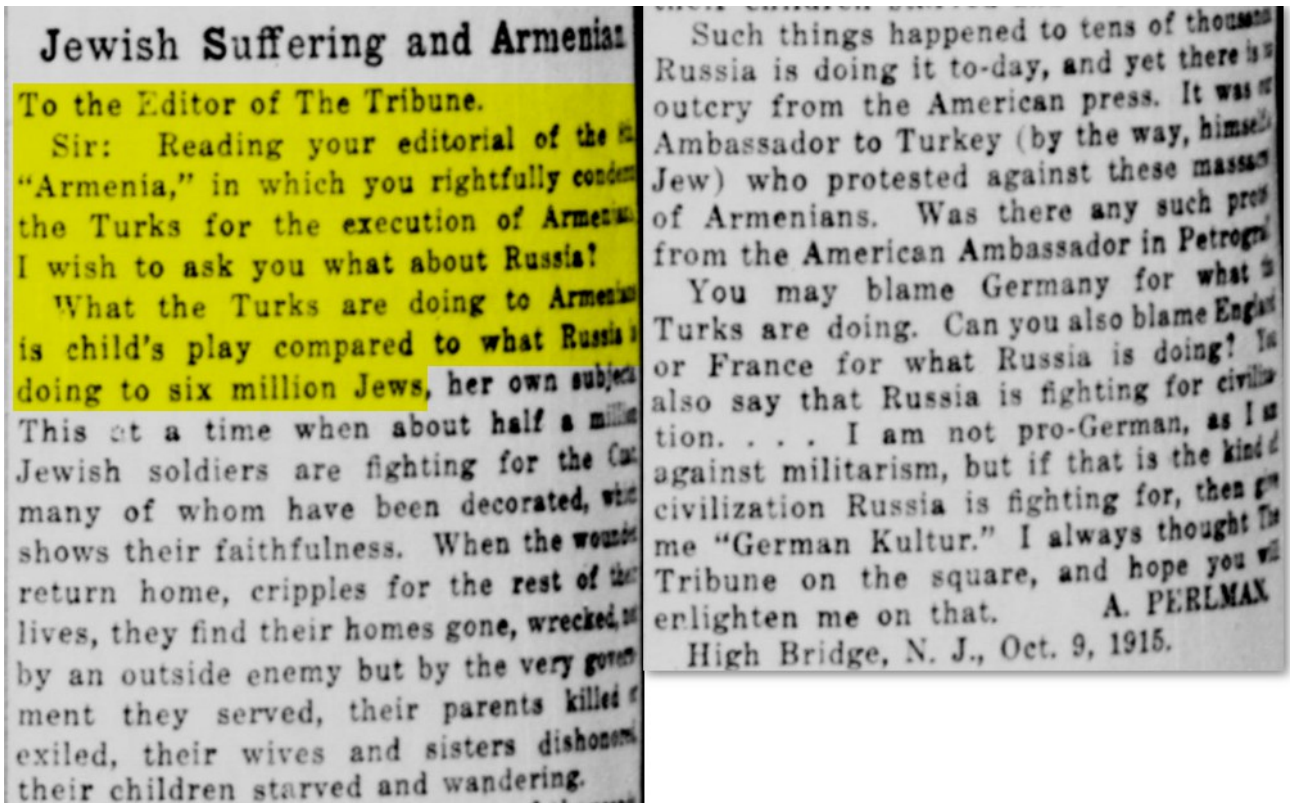
The reactions of light on sensitized photographic paper are still chemical mysteries. So, although American chemists used the formulae that had been found satisfactory in Europe, they failed to produce the desired results. The printed picture came out blotched and uneven.

Painstaking investigation of the ingredients used failed to explain this phenomenon. The manufacturers tried linen, straw and wood pulp papers, but the blotches persisted. The only remaining component of the paper, the effect of which was problematic, was the water.

Two of the largest American manufacturers entered upon a Nation-wide search for water, the chemical composition of which would not mar the sensitization.

Men with small hand outfits for paper making were sent to all corners of the United States and for six months they carried on experiments at wells and springs innumerable.

In two different localities, more than 100 miles apart, these two firms found water suitable for their purposes. Manufacture on an extensive scale has been begun. The photographic industry of the United States is no longer dependent upon Europe for its supplies.



## Jewish Suffering and Armenia

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading your editorial of the ... "Armenia," in which you rightfully condem... the Turks for the execution of Armenian... I wish to ask you what about Russia?

What the Turks are doing to Armenia... is child's play compared to what Russia ... doing to six million Jews, her own subject... This at a time when about half a million... Jewish soldiers are fighting for the Cz... many of whom have been decorated, whi... shows their faithfulness. When the wounde... return home, cripples for the rest of the... lives, they find their homes gone, wrecked, ... by an outside enemy but by the very gover... ment they served, their parents killed ... exiled, their wives and sisters dishonore... their children starved and wandering.

Such things happened to tens of thousan... Russia is doing it to-day, and yet there is n... outcry from the American press. It was n... Ambassador to Turkey (by the way, himself... Jew) who protested against these massa... of Armenians. Was there any such prot... from the American Ambassador in Petrogra...

You may blame Germany for what th... Turks are doing. Can you also blame Englan... or France for what Russia is doing? Ye... also say that Russia is fighting for civiliza... tion. . . . I am not pro-German, as I am... against militarism, but if that is the kind o... civilization Russia is fighting for, then giv... me "German Kultur." I always thought The... Tribune on the square, and hope you will... enlighten me on that. A. PERLMAN

High Bridge, N. J., Oct. 9, 1915.

[New-York tribune. (New York [N.Y.]), October 14, 1915, Page 6]

*"El sufrimiento judío y el armenio*

*Al Editor del The Tribune.*
*Señor: Leyendo su editorial del... 'Armenia,' en el cual condena legítimamente a los Turcos por la ejecución de Armenios.*
*Deseo preguntale, y sobre Rusia qué?*
*Lo que los Turcos están haciendo a los Armenios es un juego de niños comparado con lo que Rusia está haciendo a seis millones de judíos..."*

# New York Tribune.

**First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Ogden M. Reid, President; G. Vernor Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau Street, New York.

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## Delcassé.

Two men are mainly to be held responsible for the fact that France and Great Britain are to-day fighting as allies. One, Edward VII, died before the fruits of his labors were ripened; Théophile Delcassé has lived to see accomplished the great purpose of his life, a European coalition against the German peril he early recognized and long prepared for.

In two of the most dramatic crises of recent history Delcassé played a prominent part. The first was in the Fashoda crisis, when Britain and France stood face to face on the Upper Nile and Colonel Marchand, who a few weeks ago greeted Kitchener in Flanders, met "K. of K." in Africa and peace or war hung on the decision of the French government. The second crisis was provoked by the Kaiser's excursion to Tangier in 1905, when Germany and France played similar parts.

In 1898 Delcassé made the great decision for his country. France, having for a quarter of a century pursued a policy of colonial expansion which provoked quarrel after quarrel with Great Britain, at last stood frankly before the dilemma which could no longer be avoided. Should she renounce her ancient European aspirations, her longing for the Rhine frontier, and fight England for colonial greatness in Africa as she had in Asia and America, or should she compose her differences with Britain and retain her European policy born of 1871?

Delcassé never hesitated. He compelled his nation to suffer the humiliation of Fashoda, to give up forever the Egyptian dream. He brought France back to Europe. But at the same time he made agreement after agreement with the British, in Siam, in West Africa. Finally in 1904, by a general liquidation agreement France and Britain settled all differences and the road was clear for Edward VII to go to Paris and France and England to make their entente.

But Berlin perceived the drift of Delcassé's policy and of Edward VII's diplomacy. The cardinal principle of Wilhelmstrasse policy had been that France and England should be kept forever apart and Russia bound to Germany by a "reinsurance" treaty. Russia had already escaped; France and Russia were allies; if Great Britain were now to join France, German continental supremacy, which had endured since 1871, would be shaken.

Thus in 1905, on the morrow of Russian defeat at Mukden, the Kaiser landed in Tangier and Europe faced the first of the series of incidents which lie between Fashoda and Armageddon. After Tangier Delcassé was forced to retire from the Quai d'Orsay to save France, taken wholly unprepared, from a war with Germany.

But German diplomacy in scoring a brilliant superficial success lost a great battle. For at Algeciras not only Britain but Italy stood with France, and it was the Triple Alliance which was shaken. Germany had struck to convince France that she could not join with England, and Algeciras brought the two nations closer together than before.

After Tangier Delcassé temporarily disappeared. But France, then at last aware of the peril that overhung her, began the work of national regeneration which was revealed at the Marne. When the Agadir crisis came, France and Great Britain were disclosed as virtual allies, and before their combined firmness Germany recoiled. She was not ready for war, and the triumph of Tangier was turned into the disaster of Agadir.

Only once in this time does Delcassé appear in a conspicuous rôle. Clemenceau, as Premier, in one of the utterly incomprehensible domestic quarrels of French politicians, one day launched into a violent assault upon Delcassé, and his own ministry fell. After Agadir Delcassé reappears in the Cabinet of "all the talents."

Nearly twenty years ago, then, Théophile Delcassé gave the first decisive turn to European affairs which culminated in the present struggle. About his own personal fortunes have centred some of the most dramatic steps in world history. Ten years ago Germany recognized him as her most dangerous foe and struck him down, but his work had been done. In bringing France and Great Britain together, in removing the causes that kept alive their age-long rivalry, Delcassé created a barrier to German ambition which only war could force.

In German minds Delcassé was the author, the joint author with Edward VII, of the policy of "encirclement." He was the statesman who sought—and succeeded in his efforts—to fence Germany with an iron ring of foes. His policies and his purposes, to the German mind, made this war. History may write the verdict differently, but there can be no escape from the conclusion that when in 1898 Delcassé chose to go to London rather than Berlin he set in motion the forces that made another Continental war inevitable. From Fashoda to Armageddon will undoubtedly be the fashion in which the future will describe contemporary European history.

The actual causes of Delcassé's present retirement are obscure. Possibly the failure of Allied Balkan policy, possibly questions of Parliamentary politics, conceivably ill health, traceable in part to the anxiety for his only son, a German prisoner—perhaps all these have contributed to this result. But his departure takes from the field the man who has, on the whole, exerted greater influence upon European affairs than any man since Bismarck. If France comes from this supreme test victorious and territorially again the France of the Third Empire, she will owe much to Delcassé. If she is defeated, his name may be accursed hereafter. But no one will underrate the greatness of the part he has played.

## The World's Championship.

Form triumphed when Boston beat Philadelphia in the world series. The American League team was stronger all around than its opponent. Philadelphia won in the National League by playing steadily throughout the season, while other teams were doing well one week and going to pieces the next week. With one star pitcher, two star batters and one star fielder Philadelphia had little difficulty in besting the weakened teams in the older circuit.

Boston had far greater resources than that. Three star pitchers, three star outfielders, one phenomenal infielder, a more vigorous offence and a tighter defence. The scores of the five world series' games were a fair measure of the difference in playing strength—possibly magnifying Philadelphia's a little and under-representing Boston's. A longer series would have ended just as decisively in Boston's favor.

The fact is that in the last four or five years the American League has been drawing away more and more from the National League. The victory of the Boston Nationals last year was a flash in the pan. Of the last five world's series the American League has captured four. The clubs which gave the older organization its prestige—the Giants, the Cubs, the Pittsburgh Pirates—have become enfeebled and demoralized. Old players have been retained too long and dry rot has set in.

On the other hand, the American League has been developing new talent and keeping the playing standard high. As an instance, Shore, Foster and Leonard, Boston's pitchers, were unknown in 1912, when the Boston Americans defeated the Giants for the World's Championship. All Boston's pitchers in 1912, except Wood, have disappeared. Yet the Giants started out the season of 1915 depending on veterans of 1912 and prior seasons, like Mathewson, Marquard and Tesreau.

Boston beat Philadelphia four games out of five. The Chicago Americans beat the Chicago Nationals four games out of five. The St. Louis Americans beat the St. Louis Nationals four games out of five. There are three other teams in the American League besides Boston—Detroit, Chicago and Washington—which probably could have defeated Philadelphia. The lesson of the series to the National League is therefore unmistakable. Reorganization, new blood on the diamond and a sharper standard of play are required to bring it up even again with its younger, more progressive rival.

## British Submarines in the Baltic.

It will be disconcerting to the German people to learn that British submarines are at large in the Baltic and engaged in harassing their trade with Sweden. A singular notion has hitherto prevailed, not among naval men, it need hardly be said, but among the less informed Germans, that the U-boats are matchless and that in submarine warfare none can rival German commanders.

There never was the slightest reason for this patriotic presumption. When the war began Britain was far stronger than Germany in the submarine branch of the service and by now the superiority must be overwhelming. Nor is there the slightest ground for the belief that the German submarine officers are more expert. They have been without competitors in the North Sea for the plain reason that their enemies had nothing to attack, German commerce having long since been driven from the sea and the German fleet not daring to venture forth from the fortified harbors. Submarine warfare served Germany well enough for want of anything better after the cruisers had all been accounted for, but the cruisers as long as they were at large did much more damage.

Only in the last few days have the British been active in submarine warfare on German merchant vessels. It is a sort of warfare that was hardly considered, even by theorists, until Germany set the example. The speculations of most British naval writers before the war show that no torpedo craft of any sort were taken seriously into account in discussions relating to commerce destruction. They reasoned that even destroyers could not conveniently take care of the crews of large vessels and that accordingly their activities in this way would be insignificant. The alternative of leaving the crews at sea in their boats was too cruel to be contemplated; as to destroying them, that was utterly unthinkable.

A good many unthinkable things have been realized in this war, and though it does not appear that the example of sinking vessels without due warning has been imitated by the British commanders they are evidently forcing the crews to take to their boats. If they succeed in carrying on at the present rate the result may be telling, since Germany now depends to so considerable a degree on her commerce with Sweden. And though it does not appear that anything like an effective blockade has been establish, yet the condition that prevails is at least as grave a menace as the pretended blockade of the British Isles. Germany ought to be able to assemble a formidable naval force in the Baltic, but the submarine is elusive and not easily dealt with in this way. Much mischief may be done before the Germans secure the comparative immunity they formerly enjoyed in these waters.

## Orderly Dance Halls.

New York's dance places, which suffered rather extensively from the muckrakers following the Eugenia Kelly case, will be pleased to learn that they are now all right. Dr. Anna Dwyer, a member of the Chicago Morals Commission, has been inspecting them unofficially, and renders the verdict in their favor. She finds them orderly and well regulated; altogether a good example to the country's second city, where the dance halls "are rather objectionable, you know."

Whether this recommendation will diminish the number of visitors from Skaneateles, Grand Rapids and Pocatello who come to this city and hie themselves to the Great White Way to learn the latest thing in naughtiness remains to be seen. Some cabarets and dance places have maintained themselves on a clientèle of Broadway rounders and guileless ruralites by a reputation—sedulously disseminated—that they offered more gilded vice to the square inch of dance space than any establishments this side of Paris, Berlin and Vienna in the days before the war. Fortunately they have not been truly representative of the public dancing places of the city. If they were, there would have been real reason to shudder at the "dance craze." Thanks to the vigilance of the police, the licensing authorities and one or two organizations which keep track of such matters, the average public dance hall is a tolerably well managed, orderly, decent place, and the young woman or youth who goes there won't encounter trouble without some amount of willingness to meet it. If that fact is going to hurt this city's standing with sportive visitors, Broadway may lose some traffic—but there will still remain Chicago.

## Fabre and "Other Entomologists."

It is perfectly true that Henri Fabre's inimitable observations in the natural history of insects were given to the world in a curiously picturesque envelopment and that from simple statement of fact he often passed over to sheer poetry. But in rebuking his obituarists for putting Fabre among the great men of science a contemporary critic is less than just when he says that "to those who know something of how other entomologists do their work and record its results Fabre does not seem to have been exactly a scientist, or even a scientist at all if those others are scientists."

In the house of science there are many mansions, and why should those even who know of other entomologists grudge Fabre his corner? Fabre was first and foremost an observer. He was impatient of theorists; he was perhaps not a really first-rate generalizer. But if, as his critic complains, "he ascribed to wasps and ants emotions that they do not have," surely it was only in a fanciful way, and the "as if" was never for a moment in doubt. He was too keen, too conscientious an observer and much too clear a thinker to fall into the sentimentalism of such twaddlers about Nature as William Joseph Long.

The extraordinary delight he took in devout study was, it is true, what he desired most to convey to others, and indeed he succeeded so well that in reading his books Darwin found something of the same joy and fascination as in direct observation. It is significant that in their first encounter it was Fabre who was standing against the imputing of human qualities to insects, and Darwin who was obliged to defend the belief that they might have some tincture of reason.

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It seems eminently fitting that Germany should have a little idea of what its submarine campaign has meant through losing some of its merchant marine.

Henry Ford might make a little speech on the subject "Should Peace, Like Charity, Begin at Home?"

"Montclair to sell cats."—Headline.
To whom?

In other words, Greece is also "too proud to fight."

## American Tourists and London Exchange.

*(From The Manchester Guardian.)*

A very important point in the American exchange question that has escaped notice is the difference made by the absence of American visitors. The manager of a well known London banking house, whose business is largely American, tells me that in ordinary years the vast sums spent by rich Americans in this country (largely in Bond Street) help considerably to turn the exchange in favor of London. It is estimated that from thirty to forty thousand Americans visit this country every year. Last year, in August and September, there was a great rush to England of Americans who had been stranded on the Continent when war broke out, and banks and tourist agencies had a very busy time. But this year the American tourist is not to be found. "Almost the only Americans who have come over," my informant said, "are doctors and Red Cross nurses and commercial travellers. Over 40 per cent of our staff have joined the forces, while one department which usually is enlarged at this time of the year to over twenty has been comfortably run this summer by six men."

## "A Word of Appreciation."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We wish to thank you for your fine editorial in yesterday's Tribune, and, indeed, for your whole stand on the woman suffrage question.

These are very busy days for us, but we want you to know that we always have time in the midst of our campaign to send a word of appreciation and thanks to our good friends. HARRIET WELLS,
Secretary Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 7, 1415.

## GERMAN TALENTS

### What Are They That an Irishman Should Delight in Them?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit a reply to Miss Munson, who prefers Germany and sees benefit to us in her victory. I am as Irish as Miss Munson, I suspect; though born here, I have by direct descent from the O'Connors, of Galway, a right to speak as an Irish-American, so I ask what particular manifestations of "Germany's talents and civilization are more valuable to-day to the world"?

Is it the nameless mutilation of the English wounded—such as only hate and blood lust could explain? Is it the apparently organized terrorizing of conquered territory by striking abject fear into the civil population, including shutting of official eyes to the raping of women—which does, indeed, strike terror? Is it the prepared and deliberate slaughter of women and children in the Lusitania, blandly justified as both necessary and war ethics—especially after "warning"? Is it the gas fighting? Or the liquid fire? Is it the Dumba conduct and unscrupulous bending of all rights of others to serve German needs? Or is it Louvain? Or perhaps the sanction, to the Turkish ally, of his delicate attentions to the Armenians? If not, perhaps it is the time-honored German policy of spies and gold and the corrupting of any one who would sell out—all on a scale that was magnificent, and proved how sure they are that all things yield to gold. Perhaps she admires the universal, century-old German worship of the pig—from which comes the pork, in every form, that has, mostly, fed Germans in the years past. That diet, I always claim, produces an aspect of kinship with its source, which the upturned German nose seems the symbol of.

I don't love the English; they are not my friends any more than any nation with their record; but France and Belgium and the English notions of freedom, law, government and morals—how can German talents and civilization compare with them? And how can any sane person say that the German ugliness toward us lately (abandoned now partly out of policy and partly because her submarines are mostly gone) betokens either safety for us or evidence of her "talents and civilization"? Germans are like the Japanese—once one always one. Therefore, even our citizens of that blood are only provisionally loyal to us; they would not all be with her, perhaps, but none would be against her—except, perhaps, her political refugees.

If skill in the mechanical arts, in making two blades grow, in getting blood out of a stone, in being thorough and resourceful and determined, are to be linked with bloodiness of mind, and a hatred of humanity and a love for murder if done for the Fatherland, and a thoroughgoing "finishing" of women and children who stand in the way (particularly of the women), then let the barbarian thank God for his darkness; let the Hun and the savage plead that he is no worse than the "talents and civilization" of Germany. If that is civilization, and if that is the result of having talents, let us pray for ignorance and beseech the Most High to darken our understanding, lest we should acquire the enviable position that Germany has in "Irish" eyes.

I challenge the "Irish" writer I speak of to answer when or where any Irishman, drunk or sober, in war or peace, ever did the dastardly things that German commanders are proud of? I resent the suggestion that men of that race have anything in common with the acts of those whose talents and civilization are so admirable. The Irish were never child killers or "below-the-belt" fighters; they spared the women, and scorned to fight like a cornered cur; they fought face to face and man to man, and neither gas nor liquid fire nor shameless scarring of the dead ever dishonored them. They hate England—justly—but I can't believe they are so degraded that the past performances of Germany seem to them like "talents and civilization."

Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1915. F. E. J., JR.

### Irish-American Impostors.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have failed to notice any reference to an intention on the part of an Irish revolutionary force to "invade" Ireland, as described so graphically, nevertheless unconvincingly, by your correspondent "I. M. P.," in your issue of October 7.

There can be only one opinion formed by any educated or conscientious Irishman of the actions of those Celts who have identified themselves with the Germanophile propaganda; and it is that such agitators not only grossly misrepresent real Irish sentiment at home and abroad—more especially in Ireland, where there is a most intense anti-German feeling—but that they are the very embodiment and personification of political charlatanism, and, I will venture to add, of treachery of the basest kind. Their brand of "patriotism" connotes such an alliance with the manipulators of "boodle" and graft that their sordid, selfish natures seem incapable of rising superior to any other impulse than the desire to gratify their own Machiavellian proclivities; by making the Irish question serve as a perpetual source of revenue for themselves, even though their fellow countrymen at home should have to suffer as a result of what I unhesitatingly characterize as most contemptible traffic in spurious patriotism.

When Daniel O'Connell was agitating for Catholic emancipation he replied to the physical force advocates in words that have become historic, that he would not have the regeneration of Ireland purchased at the cost of "even one drop of Irish blood," and when asked what alternative he proposed he replied in dramatic (it might be almost appropriately said tragic) fashion, "Agitate, agitate, agitate!" and he kept repeating this sentiment expressed by one sententious word until it had such an inspiring effect that agitation pure and simple has secured for Erin every great measure, from Catholic emancipation in 1829 to Home Rule in 1914.

All this talk of sending a force to "invade" Ireland is the empty frothing of the disgruntled agitators of the cheap variety pattern whose antics are likely to create as much impression on the real Irish in Ireland (who in the final analysis must be the people who will shape the ends of Irish political measures) as a "Punch and Judy" show would produce on a convocation of rigid and decorous Quakers or a meeting of devout Methodist ministers.

JOHN JOSEPH O'DRISCOLL.
New York, Oct. 9, 1915.

### An Example for German-Americans

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Yesterday, looking over some old diaries of European travel in 1903, incidentally I came upon these sentences of our stay in Hamburg:

"The rain held up so that we could drive in the afternoon. On the other side of the lake were many handsome houses with lovely grounds. It seems to be a wealthy city. Estates were pointed out to us whose owners had made large fortunes in America, but had come back to enjoy them."

Are there not others here in America who would be happier if following their example? J. E. C.
San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1915.

"ALLAH MIT UNS!"



## AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WAR

### It Is Now in Our Power to Assure a Complete Victory Over the Most Ruthless Despot That Ever Tried to Crush the World.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As time goes on it becomes more clear that the war must terminate in one of three ways:

1. A complete victory for Germany.
2. A partial victory for Germany.
3. A complete victory for the Allies.

How may a complete victory for Germany be realized? If the drive through the Balkans is successful in linking up the Teuton line with Turkey, the Allied campaign in the Dardanelles will probably collapse, and Russia may lose heart and make a separate peace. Germany will then be able possibly to attack Great Britain in Egypt; she may conceivably be able to seize and hold the Suez Canal; she may ultimately be able to reach and attack India. In the west it may be possible for her, when the Russians are no longer a factor, to carry through a successful offensive against Paris and the Channel ports, crush France, and at her leisure achieve the invasion and reduction of England. The final outcome of such sweeping victory would be that Germany would control all Europe, all Africa, a large part of Asia, and would be mistress of the seas to a degree never attained by Great Britain.

How may a partial victory for Germany be realized? Through the complete exhaustion of both sides and the termination of the war in consequence. If the Allies are ever so exhausted that they are willing to make an inconclusive peace, it will not be after they have succeeded in pushing the Germans back into Germany. Should the exhaustion of both sides bring the war to an end, it will be with Germany in possession of much territory that was not hers at the beginning of the war, with her prestige and her power measurably enhanced, and her resources capable of being soon replenished and augmented.

How may a complete victory for the Allies be realized? Only by driving the Germans back into Germany and there wearing them down and wearing them out until they are compelled to accept the harsh terms that the Allies have declared a determination to impose. The razing of the Krupp works, the exile of the Hohenzollerns, the execution of the aged assassin von Tirpitz, the surrender of the German fleet and the seizure of the Kiel Canal are all items that it is reasonable to assume would be comprehended in any terms that the Allies in the event of complete victory would be willing to make.

The idea that the Allies might rest content with a partial victory may be dismissed as impossible. They cannot achieve even a partial victory until they have thrown the German armies back across the Rhine. Once they have done that, their ultimate and complete victory will be a matter of time and patience, and who can doubt that for such an inevitable and desirable end France and England and Russia will have both time and patience?

Now let us consider what this country's position must be in the event of a complete victory for the Germans. That they now regard us as unneutral, even as hostile, we know. When they have swept Great Britain from the seas and are masters of Europe, Africa and part of Asia, is it likely that they will refrain from paying off a score so easily settled as that with the United States? Is it likely that William II will neglect the easy opportunity to make himself Emperor of the World, both in title and in fact? What fat pickings the United States will offer to a nation omnipotent in arms, inexorable in revenge, somewhat straitened in financial circumstances and more arrogantly, insolently conscious than ever that might makes right and that they are the chosen people of their God! The outlook for this country in the event of a complete victory for Germany would be so dark that only such American citizens as Münsterberg, Ridder, Viereck and Francke, who might reasonably hope to be appointed governors of the newly acquired provinces, could derive comfort from contemplating it.

And in the event of a partial victory for Germany our situation would not be much better. Then we should confront the spectacle of nations still thirsting for one another's blood, frenetically occupying the breathing space with preparations for a renewal of the conflict, and so far as they had breath to spare or to waste expending it in maledictions on the United States. For on both sides it will be known, it will not be questioned, that it has been our attitude that has made necessary this inconclusive, this actually cruel and atrocious peace, that has prevented the carrying through of the war to a decision which could insure permanent peace. Had we done what the German people demanded of us the complete victory for Germany would have been assured. Had we taken up the gage so many times flung in our face, the complete victory of the Allies would have been assured. But we, with the future of civilization, to say nothing of our own future, at stake, chose to remain neutral. By so doing we won for ourselves the hatred of one set of combatants and the scorn of the other. In the new frenzy of militarism that will follow the partial victory of Germany the United States will be involved, and our place and our fate in the inevitable ensuing conflict cannot be foretold. But as surely as that conflict takes place shall we have to pay our toll of misery and blood and tears—and it will be heavier than any that would be exacted of us now if we did our proper part.

How, indeed, can there be any question that it is the duty of this country to itself and to mankind, to its children and its children's children, to range itself definitely on the right side? I hear the interrogation, What could we do more than we are doing now? I refuse to believe that this great nation, actively taking part in a war for the liberation of humanity, a war in which her soul is already enlisted, could not or would not do more than she is doing now. To me it is beyond doubt that if she threw her weight into the scale the balance would come true.

If the Allies are completely victorious without our aid, we shall have nothing to fear from them except their contempt. But it becomes less and less probable that the Allies will achieve a complete victory without our aid. Shal' we then sit passive, in our selfish and fancied security and isolation, careless whether the butchering Teutons and Turks exterminate the rest of mankind? We have felt that we owed no duty to Belgium, to France, to the Armenians; is it possible that we are too blind to see what is our imperative duty to ourselves?

President Wilson has succeeded in keeping this country out of war, and has received for this the commendation of the unthinking. Will not the verdict of posterity be that just because of his determination t maintain a peaceful, neutral attitude when civilization was fighting for its life he showed himself a man of short and narrow vision?

There is one man living to-day who has it absolutely in his power to provide that civilization as we know it and believe in it shall not perish—shall not be overwhelmed by the most terrible, ruthless, despotic tyranny that has ever cursed and tried to crush the world. That man is the President of the United States. Should he break off diplomatic relations with Germany by reason of that nation's partnership in the Armenian atrocities or for any other reason whatsoever—and there are reasons enough—he would perform the greatest service to humanity that any man now has it in his power to perform. It is true that without any help from him civilization may triumph. But is he justified, will history justify him, in taking what is after all a gambler's chance, and, while seeming to play safe, actually exposing his people and those who are of kindred ideas to a peril greater than any that has yet threatened them?

ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER.
Milton, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

### Mr. Lansing's Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly inform me through your most valuable paper if Robert Lansing, now Secretary of State, is a Democrat or a Republican. If a Democrat, has he always been a Democrat? G. E. S.
New York, Oct. 9, 1915.

[In the sketch of Mr. Lansing which appears in the last issue of "Who's Who in America," issued at the time when he was counsellor of the State Department, no reference is made to his party affiliations. He has never been known in Washington as a party man, but there is no doubt that he now classifies himself as a Democrat.—Ed.].

## "ARMENIA"

### Views of a Boston Commentator On a Tribune Editorial.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just been reading your editorial "Back to the Dark Ages," copied in "The Boston Transcript," and want to thank you for the same. Thank God there is some one to write such an article and a paper that dares to publish it. I wish I could write like that, or that I was twenty years younger that I might talk it.

Would tha' the article could be reprinted in every newspaper in the country. How can Americans be still while France, Britain and Russia are fighting for civilization? Do they not think what might be the fate of New York and Massachusetts if we are not prepared? HENRY W. HART
Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

### Jewish Suffering and Armenian

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading your editorial of the 9th, "Armenia," in which you rightfully condemn the Turks for the execution of Armenians, I wish to ask you what about Russia?

What the Turks are doing to Armenians is child's play compared to what Russia is doing to six million Jews, her own subjects. This at a time when about half a million Jewish soldiers are fighting for the Czar, many of whom have been decorated, which shows their faithfulness. When the wounded return home, cripples for the rest of their lives, they find their homes gone, wrecked, not by an outside enemy but by the very government they served, their parents killed or exiled, their wives and sisters dishonored, their children starved and wandering.

Such things happened to tens of thousands. Russia is doing it to-day, and yet there is no outcry from the American press. It was our Ambassador to Turkey (by the way, himself a Jew) who protested against these massacres of Armenians. Was there any such protest from the American Ambassador in Petrograd?

You may blame Germany for what the Turks are doing. Can you also blame England or France for what Russia is doing? You also say that Russia is fighting for civilization. . . . I am not pro-German, as I am against militarism, but if that is the kind of civilization Russia is fighting for, then give me "German Kultur." I always thought The Tribune on the square, and hope you will enlighten me on that. A. PERLMAN.
High Bridge, N. J., Oct. 9, 1915.

### Not Grateful to the President

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Might I enter a public protest against the rather fulsome praises of Mr. Wilson which we have heard the last few days, following the announcement that he would vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey? To judge from these remarks we women should be eternally grateful to our worthy President for having ended his period of watchful waiting on the suffrage question.

But we have no cause for gratitude in the case. Quite otherwise. Mr. Wilson while Governor of New Jersey would never use his influence or give his support to a woman suffrage measure, would receive no delegation on this question, though the women of the state fought hard to have him do so. When he became President he tried to dodge the issue as long as he could. Owing to the militancy of the suffragettes he was finally forced to declare his opinion that it was not a national question, but a state issue. The campaign in New Jersey allowed him no further excuse for refusing his personal support to the movement. Yet even with a campaign in his own home state Mr. Wilson delayed until within two weeks of the election before he made his statement.

Let us remember these facts: A national election is coming in 1916; in ten states women will vote; in these ten states women are forcing the national candidates, of whom Mr. Wilson is one, to declare themselves either for or against a suffrage amendment to the national Constitution, and, lastly, these women will vote accordingly.

Women have won this fight for themselves. We should not thank either Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan or Mr. Wilson for climbing on the bandwagon at the last moment.
MAUD MALONE.
New York, Oct. 10, 1918.

El periódico *The mercury* de Australia informa el 4 de diciembre de 1915 de seis millones de judíos víctimas del antisemitismo alemán.



The Mercury.

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HOBART, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915

According to information from Russia the condition of the Jews in Poland is daily getting worse. Russian Poland contains a larger number of Jews than all the countries of the world together, and those six millions of Russian and Polish Jews are to-day the most pitiable victims of that race hatred and that race fanaticism which have been the creed of Germany and which have been too often propagated by the Jewish publicists themselves. Anti-Semitism has been rife in every country, but only in Gremany has it been preached as a systematic doctrine. The same national historian, Trietschke, who was the champion of Prussian militarism, has also been the father of German anti-Semitism. And yet leading Jews like Miximilan Harden, Dernberg, and Wolff are still defending the righteous German war, and are still loyal to the Super-race.

[The Mercury, December 4, 1915]

*"Seis millones judíos rusos y polacos están son hoy las más deplorables víctimas de aquél odio racial y aquél fanatismo racial el cual ha sido el credo de Alemania."*

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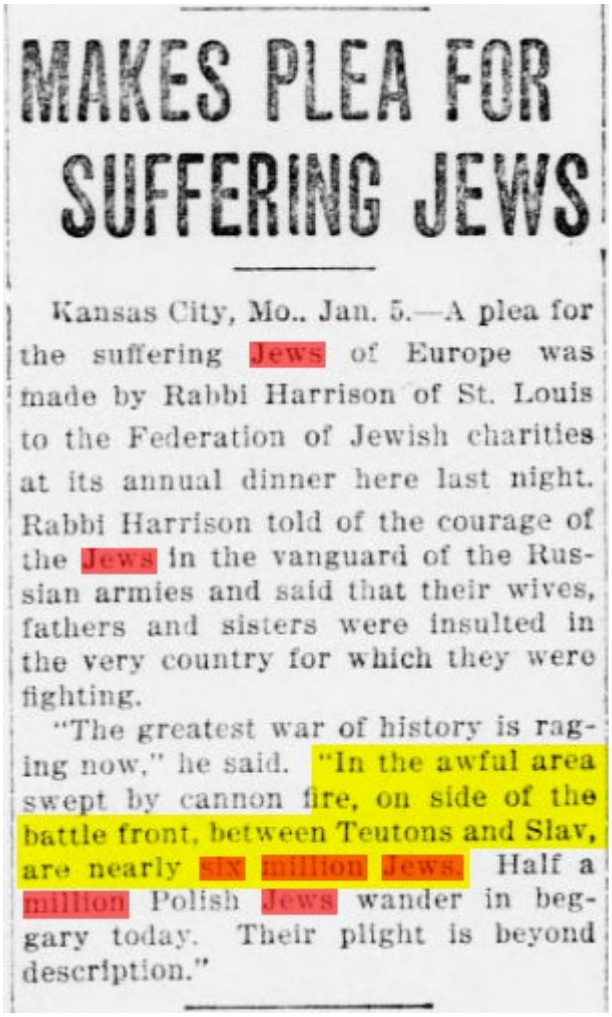


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## 1916



# MAKES PLEA FOR SUFFERING JEWS

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—A plea for the suffering Jews of Europe was made by Rabbi Harrison of St. Louis to the Federation of Jewish charities at its annual dinner here last night. Rabbi Harrison told of the courage of the Jews in the vanguard of the Russian armies and said that their wives, fathers and sisters were insulted in the very country for which they were fighting.

"The greatest war of history is raging now," he said. "In the awful area swept by cannon fire, on side of the battle front, between Teutons and Slav, are nearly six million Jews. Half a million Polish Jews wander in beggary today. Their plight is beyond description."

[Rock Island Argus. (Rock Island, Ill.), January 05, 1916, p.1]

*"En la horrible área barrida por el fuego de cañón en ambos lados del frente de batalla entre teutones y eslavos hay casi seis millones de judíos."*

Associated Press Leased Wire Report

# THE ROCK ISLAND ARGUS.

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SIXTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 68. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# BRITONS FACE MILITARY COMPULSION

## SERVICE BILL AGAIN TAKEN UP BY BRITISH

Compulsory Act Is Being Threshed Out for Second Time in Great Britain.

STARRING UNRELIABLE

Methods Used to Distinguish Eligibles Found Faulty by Lord Derby.

London, Jan. 5 (3:46 p. m.)—Under the terms of the compulsory military service bill, introduced in the house of commons today, all males between the ages of 18 and 41 who are bachelors or widowers without children dependent on them are liable for military service. Ireland is excluded from the terms of the measure.

Mr. Asquith opened his address with an analysis of the figures in the Derby report. He emphasized the fact that during the Derby campaign nearly 3,000,000 men had offered their services. Even declarting those rejected on the ground of physical disability, the total was still in excess of 2,500,000.

"These are wonderful, encouraging figures," the premier said. "They ought to convince both our allies and our enemies that the people of this country have their hearts in the war."

London, Jan. 4, 1 p. m.—(Delayed.)—In the house of commons tomorrow (Wednesday) the compulsory military service will be taken up. It promises to bring on the sharpest parliamentary struggle since the war began.

The East of Derby's report on his recruiting campaign, which began Oct. 23 and ended Dec. 11, explains why the cabinet found it necessary to bring forward a measure for compulsory enlistment of unmarried men. More than 2,500,000 men in England, Scotland and Wales enrolled themselves, but after those engaged in indispensable industries and medically unfit have been winnowed out about 1,100,000 available to bear arms remain. But there are 650,000 unmarried men who failed to come forward, and the government will not attempt to redeem Premier Asquith's pledge that the married men should not be called out as long as a considerable fraction of the unmarried men held back.

**Starring Method Faulty.**

In his report, which is addressed to Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, the Earl of Derby says:

"Many difficulties have been met with, but the chief difficulty has been the unreliability of starring, as distinguishing between those who should and those who should not be taken for the army. Instead of starring being an assistance, it was a distinct hindrance to the canvass.

**Farmers Hang Back.**

"More especially is this so in the rural and semi-rural areas, owing to the fact that it was known before registration day what branches of the agricultural industry would be starred, with the result that many men who had no right to do so, claimed to come under these particular headings. The sense of unfairness thus created and the inequality of treatment to farmers has been most detrimental in these areas. The farmer himself is not a starred man, but there are numberless cases of his sons and laborers being starred as cowmen, horsemen, etc., though in many instances it is known they are not really so engaged.

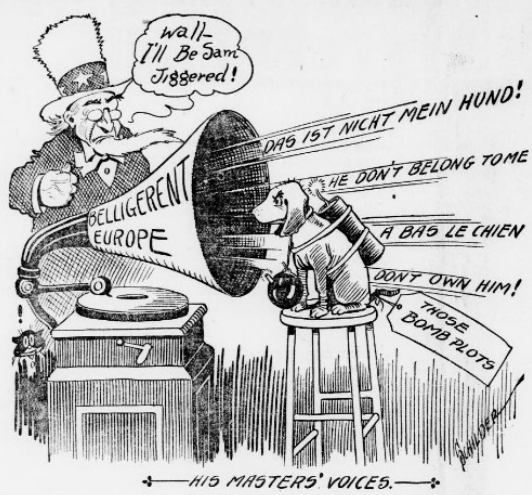
"It is essential that the starred list should be carefully investigated and in cases of misdescription the star removed and the man made available for military service. This applies to starred men in all industries.

"The issue during the process of the canvass of list of trades which were to be considered 'reserved occupations' has also proven an obstacle. I recognize it was essential that such lists should be issued, but the fact remains that trades other than those mentioned in those lists have been applying to be included, and the men en-

(Continued on Page Nine).

## PROMOTERS READY TO MEET CONDITIONS

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 5.—Following the conference of Festus J. Wade of St. Louis with the Missouri public service commission here yesterday, it was learned from an authoritative source that the promoters of the proposed plan for reorganizing the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, of whom Mr. Wade is one, are willing to meet substantially the conditions recently imposed by the commission, provided the voting trust feature of the plan is retained.




## CRIPPLED GREEK STEAMER SINKS?

Message Leads Shore Stations to Believe Boat Is Lost and Crew Adrift Out at Sea.

New York, Jan. 5.—The captain and 30 men of the crew of the Greek steamer Thessaloniki are believed today to be adrift in lifeboats at sea more than 200 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, having abandoned the steamer last night. A wireless message, fragments of which were picked up by shore stations, indicated that the Thessaloniki probably was sinking when the crew took to the boats.

## *Outbreak by Haitian Clan is Reported*

Port Au Prince, Haiti, Jan. 5.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred at 2 o'clock this morning at Port Au Prince. The force of American marines maintained in this city was attacked. One of the rebels was killed by the Americans, who suffered no losses.

Several groups of insurrectionists moved on Grand Prevot and ran through the streets, discharging rifles. The Americans met them and three

## TEUTONS DRIVEN OUT CZERNOWITZ

**London, Jan. 4, (9:19 p. m. Delayed.)—A news agency dispatch from Petrograd says the Austro-German forces have evacuated Czernowitz, which had become untenable because of the Russian capture of the heights surrounding the city. Czernowitz is undoubtedly a vantage point for a Russian campaign. It already has changed hands four times. The Russians claim a great number of prisoners, including many Germans.**

## ROME WATCHING

## ASK IDENTITY OF SUB THAT SANK PERSIA

In Compliance With Washington Request Gerard Quizzes Germans.

2 AMERICANS ON BOARD

United States Consul Establishes Number — No Word of McNeely.

**BULLETIN.**

**London, Jan. 5. (4:23 p. m.)—The American embassy here has received a report saying that the Rev. Homer R. Salisbury, an American, was a passenger on the liner Persia which was sunk in the Mediterranean, but that he was not included among the survivors.'**

**London, Jan. 4, (7:35 p. m.) (delayed).—An Amsterdam Exchange Telegraph company says that the American ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, conferred today with officials at the foreign office concerning the sinking of the steamship Persia. Mr. Gerard is said to have inquired about the nationality of the submarine which sank the vessel.**

**The German secretary of the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, conferred with Emperor William on Monday.**

Washington, Jan. 5.—Only two Americans were on the Persia when she was sunk, the American consul at Marseilles today advised the state department. Robert McNeely of North Carolina and Charles H. Grant of Boston.

President Wilson conferred with Secretary Lansing for an hour today over the submarine crisis. No additional facts, beyond the definite knowledge that only two Americans were aboard the liner Persia, had been received by the state department overnight. Robert M. McNeely, American consul at Aden, Arabia, is missing. C. H. Grant of Boston was saved.

Whether the status of the Persia was changed from an unarmed liner to that of a vessel which might technically be classified as armed by the fact that she mounted one gun, United States navy experts will be called on to help determine.

**Anxiously Await News.**

The administration continued today to mark time in the situation arising from the sinking of the British steamer Persia while awaiting definite information concerning the attack on the vessel. Until the full facts are at hand, however, the next move in the new crisis with the Teutonic powers will not be determined on.

President Wilson, who is personally directing the policy of the United States, has taken steps to ascertain as speedily as possible the facts in the case. Information is being sought as to whether the Persia actually was torpedoed and, if so, what was the nationality of the submarine. Until these points are cleared up no move probably will be made by the Washington government.

**Affidavits Are Ordered.**

Acting on instructions from the president, Secretary Lansing has ordered American consular officers to obtain affidavits from the survivors of the Persia immediately to cable summaries of their contents. A report also is awaited from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna regarding his inquiries to the Austrian foreign office.

Possibility that the next move on the part of the United States will be to make it plain to the central power belligerents, as allies, the extent to which it intends to hold them responsible for submarine warfare which is not in accordance with accepted principles of international law was a subject of discussion here today.

While the situation here still was as tense as ever, officials were hopeful that a new way would be found for an amicable settlement of the issue.

## IGNORES SUBPOENA ON LUCEY'S ADVICE

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—Following the advice of the Attorney General, P. J. Lucey, Chief Warrant Clerk John J. Coffey of State Auditor Brady's office decided to ignore a subpoena served on him today by a representative of John Pfieffer, a local attorney. Pfieffer admitted he was without official standing other than that he is a notary public.

## WOULD HAVE CASE OF ENGLISH TRIED BEFORE TRIBUNAL

London, Jan. 4, 8 p. m.—(Delayed.)—Sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, destruction of a British submarine by a German destroyer on the Danish coast and the submarine attack on the British steamer Ruel are the three incidents that Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, suggests for submission to some impartial tribune for investigation, together with the case of the Baralong.

The foreign secretary notes in his reply to Ambassador Page's communication of a memorandum from the German government complaining of circumstances alleged to have attended the destruction of a German submarine by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong, that the three incidents in question occurred within 48 hours of the time the Baralong sank the submarine.

"It is evident that to single out the case of the Baralong for particular examination would be the height of absurdity," says the secretary. "Even were the allegations on which the German government rely accepted as they stand—and his majesty's government does not so accept them—the charge against the commander and crew of the Baralong is negligible compared with the crimes which have been deliberately committed by German officers both on land and sea against combatants and non-combatants."

## OUST OFFICIALS TO AVENGE COP

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 5.—The question of whether or not to recall from office Mayor Woodward and five members of the local board of police commissioners was before Atlanta voters at a special election today. Efforts are being made to oust the six officials because they reduced Chief of Police J. L. Beavers to a captaincy. Beavers, in 1913, became widely known for abolishing the local restricted district. Beavers was reduced in rank last July on charges on insubordination, it being claimed that he took orders not from the board of police commissioners, of which the mayor is an ex-officio member, but from a number of so-called reformers.

## CHARGE UPON PURCHASE OF SHIPS IS VOID

Both Majority and Minority Reports Declare Rumors Are Baseless.

DENOUNCE ROOSEVELT

In Upholding Administration Papers Take Thrust at Former President.

**DAY IN CONGRESS.**

**Senate: Lands committee worked on the waterpower leasing bill.**

**House: Representative Humphrey, republican, of Washington, in attack on tariff, attributed prosperity solely to the war.**

**The administration bill for development of water power on public domain debated.**

**Naval committee began hearings on naval bill.**

**Postoffice committee resumed hearings on postal bill.**

Washington, Jan. 5.—Charges circulated during the last session of congress that administration officials acted in the interest of foreign business firms in urging the passage of the government ship purchase bill, were held to be baseless, in majority and minority reports filed today by the senate committee appointed to investigate them. Both reports also found the shipping interests blameless of illegal activity in opposition to the measure.

**Roosevelt Denounced.**

The majority denounced Theodore Roosevelt for failing to appear before the committee to testify concerning his published assertion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, "had endeavored in the interest of certain foreign business firms to secure for the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents." The charge the report said

## MAKES PLEA FOR SUFFERING JEWS

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—A plea for the suffering Jews of Europe was made by Rabbi Harrison of St. Louis to the Federation of Jewish charities at its annual dinner here last night. Rabbi Harrison told of the courage of the Jews in the vanguard of the Russian armies and said that their wives, fathers and sisters were insulted in the very country for which they were fighting.

"The greatest war of history is raging now," he said. "In the awful area swept by cannon fire, on side of the battle front, between Teutons and Slav, are nearly six million Jews. Half a million Polish Jews wander in beggary today. Their plight is beyond description."

## PLAN AMERICAS' AERO CONTESTS

New York, Jan. 5.—The Aero Club of America, announced today an offer of a $10,000 trophy to be competed for by representatives of North and South America, and to be known as the Pan-American aviation trophy. This offer is intended as an endorsement of the plan of Alberto Santos-Dumont, who suggested to the Pan-American congress in Washington that thousands of aeroplanes could be used on this continent to solve difficult problems of transportation and would form a valuable reserve in defense of the nations of America.

## WOULD UNITE THREE MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Physicians connected with Rush Medical college which is affiliated with the University of Chicago; the Medical college of Northwestern university, and the medical college of the University of Illinois, have launched a movement to combine the institutions.

According to plans, it was said today, the three colleges would retain their present university affiliation but would cooperate in such a way that students might take a desired course in any of the institutions or might use the advantage of all three.

The idea has been proposed in the interest of efficiency and economy.

were rapidly dispersed.

The outbreak is condemned and has been characterized as a piece of folly.

After the assassination of President Guilaume by a mob last July, in the course of the revolution, American forces were landed in Haiti. Under the agreement made substantially between the United States and Haiti, American forces are being maintained on the island for police purposes. In September the rebels reached an understanding with the American military authorities under which they were to disarm. Quiet has prevailed since that time and there has been nothing to indicate that the disturbance now reported is of importance.

## INSURANCE HIGH ON SUEZ ROUTES

New York, Jan. 5.—The activity of submarines in the Mediterranean sea caused an advance in war risk insurance by local companies today on cargoes for Mediterranean ports and shipments for the far east through the Suez canal. A rate of 10 per cent is quoted on cargoes in ships of belligerent countries, as compared with three-eighths of one per cent before the sinking of the Ancona and the Yasaka Maru.

Underwriters say the rate is advanced to discourage requests for insurance, and that their action was suggested by information from London that Lloyds have virtually refused to write war risks on Mediterranean business.

War risks on vessels to Scandinavian and United Kingdom ports remain where they have been for several months.

### THE WEATHER

**Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Vicinity.**

Generally fair tonight and Thursday, much colder with a cold wave with the lowest temperature tonight about 5 degrees below zero. Thursday continued cold. Fresh northwest winds diminishing Thursday.

Temperature at 7 a. m. 28. Highest yesterday 48, lowest last night, 28.

Velocity of wind at 7 a. m. 16 miles per hour.

Precipitation none.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m. 100, at 7 a. m. 83, at 1 p. m. today 52.

Stage of water 6.8 a fall of .6 in last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

## WILSON TACTICS

Rome, Jan. 4. (Delayed.) — Rome newspapers publish Washington dispatches regarding the return of President Wilson to the capital in connection with the steamship Persia. The greatest interest is shown in the attitude to be taken by the United States.

"President Wilson continues to send scraps of paper," says the Tribuna, "while submarines answer by sinking steamers and drowning harmless, unarmed passengers, women and children. The time has come for America to act or to disinterest herself regarding the waging of inhuman warfare, whether those responsible for such warfare are Germans, Austrians or Turks."

## REED PREPARING FOR CONVENTION

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 5.—State Chairman Reynolds of Creston and United States Marshal Nick Reed of Ottumwa have gone to St. Louis to arrange for headquarters for the Iowa delegation to the democratic national convention. They left together and will meet with C. Hoeschenstein, national committeeman from Illinois and former Governor Francis at St. Louis. The Iowans plan to establish headquarters at the Jefferson hotel.

**Huerta Passes Restful Night.**

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 5. — General Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, who is seriously ill at his home here, passed a restful night. His condition is unchanged.

An operation yesterday, the third within two days, to remove fluid from the intestinal tract, left the aged patient in a weakened condition, but afforded him relief from pain.

**England Adds to Munitions Factories.**

London, Jan. 4, (9:05 p. m.)—The minister of munitions, David Lloyd George, announced today that 296 additional establishments had been enrolled under the control of the ministry since Jan. 1. This muses a total of 2,422 controlled establishments.

**Prominent Democrat Dies.**

Easton, Pa., Jan. 5.—Howard Mutchler, a former congressman and prominent in democratic politics in Pennsylvania, died at his home here last night of pneumonia. Mr. Mutchler was 56 years old and was the owner of the Easton Express.

## ENTERING BIDS FOR NEW OTTUMWA HOTEL

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 5.—Contractors from all over the middle west representing various kinds of heating and materials firms are here today to attend the opening of bids for the new quarter million dollar hotel to be erected here in the spring. The bids open at 11 o'clock but it is not probable that the awards will be made for a day or two owing to the number of bids received.

### THE WAR TODAY

**Premier Asquith today introduced in the house of commons a bill for compulsory military service.**

**A bill facilitating the production of munitions has been passed by the British house of commons.**

**Activity in the actual field of war is confined mainly at present to the front in Galicia and the Bessarabian front.**

**Introduction in the British house of commons of the bill dealing with compulsory military service is set for today. The 651,100 unmarried men eligible for military service who failed to come forward to attest themselves under the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan are not considered a "negligible quantity," hence decision of the cabinet to redeem Premier Asquith's pledge to the married men that they would not be called out while any considerable proportion of the single men were holding back.**

**The Greek government has made vigorous protest to the entente powers against the arrest of Greek subjects at Saloniki, according to Athens advices, its note demanding in energetic terms the release of the arrested persons.**

**Berlin hears that the Greek minister at Sofia has informed Bulgaria that Greece will use all means at her disposal to support her recent protest against the arrest of the German and other consuls at Saloniki, Greece desiring to maintain good relations with the central powers.**

**A French official statement declares Bulgarian detachments have been pillaging villages on the Greek frontier.**

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had its origin "in that ungenerous trait of the human mind which makes it prone to attribute unworthy motives to redoubtable rivals and particularly political antagonists."

**Majority Finds No Evidence.**

While the committee found no evidence to indicate that the president or secretary harbored any purpose to buy interned ships, the majority held that it was difficult to conceive of reasons consistent with the most exalted motives that might induce the president to refrain from a public declaration that belligerent's ships would be bought.

"Such an action," said the report, "would rightly be construed as an abandonment of our rights which our nation has vigorously maintained, to acquire merchant ships by bonafide purchase, though a state of war exists involving the nation under whose flag they previously sailed."

**Called Bad Legislation.**

Senator Sutherland presented the minority report for himself and Senator Penrose. "We do not concur," it said, "in so far as the report defends the bill itself nor in so far as it insists there would be no impropriety in the purchase of the belligerent's idle ships. We believe the bill a thoroughly bad piece of legislation and are certain that to have purchased the boats now seeking security in American harbors would have developed serious trouble for the United States."

The committee's investigation was authorized by a resolution offered by Senator Burton and an amendment by Senator Williams, directing the inquiry as to whether the so-called shipping trust had maintained a lobby against the bill.

## NAVY DISCARDS FIVE OLD BOATS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Five ships no longer fit for even reserve duty have been stricken from the navy list by order of the department. Two of them, the old monitors Terror and Miantonomah now at the Philadelphia navy yard, will be used as targets.

The other ships are the old wooden steam frigate Lancaster, which has been used recently as a marine corps floating hospital, the gunboat Concord, at present assigned to the Washington state naval militia, and the fuel ship Justin, on duty on the west coast.

**Son of Schumann-Heink Dead.**

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 5.—Hans Schumann-Heink, son of Madame Schumann-Heink, the famous contralto, died here this morning of pneumonia. His mother was with him.

## RABBI HARRISON PLEADS FOR SUFFERING JEWS

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—A plea for the suffering Jews of Europe was made by Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis, to the Federation of Jewish Charities at its annual dinner here last night. Rabbi Harrison told of the courage of the Jews in the vanguard of the Russian army, and said that their wives, fathers and sisters were insulted in the very country for which they were fighting.

The greatest war of history is raging now," he said. "In the awful area swept by cannon fire on either side of the battle front between Teuton and Slav are nearly six million Jews. Half a million Polish Jews wander in beggary today. Their plight is beyond description."

The Monett times. (Monett, Mo.), January 14, 1916, Weekly Edition, p.3

## FAST KATY TRAIN DITCHED

**Texas Special From St. Louis Wrecked Near Rentiesville, Ok.**

Muskogee, Ok., Jan. 7.—Four Pullman and two combination coaches of the Texas Special left the rails and turned completely over early this morning between Oktaha and Rentiesville, but not a passenger or member of the crew was dangerously injured. This is the fast train between St. Louis and Galveston recently put into service. It was all steel equipment. The train was late and running sixty-five miles an hour. A front coach left the rails and five others followed.

There were approximately 250 people on the train, most of them asleep in their berths. Aside from being badly shaken up and bruised by the rolling coaches, none was injured. Thirty-eight steel rails were ripped off the roadbed, twisted and broken, and three thousand ties displaced. Traffic cannot be resumed over the line for twenty-four hours.

## HUNT—HEWLETT

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of the groom's parents at Paden, Okla., on December 22.

The contracting parties were Mr. Guy A. Hunt, of Paden, Okla., and Miss Bonnie Hewlett of this place.

Mr. Hunt is a merchant of Paden. Mrs. Hunt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hewlett of Verona and the years she has lived among us has made her many warm friends, who join us in extending to the happy couple our congratulations. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hunt left for Galveston, San Antonio and other points.—Verona Advocate.

## A GIRL A CHAMPION RIFLE SHOT

Elizabeth Dean, a 16-year-old high school girl in Cambridge, Mass., by shooting thirty-one consecutive bull's-eyes on a 300-yard rifle range with a regulation army Springfield rifle, has set a world's record for a girl. Miss Dean went to the Massachusetts rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., with her uncle, Lieut. Harry J. Dugane, Company A. Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, M. V. M., and without a shoulder pad, thrice fired the ten shots allowed her for each round, and scored perfect bull's-eyes. The thirty-first shot was a hit, but on the next she just touched the ring nearest the center of the target and thus stopped. She was surrounded by an admiring crowd of soldiers and marines who watched her work.

## WOMAN'S UNION MEETS

The Woman's Union of the Presbyterian church held the first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. A. S. Hawkins, Friday afternoon. There was a good attendance.

Plans for the next year's work were discussed. The Union is divided into two sections with Mrs. J. J. Davis as the president of section 1 and Mrs. A. Cole, president of section 2. Mrs. A. S. Hawkins is the president of the general society.

A good program was given at the meeting and refreshments were served.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Eldon Sandifer | Joplin |
| Sadie Kelly | Joplin |
| Bert Purkett | Joplin |
| Mrs. Alma Purkett | Joplin |
| W. T. McKee | Joplin |
| Mrs. Rebecca Carmichael | Joplin |
| G. M. McBee | Neosho |
| Maggie Smith | Joplin |
| William Morris | Joplin |
| Alice McDougal | Galena, Kas. |

## MRS. JENNIE COX DEAD.

Mrs. Jennie Cox, formerly wife of Thornton Cox, died at Cassville, Wednesday, January 5, age 38 years. She had been ill for the past eighteen months with tuberculosis.

Interment was made at Monett, her former home.

## OLATHE GETS BIG WAR ORDER

Olathe, Kan., Jan. 8.—The Hadley Milling Company of Olathe will supply the Allies with 330,000 pounds of Kansas flour, to be delivered at Newport News for shipment January 25. The order was placed through Cross & Son of New York. The milling company, of which Herbert Hadley, former governor of Missouri is principal stockholder, is running on a 24-hour shift to fill the order.

## WOMEN DEMOCRATS IN SESSION

**National Organization Began Fourth Annual Convention In Washington**

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Woman's National Democratic League began its fourth annual convention here today with delegates from throughout the country present. Chief events on the day's program include the reading of greetings from President Wilson and an address by Speaker Clark on "Democracy Today." Mrs. William A. Cullop, wife of Representative Cullop of Indiana, president of the league, and Senators Phelan and Walsh also were down for addresses.

The league will form plans for aiding the Democratic national committee in the coming presidential campaign.

## MEEKER WON'T DENY WIFE IS ESTRANGED

Springfield, Jan. 7.—Jacob E. Meeker, Republican congressman from the Tenth Missouri District, last night in Washington, D. C., authorized the correspondent for The Republic to say that he did not deny that he and Mrs. Meeker, who is living in St. Louis, are estranged. He added it had been known for six months among his intimate friends that he and his wife have been living separately in St. Louis.

While here he has resided recently at the American Annex Hotel, while she is at 2923A Geyer avenue.

Mrs. Meeker, however, when questioned at the Geyer avenue address, refused to affirm or deny the separation.

## GRAND JURY INDICTS WIFE AND HOUSEMAN IN JENKINS MURDER

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 5.—The grand jury late this afternoon returned indictments charging T. S. Brabury with the murder of P. G. Jenkins, wealthy planter of Sherrill, this county, and accusing Mrs. Jenkins, the widow, as an accessory.

Jenkins was shot while on the porch of his home at night two weeks ago. Brabury, employed as houseman by Jenkins, had been staying at the Jenkins home. Mrs. Jenkins was arrested after the indictment today.

Mrs. Jenkins is 40 years old. She was the wife of an employe of Jenkins. About four years ago her husband killed himself and later she married Jenkins. Jenkins the day before his death ordered a $1000 diamond ring as a New Year's present for his wife.

## VERONA NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hultgren and children spent last Tuesday visiting relatives in Monett.

Mrs. H. B. Collins is spending a few days visiting her daughter Mrs. Williams in Monett.

Mr. Jerd Woodfill, president of the Lawrence Co. W. & L. Co., had their engineer, Mr. W. S. Merkle of St. Louis, making survey at the Spring Monday. The data is for the fish hatchery commission which will make soon their third visit to Verona.

John A. Pachlhofer has bought the Chas. Rickett's 10 acre farm west of town and is preparing to have a well drilled on the same and other improvements made.—Advocate.

An Atchison business man called a new salesman into his office and said unto him, "When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it. When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference. But you're going to try to be a salesman and when a salesman makes a mistake it means a bereavement for the house."—Kansas City Star.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON CLUB

Mrs. John Walsh was hostess to the Friday Afternoon Club, Friday, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent. Mrs. Lawrence Welch and Mrs. Walsh received the prizes.

Those attending were Mesdames P. J. Heyburn, John Dwyer, Thos. Markwell, Minnie Werren, Lawrence Welch, T. J. Dwyer, Jim Heyburn, George Edgar, Paul Ruskoski, Louis Tucker, W. D. Randall, Fred Campbell, James Mansfield and Claude White.

The club will be entertained next week by Mrs. Fred Campbell.

# HEALTH GUARDS

**Furnished by the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia.**

## DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is a contagious disease caused by the bacillus diphtheria. Persons in perfect health may get the bacillus in their throats many times and not take the disease. On the other hand, no matter how weak or run-down one may be, he will not have diphtheria unless the bacillus is present. The germ comes from a person affected with diphtheria or from one who, without showing any signs of the disease, carries the germ in the throat or nose. Such is called a diphtheria carrier.

The germs are found only in the throat and nose of persons affected and produce a toxin which is absorbed in the blood, causing the symptoms and effects of the disease. The germs leave such a person in the sputum and in the spray from coughing and sneezing. Even forceful talking must cause minute droplets of secretion to be emitted.

The smaller droplets will float for some distance in the air of an average room. Well persons are affected chiefly by getting droplets and the contained germs into their throats. Children, having little sense of cleanliness, usually put playthings into their mouths. If children play together and one is affected with diphtheria, the others are likely to get the germs from the sick one in this way.

School rooms and gathering places where many persons are assembled in a close, poorly-ventilated room aid in the spread of the disease. At this season of the year, when many persons travel on crowded trains and many get together at celebrations and meetings, the danger of getting the disease is much increased. No one with a cold or sore throat should attend public gatherings. Any one getting a cold or sore throat should have the trouble diagnosed and treated by a physician. Children complaining of colds or sore throat should have medical attention at once.

If used in time, diphtheria toxin will quickly cure diphtheria. The greater the time elapsing before the toxin is used, the less is the chance for recovery. Untreated and late-treated cases are very fatal. Diphtheria toxin for a short time also prevents well persons' becoming affected and should be used on every well member of a family in which there is a case of diphtheria.

## RABBI HARRISON PLEADS FOR SUFFERING JEWS

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 5.—A plea for the suffering Jews of Europe was made by Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis, to the Federation of Jewish Charities at its annual dinner here last night. Rabbi Harrison told of the courage of the Jews in the vanguard of the Russian army, and said that their wives, fathers and sisters were insulted in the very country for which they were fighting.

The greatest war of history is raging now," he said. "In the awful area swept by cannon fire on either side of the battle front between Teuton and Slav are nearly six million Jews. Half a million Polish Jews wander in beggary today. Their plight is beyond description."

## ANNUAL MEETING MONETT STATE BANK

The stockholders of the Monett State Bank met Monday in annual session.

The report showed a satisfactory increase in business over that of any previous year and all officers and directors were re-elected.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| A. H. Schmidtke | Mt. Vernon |
| Vera L. Reitz | Mt. Vernon |
| Clifford A. Brown | Miller |
| Neva Jones | Miller |
| Norwood Heagerty | Halltown |
| Fayma Williams | Paris Springs |
| Lester F. Sprague | Aurora |
| Pearl A. Woodling | Aurora |
| Charles Howard | Marionville |
| Bonnie Forester | Marionville |

The marriage of Miss Erma Mayhew to Mr. Erven Thomas will take place at the home of the brides's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mayhew, north of town, January 19.

## NO SHIP BILL SCANDAL

**Charge That Wilson and Bryan Were Acting for Foreign Interests Declared Baseless—A Rap for Colonel Roosevelt**

Washington, Jan. 6.—Charges circulated at the last session of Congress that administration officials acted in the interest of foreign business firms in urging the passage of the Government Ship Purchase Bill were held to be baseless in majority and minority reports filed today by the Senate committee appointed to investigate them. Both reports also found the shipping interests blameless of illegal activity in opposition to the measure.

The majority denounced Theodore Roosevelt for failing to appear before the committee to testify concerning his published assertion that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had endeavored, in the interest of certain foreign business firms, to secure for the United States the power to purchase the interned ships of one of the belligerents. The charge, the report said, had its origin "in that ungenerous trait of the human mind which makes it prone to attribute unworthy motives to redoubtable rivals and particularly political antagonists."

### Bad Habits

Those who breakfast at eight o'clock or later, lunch at twelve and have dinner at six are almost certain to be troubled with indigestion. They do not allow time for one meal to digest before taking another. Not less than five hours should elapse between meals If you are troubled with indigestion correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Tablets, and you may reasonably hope for a quick recovery. These tablets strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.

## REV. J. S. ALLEN DEAD

Rev. J. S. Allen, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Monett, died at Rolla, Tuesday, January 4, after an illness of three days with pneumonia.

The funeral took place Friday, Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Ewing, superintendent of the St. Louis Baptist Board of Missions, officiating.

Work gloves at Gulick's. Try a pair of Fireman's Specials. tf

Mr. Allen is survived by his wife and five children.

Mr. Allen had served pastorates at Pacific, Eureka, Rolla, Fulton and Monett.

Edgar Kaiser, who has been bookkeeper for some years, was elected assistant cashier.

Miss Eulah Majors spent Sunday in Purdy, the guest of relatives.

Andy Crawford, of Aurora, was in town on business, Monday.

W. L. Williams, of Springfield, was in town, Monday.

Robert Perry is again ill with an abcess in the head.

C. T. Thompson and family, of Rogers, Ark. spent Sunday in Monett.

Ira Crawford has returned from a few days' visit in Aurora.

E. Edwards of Kansas City, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Arthur Fuld, of St. Louis, visited Mr. and Mrs. Mace Jacques, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius L. Coe, of Joplin, spent Sunday at the Jones hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gurley, of Clovis, N. M., were in town on business, Monday.

Misses Minnie Richards and Cory Aulgur spent Sunday in Purdy with friends.

Mrs. Geo. Morrow went to Neosho this afternoon to visit her mother, Mrs. Sheffer, who is ill.

The Loyal Daughters of the Baptist church will be entertained Thursday afternoon by Miss Flora Dehanas. Miss Dehanas will be assisted by Miss Catherine Skouby.

Joe L. Harvey, of Dallas, Tex., was one of a few Masons, who were successful in taking examination for proficiency in the Blue Lodge work of the state of Texas. There was a large number examined but only a few were perfect in the work. The examination took place at Waco.

### The Habit of Taking Cold

With many people taking cold is a habit, but fortunately one that is easily broken. Take a cold sponge bath every morning when you first get out of bed—not ice cold, but a temperature of about 90 degrees F. Also sleep with your window up. Do this and you will seldom take cold. When you do take cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of it as quickly as possible. Obtainable everywhere. Adv.

## SEEING AND BEING SEEN

Mrs. C. Lewis and Mrs. B. A. Beckham, visited in Aurora, Monday.

E. Folger made a business trip to Mount Vernon, Friday.

Mrs. J. R. Burton, of Neosho, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Drew Taylor.

Peter Heyburn, Sr., who has been very ill, is improving.

Miss Mamie Counts has returned from a short visit at Purdy.

Elmer Meador went to Joplin on business, Monday.

W. S. Brite, who has been visiting at Monett and vicinity, went to Peirce City, Monday, to visit relatives.

Mrs. Ben Henderson, of near Purdy was in town, Monday.

Claud Woolsey has returned to Fairfield, Ia., where he has a position in the high school.

Misses Helen Hudson and Pearl Vermillion spent Sunday in Butterfield with Miss Hudson's mother.

Charles Selsor, father of Frank Selsor, died at Carthage, Sunday morning. He was 53 years old.

Willis Lehnhard visited Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends at Neosho.

Misses Balley and Mary Schirmer, of east of town, were shopping here, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gieske are the parents of an eleven and a half pound daughter, born January 7.

Dr. A. Jones reports the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Mulkey north of town, January 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Montie Gardner have taken rooms in Steve Mueller's house on Frisco Avenue.

The local option election case taken from Barry to Barton county will be called at Lamar January 14.

Dr. George Northcutt and Miss Ouida Northcutt, of Washburn, were in town, Monday.

Three things can make a fool out of a man: A woman, booze and an automobile. It used to be women, wine and race horses.—Atchison Globe.

Rev. Father Kilkenny, who has been ill, for some time, was able to conduct services at St. Lawrence Church, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton returned Monday morning to their home at Carthage, after a visit with relatives here.

W. S. Brite, of Wagner, Okla., is in the city for a few days visiting his mother, Mrs. T. E. Brite and other relatives.

Mrs. W. W. Lehnhard and Miss Helen Lehnhard went to Neosho Friday evening. Mr. Lehnhard will go Saturday evening.

Mrs. George Cope writes us to send her Times to Woodley Place, R. F. D. 11, Anderson, Ind. The Copes have purchased a farm near Anderson.

Mrs. Wash Goodnight, who was operated upon at the Southwest hospital in Springfield, Tuesday, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Fred Folger, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bert McCaslin, returned to her home near Exeter, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beymer went to Joplin, Saturday called there by the illness of Grover Beymer, Mr. Beymer's brother.

Mr. Pat Dewine and Mrs. Harry Smith visited in Peirce City, Friday.

Tom Tucker, who has been visiting relatives for a few days, returned to Joplin Saturday.

Miss Audrey Kelley, went to Purdy Saturday morning to visit over Sunday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Kelley. Miss Mamie Counts accompanied her home.

Lester Howell and George Lipe shipped their prize Partridge Wyandotte chickens to Kansas City, Saturday. They will be exhibited at the poultry show, which begins there, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrows, of DesMoines, Ia., who have been visiting in Peirce City, visited friends here between trains, Saturday. They were on their way to Springfield to visit friends before going to Florida to spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Charles Carney, of Ft. Worth, Tex., was operated upon for appendicitis at Dr. West's hospital, Thursday afternoon. The family was moving from Texas to Chicago and Mrs. Carney became ill enroute. Her case demanding prompt action, she was taken off the train here and operated upon at once.

Mrs. Pat Dewine visited in Springfield, Sunday.

Mrs. August Anderson, of Clobe, was shopping here, Monday.

John Balmas, of near Purdy, was in town on business, Monday.

Chas. Scott, of Springfield, visited in Monett Sunday evening.

Mrs. Claud Breidenthal is quite sick.

Miss Aileen Hudson, of Butterfield, is visiting her sister, Miss Helen Hudson, a few days.

Mrs. Pleas Richardson, of Mount Vernon, spent Sunday with H. P. S. Burke and family.

Mrs. James Roller returned to her home at Joplin, Thursday, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. John Elliott.

Miss Reitha Faulkner returned to her home at Aurora, Monday morning, after a visit with friends here.

O. D. Duncan and Miss Hazel Wyatt, of Wheaton were married January 1.

Fred E. Towers and Eula G. Hickman, of Aurora, were married Wednesday.

Little Miss Emma Maher daughter of Ed Maher is quite sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. Georgia Lewis left Friday night for her home at LaCygne, Kan., after a visit in Monett.

Floyd Huffman, Tony Dieterich and Ralph Armstrong visited in Peirce City, Sunday evening.

Mrs. Russell, of Lockwood, visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winton.

Will Watson, who was recently operated upon for appendicitis, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. W. H. P. Murphy and children, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, of Peirce City, visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Miller.

Dr. Oatney Miller, of Fayetteville, Ark., was in town between trains, Monday, on his way to Peirce City, his old home.

Mrs. J. J. Baggot, of Fayetteville, visited here between trains, Saturday evening, on her way to Oklahoma City.

Miss Julia Zellner, a niece of Mrs. T. L. Harvey, visited here Saturday evening on her way to Nashville, to attend school.

Ed Ash, who had a light attack of small pox, has been released from quarantine and was down town, Saturday.

Ellis Hilton has finished J. G. Smith's new building and will begin work this week on a six room frame dwelling at Elsey for Mrs. J. E. Tyhurst, of Monett.—Crane Chronicle.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert McIntire have gone to Pittsburg, Kan. Mr. McIntire who is brakeman for the Frisco is taking a lay-off on account of sickness.

Miss Helen Jerome, who formerly lived here, has accepted the position of society editor on the Joplin News Herald, and will make her home with her brother, C. L. Jerome and family.—Peirce City Leader.

Tom Hibarger and family moved back to Barry county the first of the week from the southwest corner of Arkansas. They came back on account of ill health. They now live within four miles of Wheaton.—Wheaton Journal.

A. B. Strain, of Tower Grove, will move to Monett in a short time. He is to have second trick of the Frisco telegraph at this place. Mr. Strain formerly lived here.

Frisco Assistant Superintendants W. H. Bevans, of Ft. Smith, Ark., C. T. Mason, of Springfield and B. S. Shirk, of Enid, Okla., were in town on business, Monday.

Joe Beymer came home Monday from Joplin, where he had been with his brother, Grover Beymer, who is very ill. Dr. Florence Drake accompanied him back to Joplin to attend the sick man.

Mrs. John Saxe departed Sunday morning for Fort Scott, Kan., where she will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Kreyer. She stopped in Joplin enroute for a few days visit with her brother.

Rev. James Miller, of Sulphur Springs, Ark., delivered two excellent addresses at the Christian church, Sunday. He will conduct services there Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, and also Sunday morning. A good audience is desired and no one who attends will be disappointed.

Oakland Tribune (California): *"Hay seis millones de judíos muriendo de hambre, sin hogar..."*

# The President of the United States—

# 6,000,000 Starving, Homeless, People—

# and January 27th

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman
Harmon Bell,
Joseph P. Carlston,
G. B. Daniels,
Mrs. I. M. Dinkelspiel,
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A. Jonas,
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GENERAL COMMITTEE.

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Judge George Samuels,
B. F. Shapiro,
Rob Silverstein,
William Smith,
Rev. W. D. Simonds,
H. C. Tait,
Mrs. L. M. Van Slyke.

Why should the President, by proclamation to the people of the nation, fix upon January 27th as the day for contributing toward the relief of over six million Jews located in the Far Eastern War Zone?

Money will not be refused if offered before that date; there will be need of it for a long time afterward.

But it was the President's purpose to have the people stop and think long enough to realize that the unprecedented suffering and misery calls for more than the ordinary consideration from those who are comfortably housed, well fed, clothed and free from the slightest oppression.

The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City have followed the President's example and a large committee of citizens is at work carrying out the purposes of the Proclamation.

The Committee is not asking for any stated amount and has no expectations to be met. What is given must be the measure of the donor's sympathy for a people who are experiencing the most appalling distress in the history of modern times.

Believing in the humanity of the people of Oakland and vicinity, we are relying upon their willingness to help without being personally solicited.

He gives twice who gives quickly; he gives ten-fold who gives voluntarily.

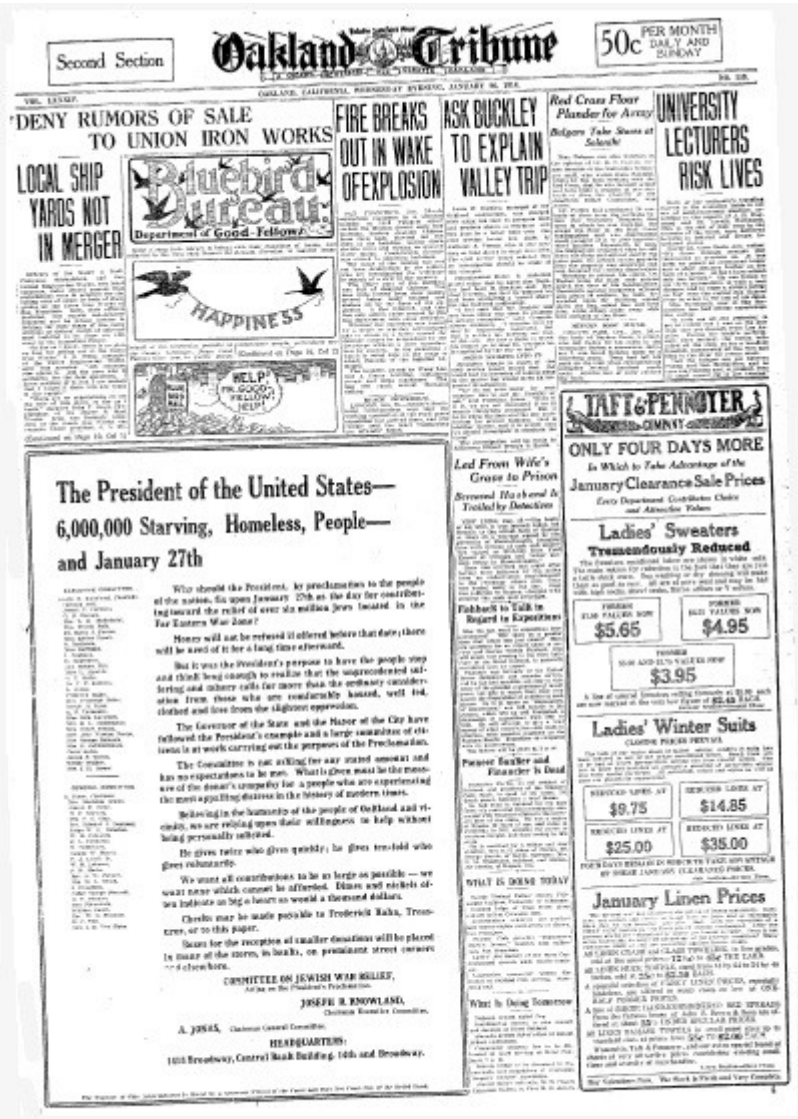
We want all contributions to be as large as possible — we want none which cannot be afforded. Dimes and nickels often indicate as big a heart as would a thousand dollars.

Checks may be made payable to Frederick Kahn, Treasurer, or to this paper.

Boxes for the reception of smaller donations will be placed in many of the stores, in banks, on prominent street corners and elsewhere.

COMMITTEE ON JEWISH WAR RELIEF,
Acting on the President's Proclamation.

*Oakland Tribune (California), Wednesday 26 January, 1916, p.1*



Second Section

Oakland Tribune

50c PER MONTH DAILY AND SUNDAY

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1916.

'DENY RUMORS OF SALE TO UNION IRON WORKS

LOCAL SHIP YARDS NOT IN MERGER

Bluebird Bureau Department of Good-Fellows

HAPPINESS

HELP! MR. GOOD-FELLOW! HELP!

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN WAKE OF EXPLOSION

ASK BUCKLEY TO EXPLAIN VALLEY TRIP

*Red Cross Flour Plunder for Army*

*Bulgars Take Stores at Seloshi*

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS RISK LIVES

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COMMITTEE ON JEWISH WAR RELIEF,
Acting on the President's Proclamation.

JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND,
Chairman Executive Committee.

A. JOSES, Chairman General Committee.

HEADQUARTERS:
1035 Broadway, Central Bank Building, 14th and Broadway.

*Led From Wife's Grave to Prison*

*Arrested Husband Is Tracked by Detectives*

Fokbolt to Talk in Regard to Exporters

Pioneer Banker and Financier Is Dead

WHAT IS DOING TODAY

What Is Doing Tomorrow

TAFT & PENNOYER

ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE

In Which to Take Advantage of the January Clearance Sale Prices

Ladies' Sweaters Tremendously Reduced

$5.65 $4.95 $3.95

Ladies' Winter Suits

$9.75 $14.85 $25.00 $35.00

January Linen Prices

**Oakland Tribune (California)**
**Wednesday 26 January 1916, p.1**

New York Times: 6 millones de judíos en Polonia están arruinados.

# *Money Is Contingent on Hebrew Aid Members Raising Fund for a New Building.*

Jacob H. Schiff yesterday gave $25,000 to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America on condition that it erect a new building within the present year. Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the society, said last night that the new building would cost $200,000, but that as the society had 52,000 members he felt sure that there would be no difficulty in speedily raising the money.

The announcement of Mr. Schiff's gift was made at the seventh annual meeting of the society in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. The meeting was attended by delegates of 2,000 organizations throughout the country which were affiliated with the society.

Among those present were James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary to the Department of Labor; William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; Jacob H. Schiff, Congressman William S. Bennet, Adolph J. Sabath, Isaac Siegel, and Simon Wolf of Washington. The speakers were Senator Reed, Congressman Bennet, and Secretary Phillips.

Judge Sanders, President of the Society, in his annual report declared that even the wrongs of the Belgians could not be compared to the outrages heaped upon the Polish Jews. "Nearly six million Jews are ruined," he said, "in the greatest moral and material misery; millions of them are refugees, dependent upon the good will of their brethren.

*New York Times - February 28, 1916*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=950CE1DA1F38E633A2575BC2A9649C946796D6CF&scp=11&sq=six+million+jews&st=p&legacy=true

The Kalamazoo Gazette: *"La guerra quizás desplace a seis millones de judíos"*

## Retail Division of Chamber of Commerce Votes to Give Movement Its Support

Kalamazoo's Baby Week will start Sunday, May 7 and continue until May 13, according to a decision reached Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Child Welfare league and other organizations interested in the movement.

Although this is the first effort of its kind that has ever been made in this city, it is planned to have the demonstration complete in every detail and heads of several committees were appointed Tuesday to look after the preliminary work which will start at once.

Every church in Kalamazoo will be asked to co-operate in the movement by having special services on the opening day of the week and the ministers will be asked to prepare sermons appropriate to the occasion. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Baby Week, conferences will be held in the New Armory building to which all mothers of the city will be invited.

**Academy of Medicine.**

Special invitations will be extended to every mother of a baby under two years of age to bring their youngsters to the conference. Examinations will be made in a huge glass cage in full view of the mothers, and a series of helpful lectures will be presented on the proper care and feeding of infants.

(Continued on Page Eight).

## SAYS U. S. IN WAR WOULD BE CRIME

HUNGARIAN PREMIER DECLARES IT WOULD BE OFFENSE TO HUMANITY.

Budapest, Feb. 27, (via Berlin to London, Feb. 29.)—(Delayed). "For the United States to take part in the European war would be a crime against humanity," said the Hungarian premier, Count Tisza, to a correspondent of the Associated Press today.

Count Tisza declined to discuss the relations of the central powers with the United States saying this was not the moment for comment on this subject.

# WAR MAY MOVE 6,000,000 JEWS

HEBREW IMMIGRATION ORDER PLANS FOR INFLUX TO AMERICA.

## DISTRIBUTION IS BIG PROBLEM

SOCIETY TO GUARD AGAINST CONCENTRATION OF NEWCOMERS IN EASTERN PORTION OF U. S.

New York, Feb. 29.—General immigration to the United States after the war is improbable, according to reports made to Leon Saunders, president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Society of America, and made public by him at its annual meeting here.

"It may be otherwise with the Jews, however," Mr. Saunders said, "owing to the especially unfortunate situation which the war has created for them. Nearly six million Jews are ruined; in the greatest moral and material misery; many of them are refugees, dependent on the good will of their brethren."

The society is directing its attention, he reported, to the problem of distributing immigrants in the western states, so that immigration will not be concentrated in the east, but flow normally to the less densely populated districts. The society is in communication with chambers of commerce and other important commercial bodies throughout the country, many of which have expressed their willingness to aid Jewish immigrants.

The following were elected members of the advisory board: Louis D. Brandeis, Boston; Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville; Moses Fraley, St. Louis; Max J. Kohler, Edward Lauterbach, Louis N. Seligman, Oscar S. Strauss and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York; Adolph Kraus and Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Mayor Sulzberger, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Martin A. Meyer and Lucius Solomons, San Francisco; Ben Selling, Portland, Ore., and Simon Wolf, Washington.

Two's Retire in 20 Years.

The reserve act provides for the retirement of the two's in twenty years, the national bank currency gradually being replaced by federal reserve notes, based upon commercial paper and gold and counted upon by the framers of the law to respond to the demands of business.

Machinery is provided in the reserve act for the retirement of the two's by their refunding in thirty year three per cent bonds on which currency cannot be based, and one year United States gold notes. The law says that reserve banks shall be required to purchase a total of $25,000,000 of the two per cents from banks which are members of the system each year if the banks desire to get rid of this amount.

Mr. McAdoo, however, on advice of counsel, has decided that this provision of the law covers only two per cent bonds held by national banks against which they have issued bank currency and not bonds held by reserve banks for investment purposes, and against which there is no outstanding circulation. The effect of this decision, it was said tonight probably will be to retire the two percents much faster than was expected.

# VERDUN BATTLE FIELD FANTASTIC

GERMAN WRITERS DESCRIBE SCENE OF GREATEST CONFLICT OF WAR

Berlin, Feb. 29—(Via London)—The correspondents of the Berlin newspapers, who were permitted on Sunday to visit the ground gained by the Germans in the Verdun conflict, describe the effect of the German artillery fire on the village of Haumont as having left a unique picture of fantastic destruction.

The correspondents assert that the French artillery will be so overwhelmed by the German guns that it was frequently unable to make itself dangerous. The French long range guns were doing their best to keep Fort Douaumont smothered in a rain of shells after five attempts by the French to recapture it had failed.

*The Kalamazoo Gazette* (Kalamazoo, MI), Wednesday, March 1, 1916, p.1.

"Seis millones de judíos están arruinados..."

# Bringing Word From War Lost Jews

## The Sort of News That Comes From Poland, Austria and Russia.

By RUTH PICKERING

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau

"Seek Chiam, the dark one, my brother. I saw him last in the village of Novaia."

"Learn for me of Mendel, my son, the man who limps. Ask the people in the town of Kalach, in the South of Russia. They will know what has become of him."

With requests like these on their lips, thousands of East Side Jews are daily climbing six flights of stairs at 77 Delancey street, New York city, for in their first hurry to get word of those whom they had lost, they broke the elevator.

In a small auditorium anda few extra rooms at this address the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society of America is telling the Jews of this country what has become of their friends and relatives abroad. The undertaking was begun last fall, when Isadore Hershfield went abroad to organize in Rotterdam ac enter of communication between American Jews and their suffering relatives in Poland, Russia and Austria.

### The First List.

In December the first list sent back by Mr. Hershfield, containing a thousand names of persons who had been asked for or who were inquiring for the help of some friend here, was read at a meeting overflowing the rooms of the bureau by hundreds. The next day 200 or 300 who had been forced to wait on the sidewalks the night before were given news of their loved ones, and by 5 o'clock the bureau had filed 11,330 fresh requests for information. Periodic public meetings have since been held to give out news received from abroad.

Mr. Hershfield having organized his headquarters in Rotterdam, proceeded to Berlin, and is now in Poland. From there he expects to go into Russia.

Most of those who are lost live in the small towns where Jews seldom have a family name. In the large towns, since the Jews were freed, they have adopted family names, often by governmental request. All the cards of the applicants for information ask for the nickname, and when the applicant has given this and the correct name, the last known European address of the one he seeks, and the names of those still in Russia who might know of him, he is handed a card with a number on it and is asked not to come back, until he receives a postal from the bureau.

### Relief Funds.

When news finally comes—perhaps that his father is alive with his sister in the little village of Zamoste in southern Poland, but that she has consumption contracted from pestilence in the wake of war and he is without money to help her, or perhaps that his brother is a prisoner in an Austrian camp, or that his mother had died because she has no money for food—then the applicant is sent for and it is someone's task to tell him what word has been received.

The news is almost always tragic. That intense family feeling so characteristic of the Jews becomes more than ever clear as the heart-broken father or mother or son or daughter turns away from the desk and returns in a day or two asking how $50 or $75 can be safely sent abroad.

These small amounts of money for relief are supplemented by money raised in energetic campaigns carried on throughout this country to send to the six million Jews reported starving in the warring countries; $3,750,000 has up to date been collected and sent to Jews in Russia, Galicia, Poland and Palestine, by the Jewish relief committee. Their first mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York city, brought in $800,000 in pledges and actual contributions. Since then rallies all over the United States have raised the amount to where it now stands.

Under the Joint Committee on Jewish Relief, of which Felix Warbury is chairman, are two other committees: one the Central Committee working for funds among the synagogues, and the other, the People's Relief Committee. The latter branch co-operates with the trade unions and solicits from business people. The woman's auxiliary of this committee, with Mrs. Philip Lewisohn as chairman, has planned a series of tag days to gather money.

To keep alive the two and one-half million Jews in the 20 Russian provinces under the care of the Jewish Colonization Society in Petrograd, it is estimated that 620,000 roubles per month is needed.

While the money is being used primarily to buy bread, it is being spent also, it is declared, to rebuild schools. In these schools children will be clothed and fed, and distracted as far as possible from the misery in which they are growing up. Where armies have fought and passed on as in Galicia, some of the money is going for rehabilitation.

The Bridgeport evening farmer. (Bridgeport, Conn.), March 13, 1916, Page 7

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOCIAL CIRCLES

# WOMAN AND THE HOME

DOMESTIC HELPS AND AIDS TO HOUSEWIVES



The young lady across the way says she has never been able to understand why things are so seldom marked down at the stores until so late in the season that you don't want them as nearly as badly as you did.

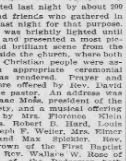
## Begin Dismantling North Church Organ

Work of dismantling the pipe organ in the old North or First Congregational church was begun today. The last service was held in the church yesterday. The work of removing the furniture and tearing down the building will follow. The pipe organ which was placed in the building in 1874 will be stored and probably will be sold later to some other church. The final service at the church last evening was attended by a congregation that completely filled the edifice. A new church in which the congregations of both the North and South churches will worship will be built on the site of the present church. Until the new edifice is ready the united congregation will worship in the South church.

Rev. James J. Grant of New Haven preached last night. The title of his sermon was "What is the Purpose of Life." He set up the life of the Saviour as an example to all the world that success in gathering riches was no proof of the worth of a life.

## Fifth Anniversary of Park Avenue Temple Observed By Many

The fifth anniversary of the Park Avenue Temple was appropriately commemorated last night by about 200 members and friends who gathered in the edifice last night for that purpose. The temple was brightly lighted until a late hour and presented a most picturesque and brilliant scene from the outside. Inside the church, where both Jewish and Christian people were assembled, an appropriate ceremonial program was rendered. Prayer and readings were offered by Rev. David M. Levy, the pastor. An address was made by Isaac Moss, president of the church society, and a musical offering was made by Mrs. Florence Klein Bishop, Mrs. Robert B. Hard, Louis Ginand, Joseph F. Weiler, Mrs. Elmer Beardsley and Max Spickler. Rev. John R. Brown of the First Baptist church and Rev. Wallace W. Rose of the Church of the Redeemer both spoke.



## Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

*Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review*

### A Green Smock and White Skirt.

Rarely smart is this smock in bright green flannel, trimmed with white serge and worn with a white serge skirt. It is made to be slipped on over the head and has a yoke at the front, below which are several rows of smocking. A patent leather belt takes in the fulness of the waist, yet this may be omitted without the sacrifice of smart effect. In modeling else the smock requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material, while the skirt calls for 2⅜ yards of single width serge.

Women fond of outdoor sports will welcome this smock because it offers charming variation for the middy blouse. To cut the smock properly is important, for the amount of material given does not provide for errors of waste of material. Study the guide to see how the front, back and collar are laid on the lengthwise fold. Note how the underfacing is placed along the selvage edge, then the sleeve to the right of the back, on a lengthwise thread. The pocket and yoke, in order named, are laid to the right of the sleeve.

The pockets can be finished along the upper edge with a plain band of contrasting material, or they can be gathered with a narrow beading. The use of the girdle is also optional.

There are several combinations in which this costume can be effectively carried out. The blouse would be equally smart in taffeta, crepe de Londre—or many inexpensively—cotton voile, linen or chambray. The fitting skirt would be in panama, serge, gabardine, flannel or crepe.

Pictorial Review Middy Blouse No. 6570. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust and 16 to 20 years. Price, 15 cen

Two requisites for the spring wardrobe are found in this smocked middy ta




Smocking No. — Transfer pattern in yellow, 10 cents.
Skirt No. — Sizes 22 to 38 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

**These Home Dressmaking articles are prepared especially for this newspaper from the very latest styles by The Pictorial Review.**

LAURA JEAN LIBBY'S DAILY TALKS ON

# HEART TOPICS

Copyrighted, 1913, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

### WHO SENT YOUR VALENTINE?

"'Tis Cupid come with loving art
To honor, worship and implore;
And best unwelcomed he depart,
With all his love and myrtle wore.
Awake, awake, O gracious heart!
There's some one knocking at the door."

Few girls can complain about receiving a valentine this year. For the whole country over, in hamlet, town and even in cities, men made such a rush for them that the entire supply, we are told, lasted scarcely a week. Many of the girls who had intended buying valentines to send to a favored one found themselves cleverly outwitted concerning their intended joke to take advantage of being sent by valentine.

Thus the tables were unexpectedly turned upon the ladies. If a girl knows who sent her valentine she loses the fun of guessing. She usually knows how many admirers she has, but to decide upon the right one is no easy matter. It is the girl, however, who has no known admirer who is worked up to the highest pitch of curiosity as to who sent her the valentine breathing the tender sentiment that struck a chord in her heart.

Ten to one, her suspicion will fasten on the wrong man as sender. If she is impressed with him, she'll grow very apt to giggle and blush the first time she meets him after the event. She will try to give him a hint, in a maidenly way, that she was not displeased at being chosen for his valentine. Of course her blushes and confusion are as Greek to him. If she covertly mentions the word "valentine," and he has received a comic one, quite as likely as not he will imagine her to be the sender. This may account for the suddenness with which he cuts short their conversation and his avoidance of her in the future.

Thus it is so many good people are hanged in the wrong, suspected of being the senders of uncomplimentary valentines. It does not do to suspect this one or that one. It's always the person whom you never would suspect who sends the spiteful verse.

If a girl is not positive which one of her admirers sent her the beautiful missive she prizes so highly, let her say much one the better of the whole. The rich man, man-like, will not be able to restrain his curiosity to know what she thought about it. He will not be able to conceal his eagerness and the golden gate into her soul which means so much when the word valentine is suddenly spoken. Many a young man will head off the leap year proposal by being the first to spring it.

A word to the girls: If you really intend to turn the gentleman's provocative of proposing, don't forget first to find out if you like whether the object of your interest is heart whole and fancy free. Because a man has never been seen with a girl is no sign he hasn't a sweetheart who wears his betrothal ring on her finger. If a young man has sent a girl a valentine of tender sentiment, she may judge that no one has a mortgage on his heart. So who knows one girl is not bothering with another.

### MISS LIBBEY'S REPLIES TO YOUR LETTERS

**Miss Libbey's answers to your letters. Correct name and address must be given to insure attention. Be brief. Write short letters on one side of paper only. Use ink. Personal letters cannot be answered. Address Miss Laura Jean Libbey, No. 916 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

### GIRL IN POTTERY HAS AUBURN-HAIRED BEAUX

C. R. writes: "I am a girl of 16 and go with a young man of 21. He is auburn haired. I am told some of these men are easy to be changed. Is this so? I have a position in a pottery. Does the supposition a good friend, was in same place. He was auburn haired, and was easy to be changed. Ask your opinion before going long with No. 2. Is powder of this dust from the dust?"

I hardly think auburn hair makes any difference in dispositions. Second name may prove the question by information of pottery dust, etc., from those well acquainted with same.

B. E. writes: "I am 16 and decided-ly large for my age. I weigh 150 pounds. Yet I am a good dancer. All like to dance with me. It's because of my weight boys dislike to go places with me so much, I think. I pay strict attention to my school. I do. Am in my last year at high school. I am considered good looking. Many say I am jolly, good natured, not conceited."

Most likely you are too sensitive. When through at your school, busy yourself with exercising. Her note is overdrawn. No doubt you will show to popular with all.

### SCHOOLGIRL'S SENSITIVENESS

B. writes: "May I, a school girl, ask your aid? I formerly had a very true friendship with a girl schoolmate I thought my true friend. Her note is very sensitive and I have nothing to do with me. This most broke my heart in part with her, for the sake of others, against her will. I still love and respect her. I do not trust her with confidence she might betray. My parents say let her go."

It is another case of sensitiveness. Books, studies, duties, are far better to place your mind upon than parallend for any while you have not finished your schooling. It is not best while studying to be very devoted and companionable to any one.

### "ONLY AN ELDERLY FRIEND"

B. B. writes: "I am a school girl. My plea is for your ability to set me right, please. Our own teacher last term was nice, well liked. Term closed. He sent me post cards. Thinking it no harm, I replied. He wrote letters. I thought of him only as 'an elderly friend.' Sister advised me to stop and write to some younger one. But I was not ashamed for parents to read his letters. Am I right in corresponding?"

Talk with your parents and in near future find out if his intentions are seriously inclined.

## Mrs. Whiffen, Oldest Actress on American Stage, Is 71 Today

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, who has been playing on the American and English stage for half a century, begins her seventy-second year today. Mrs. Whiffen is not like most women, who seek to hide their age. She is the oldest actress on the American stage, and very proud of that distinction. Recently she made her first appearance in vaudeville in a New York theatre, and declared that she proposed to invest her earnings from the engagement in a chicken farm, to which she intends to retire when too old to act. Old as she is, Mrs. Whiffen is not the oldest of actresses, for Miss Genevieve Ward, who has been Sir George Alexander's leading lady at the St. James' theatre in London this season, will soon pass her seventy-eighth milestone. Miss Ward, the oldest of British stage women, is a native of New York, while Mrs. Whiffen, most venerable of American actresses, was born in London. Mrs. Whiffen was one of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Gallon. Her mother was a grand opera singer, as were her two aunts, Louisa and Susan Tyne, the former having been for several years the partner of William Harrison in the Covent Garden Grand Opera Company. Miss Gallon made her stage debut in 1865, playing the role of a fairy in "Turco the Terrible" at the Royalto Theatre. In 1868 she became the bride of Thomas Whiffen and soon afterward came to America as contralto of the Galton Opera Company, her sister Susan being the prima donna, her husband the light tenor, and Alfred Kelleher, afterward her sister's husband, the tenor robusto. Two years later she entered the dramatic field. For thirty-five years she has acted old woman roles. "I've acted the old woman so much and so long that I just naturally had to grow to be one," she said recently. She never thought of retiring, she declared, until last Summer, when she spent some weeks on a chicken farm near Boston. Since then she has entertained the ambition of spending her declining days on that farm, as the proprietor. However, she expects to remain on the stage for several years yet. Her husband, who was a talented singer, died about twenty years ago. During her long career Mrs. Whiffen has supported many of the greatest stars of the American stage—"ancient and modern," one might say—including Miss Anglin, Henry Miller, John Drew, Mrs. Fiske, Mannering and Ethel Barrymore.

## Corset Cutter To Name Delegates To June Convention

The Corset Cutters' union, Local No. 24, will hold an important meeting tonight at 62 Cannon street. Two delegates will be elected to represent the cutters at the June convention. Six candidates will be admitted and the addresses will be by Mrs. Mary Scully and John Pierce. After the meeting refreshments will be served.


## SUGGESTIONS TO SICK WOMEN

### How Many Are Restored To Health.

**First.**—Almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, nervousness, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

**Second.**—The medicine most successful in relieving these ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates and strengthens the organism; it overcomes weakness.

For forty years it has been making women strong and well, relieving backache, nervousness, prostration and inflammation, weakness, displacements, irregularity and periodic pains. It has also proved invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the Change of Life.

**Third.**—The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

**Fourth.**—Every ailing woman in the United States is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.


## A FETCHING COPY OF AVIATION CAPS



THE HELMET FEMININE

White net, narrow val, both lace and insertion, a strip of pink ribbon for a banding, and clusters of tiny rosebuds are the ingredients of this dainty boudoir cap. The visor is slightly wired to keep its piquant line, and the back flap may be rolled up over curl papers if need be.

### LITTLE BENNY'S NOTEBOOK

By Lee Pape

Pop still dont no weather he wants to buy a swtombobel or not, and today he went to the swtombobel store again, me going with him, and we was looking around and all of a sudden we saw Mr. Borer, and pop sed, Greetings toothings, Borer, what are you doing here, youve already got an awto have ent you.

Yes, Ive got a Red Arrow, and I wooden't have any uthir kind, if your thinking of perchasing a car, Potts, take it frum me that a Red Arrow is the only propemition worth considering, sed Mr. Borer.

But I was tawking to Ed Burrows today, and he warned me not to get enything but a Yankee Roadster, sed pop.

Forgot it, a Yankee Roadster will et up more tires in a month than a Red Arrow will in a year and besides that, my Yankee Roadster cant climb hills, sed Mr. Borer, well as long, thares my wife looking for me. And see an boy sapp on looking erround, and gritty soon we saw Mr. Saunders, pop driving. Ah thare, Saunders, re you trying to ixchange your car.

I shood say not, sed Mr. Saunders, my little Merfy is goon enuff for me, a Merfy can do everything a big car can do and then lick the big car.

But how about a Red Arrow, sed pop.

Enuish it frum your mind, sed Mr. Saunders, these Red Arrows eet tires alive, and wen it comes to climbing hills, there not thare, thats all.

My goodniss, I seem to have herd all this before in a dream or sumthing, sed pop.

Thats funy, I awfin have that feeling,sed Mr. Saunders. And me and pop started to look erround agen, and who did we meet but Mr. Crawss, being Sam Crawsses fathir, and pop sed, Tired of your car, Crawss.

Quite the contrary, you coodent get me to give up my Brushwood for a million dollars, if your after a car, Potts take it frum me and make it a Brushwood, sed Mr. Crawss.

I just took it frum Saunders to , ake it a Merfy, sed pop.

Perish the thawt, sed Mr. Crawss, wy you wooden't bleeve it, bin those dam little Merfys use up 6 tires for every one a Brushwood uses.

They find it impossible to cetme hills to, don't they, sed pop.

Yes, that's another thing, sed Mr. Crawss.

No, thats the same thing, sed pop, and we looked erround a wife more, being a few hours, and then we went home.

## Neo-Malthusians Now Number 5,000

The Hague, March 11.—The Neo-Malthusian League which was organized in Holland in 1881, announces that its membership has reached the 5,000 mark, and in its annual report claims for its advocacy of "parental prudence" a large share in the increased longevity known in Holland.

The National Insurance tables show that the average life to which a Dutch baby may look forward at birth is, for a boy, 50 years, and for a girl 52.40 years. It is pointed out that these figures are exceeded only by those of the Scandinavian countries, which were familiar with Malthusianism long before Holland, and by those of the white population of Australia.

The Neo-Malthusian League has been recognized in Holland by royal decree, and its objects, "public utility, and notwithstanding occasional objective measures taken by previous clerical ministries, the League claims that intelligent interest in "mass control" has grown greatly, especially among the laboring classes and among the great army of clerks and middle functionaries, whose small fixed incomes, where the cost of living is mounting up by leaps and bounds, make the doctrine of voluntary restriction to be dreaded rather than welcomed.

man, the heroes convicted at Providence of the murder of Dr. C. Frank-lin Mohr, were denied a new trial in the superior court at Providence.

Eugene Schultz, aged 12, fell through the ice while skating at Tiffin, Ohio, breaking out with his skates. A sank, he grabbed a 21-pound bass, but he still held when comrades rescued him.


ASK FOR and GET
**HORLICK'S**
THE ORIGINAL
**MALTED MILK**
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.



## Sure, They're Good for Lunch

Give the children heaping plates of these delicious, nourishing pancakes for the midday meal.

GRANDMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR

"The Milk is in it"

Hechers' Cream Oatmeal—Quality Name and Quality Fame


## Bringing Word From War Lost Jews

### The Sort of News That Comes From Poland, Austria and Russia.

By RUTH PICKERING
(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau

"Seek Chiam, the dark one, my brother. I saw him last in the village of Novala."

"Learn for me of Mandel, my son, the man who limps. Ask the people in the town of Kalach, in the South of Russia. They will know what has become of him."

With requests like these on their lips, thousands of East Side Jews are daily climbing the flights of stairs at 77 Delancey street, New York city, for in their first hurry to get word of those whom they had lost, they broke the elevator.

In a small auditorium ands few extra rooms at this address the Hebrew Sheltter and Immigrant Aid Society of America is telling the Jews of this country what has become of their friends and relatives abroad. The undertaking was begun last fall, when Isadore Hershfield went abroad to organize in Rotterdam so enter of communication between American Jews and their suffering relatives in Poland, Russia and Austria.

### The First List.

In December the first list sent back by Mr. Hershfield, containing a thousand names of persons who had been asked for or who were inquiring for with the help of some friend here, was read at a meeting overflowing the rooms and the hallways for a block. The next day 200 or 300 who had been forced to wait on the sidewalks the night before were given news of their loved ones, and by 5 o'clock the bureau had filed 11,350 fresh requests for information. Periodic public meetings have since been held to give out news received from abroad.

Mr. Hershfield, having organized his headquarters in Rotterdam, proceeded to Berlin, and is now in Poland. From there he expects to go into Russia.

Most of those who are lost live in the small towns where Jews seldom see a family name. In the large towns, since the Jews were freed, they have adopted family names, and by governmental request. All the cards of the applicants for information ask for the nickname, and when the applicant has given this and the correct name, the last known European address of the one he seeks, and the names of those still in Russia who might know of him, he is handed a card with a number on it and is asked not to come back, until he receives a postal from the bureau.

### Relief Funds.

When news finally comes—perhaps that his father is alive with his sister in the little village of Zamoste in southern Poland, but that she has consumption contracted from pestilence in the wake of war and he is without money to help her, or perhaps that his brother is a prisoner in an Austrian camp, or that his mother had died because she had no money for food—then the applicant is sent for and it is someone's task to tell him what word has been received.

The news is almost always tragic. That intense family feeling so characteristic of the Jews becomes more than ever clear as the heart-broken father or mother or son or daughter turns away from the desk and returns in a day or two asking how $25 or $75 can be safely sent abroad.

These small amounts of money for relief are supplemented by money raised in energetic campaigns carried on throughout this country to send to the Jews in Russia, Galicia, Poland and Palestine, by the Jewish relief committee. Their first mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York city, brought in $300,000 in pledges and several contributions. Since then rallies all over the United States have raised the amount to where it now stands.

Under the Joint Committee on Jewish Relief, of which Felix Warburg is chairman, are two other committees, one the Central Committee working for funds among the synagogues, and the other, the People's Relief Committee. The latter branch co-operates with the trade unions and solicits from business people. The woman's auxiliary of this committee, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn as chairman, has planned a series of tag days to gather money.

To keep alive the two and one-half million Jews in the 9 Russian provinces under the care of the Jewish Colonization Society in Petrograd, it is estimated that 4,250,000 rubles per month is needed.

While the money is being used primarily to buy bread, it is being spent also, it is declared, to rebuild schools. In these schools children will be clothed and fed, and distracted as far as possible from the misery in which they are growing up. Whage armies have fought and passed on in Galicia, some of the money is going for rehabilitation.

## CONNECTICUT MILK AND BUTTER SCORING.

The third quarterly milk and butter scoring was held by the Dairy and Bacteriology Departments at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, on February 19. There were 16 samples of butter, and four samples of butter scored. This is the largest number of entries to date, showing the increasing interest in the work on the part of the producers. Of the 16 exhibitors of milk, 11 are men who have not participated in the score card before, and 5 the exhibitors of butter, three new names appear. To date, thirty one men have submitted milk samples, and ten men butter samples for scoring.

The average score of the 11 highest on milk at this meeting was 95.5. The 16 samples that scored above 85. The following is a list of the men who sent in the best milk, and wished their scores published.

| | Score. |
|---|---|
| Greenway Farm, (J. R. Foster, Mgr.) Bo. Manchester, | 97.2 |
| W. F. Bradley, Lakeville, | 96.2 |
| Hanford Farm, Groton, | 95.7 |
| W. B. Dayton, Greens Farms, | 94.7 |
| J. Perry, South Manchester, | 92.5 |
| A. Avery, Quinebaug, | 92.45 |
| Chas. Greenbacker, | 92.35 |
| Walter M. Foster, Burnside, | 91.7 |
| Fred Sondelmeier, Willimantic, | 90.3 |

The following scored 90 or above on butter and wished their scores published.

| | Score. |
|---|---|
| Branford Farms, Groton, | 95 |
| F. L. Ives, Litchfield, (Dairy), | 90 |

It is interesting to note that of the five men included in previous scorings all or 100 per cent. scored above N30, while of the 11 new participants, only five or 45.4 per cent. scored above 90. The average score of the first mentioned group was 92.51 points as against 81.44 points for the second group. This is what we would expect. It is the same thing that has been brought out before and emphasized strongly the value of the work. That is, a man who submits samples for scoring regularly, is bound to make improvement.

The bacterial counts were exceptionally low. There were only three samples that scored off heavily on bacteria, the scores being 9, 8 and 8. Of these, one man was feeding corn fodder and grain at milking time, and using an open pail. The other two men seemed to be taking the necessary precautions to produce milk of low bacterial count. They reported their utensils as washed and scalded. It has been proved that the utensils are an important source of bacteria unless they are thoroughly scalded or sterilized. There is some question as to the efficiency of the scalding process as it is carried on in many places. The water must be so hot the hand can not be held in it, and kept hot until all the utensils and bottles are cleaned. They should then be inverted in some protected place where they will not become contaminated. The average bacteria score of all who have exhibited to date and have reported the use of the fertiliser is 21.81; for those reporting washing and scalding, 26.3 and for those reporting washing only 29.8. Some relative score are, of course, not due entirely to manner of cleaning the utensils, but they indicate that unsterilized utensils are a source of bacterial contamination.

The data tabulated from the replies on the question blanks show in general that there must be a consideration of all the factors conducive to the production of high quality milk, coupled with good sound "cow sense" on the part of the herdsman, to produce milk that will score 90 or above.

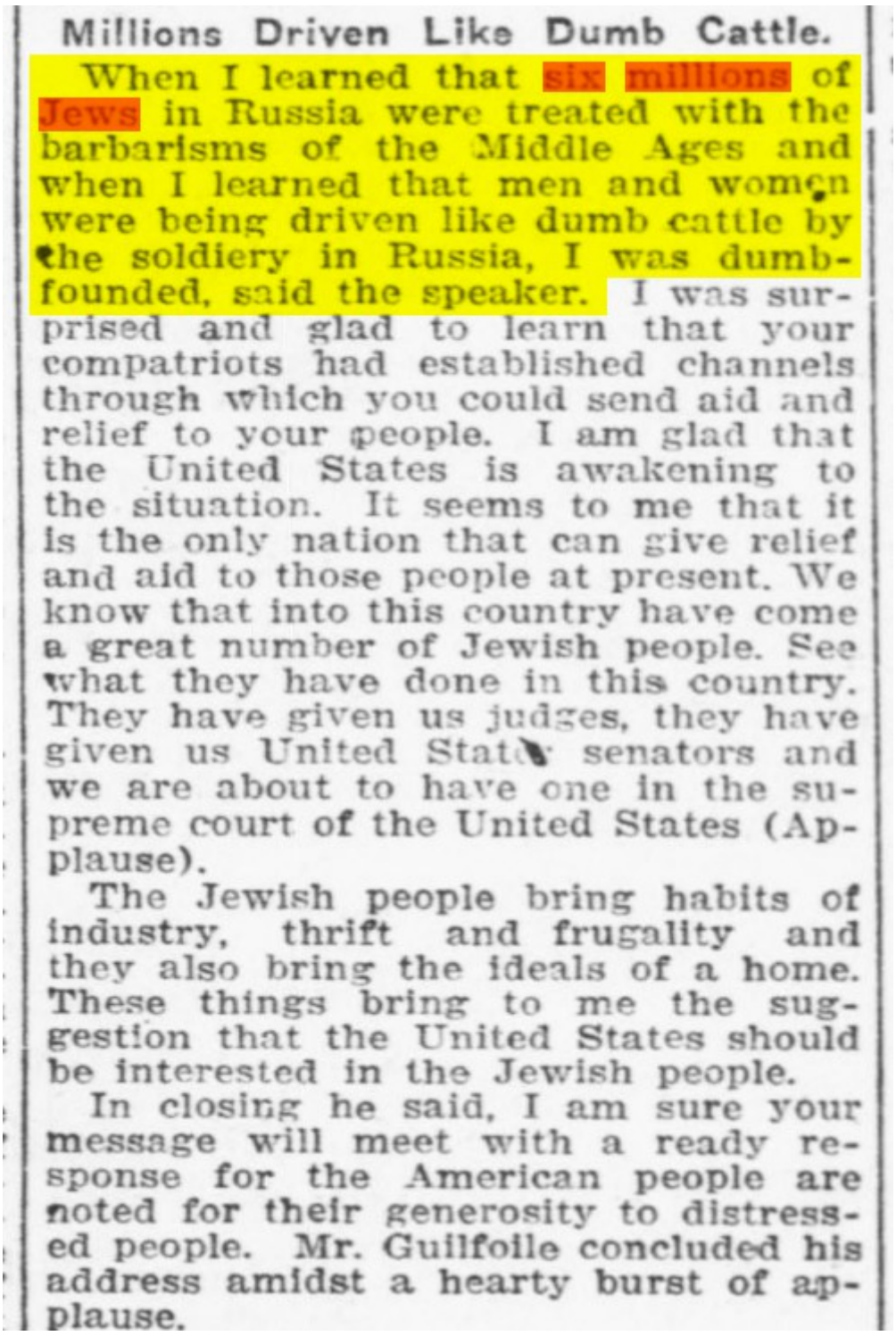
The three samples of butter which scored off heavily, showed poor workmanship, the tendency being to a mottled and gritty product. Suggestions were made to the makers, which are bound to bring about improvement if they are followed. One can accomplish wonderful improvement in the art of butter making, by following out established methods, and these butter scorings are of very little value to the butter maker than the milk scorings by the milk man.

The next scoring will be held in May. In due season, entry and question blanks will be sent to all who have participated before, and to all members of the Fairgrounds' election. Others should address Superintendent Mills at the College, Storrs, Connecticut, for information.

H. F Judkins,
Supt. Milk and Butter Scoring

## ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. CHARLES M. PENNY
Dentist
is now located at his new dental office, Rooms 306, 807 Security Building, 1115 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 2479-2.



## Millions Driven Like Dumb Cattle.

When I learned that six milllions of Jews in Russia were treated with the barbarisms of the Middle Ages and when I learned that men and women were being driven like dumb cattle by the soldiery in Russia, I was dumbfounded, said the speaker. I was surprised and glad to learn that your compatriots had established channels through which you could send aid and relief to your people. I am glad that the United States is awakening to the situation. It seems to me that it is the only nation that can give relief and aid to those people at present. We know that into this country have come a great number of Jewish people. See what they have done in this country. They have given us judges, they have given us United State senators and we are about to have one in the supreme court of the United States (Applause).

The Jewish people bring habits of industry, thrift and frugality and they also bring the ideals of a home. These things bring to me the suggestion that the United States should be interested in the Jewish people.

In closing he said, I am sure your message will meet with a ready response for the American people are noted for their generosity to distressed people. Mr. Guilfoile concluded his address amidst a hearty burst of applause.

Norwich bulletin. (Norwich, Conn.), March 13, 1916, Page 5

*"Cuando supe que seis millones de judíos en Rusia eran tratados con los barbarismos de la edad media y cuando supe que hombres y mujeres estaban siendo manejados como estúpido ganado por las tropas militares en Rusia, estuve perplejo, dijo el orador."*

**QUALITY**

DEERFOOT SAUSAGE
MUSHROOMS
CAPONS
BROILERS
ROASTING CHICKENS
CALIFORNIA ONIONS
DELICIOUS APPLES
NEW POTATOES
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Ernest E. Bullard
VIOLIN TEACHER
All String Instruments repaired
Violins sold on easy terms
For appointments address E. E. BULLARD, Bliss Place, Norwich, Conn.

DR. SHAHAN, *Specialist*
on Diseases of the
BLOOD AND STOMACH.
Rheumatism (including Neuritis), Skin Troubles, Bloody Sputum, Rundown Conditions, Premature Aging, Hardening of the Arteries. Culture treatment only, for Blood diseases. Simple and reliable prevention of Typhoid, Rabies and Lockjaw.
Hours: 10-11 a. m.; 2-4 and 7-8 p. m. No outside visits after 8 p. m.

DR. PECK IS SICK WITH PNEUMONIA. WILL ANNOUNCE IN THIS SPACE AS SOON AS ABLE TO RESUME PRACTICE. mar9d



Any man who has reached the age when he needs double vision lenses, makes himself ridiculous in an effort to make the old glasses "do." Peeking over glasses, and sliding them to the end of nose are symptoms that you need double vision glasses.
Consult our registered Optometrist.

THE PLAUT-CADDEN CO.
Established 1872
Opticians and Lens Grinders
PLAUT-CADDEN BUILDING
Look for street clock

Overhauling and Repair Work
of all kinds on
AUTOMOBILES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCKS and CARTS
Mechanical Repairs, Painting, Trimming, Upholstering and Wood Work, Blacksmithing in all its branches.

Scott & Clark Corp.
507 to 515 North Main St.

We have received a large stock of ALARM CLOCKS, including the Big Ben and Baby Ben, all of which are fully guaranteed by me.
We also carry a full line of Jewelry and Watches of all kinds in the best quality and workmanship.



Our prices are the lowest in town.
We buy and exchange Old Gold, Silver and Jewelry for their full value.
Expert Watchmaker and Repairer.
J. OGULNICK & CO.
Phone 714-12 32 Franklin Street

New Styles
Fall Millinery,
MRS. G. P. STANTON
52 Shetucket Street

Whatever your needs may be in the way of
Rubber Stamps
we can supply them. In the office, store, shop or home a Rubber Stamp pays back many times its cost as a time saver.
Bring your stamp problem to us and we will solve it for you.
Best Quality, Prompt Service, Small Cost
THE CRANSTON CO.

M. J. FIELDS, . . Florist
39 Ward Street
Carnations. Special Forms and Plants. Telephone 657.

THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.

The Bulletin.
Norwich, Monday, March 13, 1916.

## VARIOUS MATTERS

Light motor vehicle lamps at 6.22 this evening.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are ember days in the Catholic church.

During last week Judge Gardiner Greene of Norwich presided in the superior court at Waterbury.

A mission which will continue for two weeks began Sunday at St. Mary's Star of the Sea church, New London.

Try McCall's Dairy Butter. See advertisement.—adv.

The gypsy moth hunters who have been in Mystic and vicinity for the past few weeks have returned to Ledyard.

The Shore Line Electric Railway Co. has purchased of Frank and Sarah Muscarrello a house and lot on Shaw street New London.

Fairview Odd Fellows' home is being renovated in preparation for the anniversary of the home, which is to be celebrated on April 26.

At Andover, Representative Horace J. Backus has been losing poultry of late. He set a trap and the other night a fine fox was caught.

The codfish fleet which sailed from Noank the other day for the fishing grounds was obliged to return to the harbor, as it was too rough to fish.

Senator McLean has presented a petition of the Bartenders' league, local No. 367, of Norwich, favoring the so-called Burnett immigration bill.

President William M. Zumbro of the American college, Madura, spoke at the evening service at the Second Congregational church, New London, Sunday.

It was 1 degree above zero at Trading Cove Sunday morning, but the day proved mild and sunny, in marked contrast to March 12, 1888, the day of the famous blizzard.

Louis, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Neff of Waterford, was buried Saturday in the Old Church cemetery on the Mullein Hill road. Rev. P. F. Wolfenden officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon C. Brown of New York are to occupy the cottage Quinnepaug at New London, for many years the summer home of the late Miss Serena Rhinelander.

The state tuberculosis commission has not at present room for another patient in any of the infirmaries, although there is shack room for 15 patients in the incipient stages of the disease.

Those in charge of the poultry husbandry school which will be held in Danbury Wednesday and Thursday have decided to hold an evening lecture on Wednesday, the speaker to be from Storrs college.

Saturday morning the Red Cross headquarters was in charge of Mrs. James Lewis Smith and Mrs. Mary A. C. Norton. During the afternoon Mrs. Frank I. Royce and Mrs. William I. Cook had charge.

Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, D. D., professor of religion at Yale, formerly of Norwich, has been secured to speak before the ministerial association of Danbury and vicinity at its meeting Monday, March 20.

Rockville mills are getting short of soft coal. They have been getting their supply as best they could of late, since the embargo on freight to New England, not being able to depend on the regular channels.

Bank Commissioner E. J. Sturges announces that the quarterly statements of statistics of banking institutions, issued from his office in Hartford, have been discontinued. The office force, he said, has not the necessary time to devote to the work.

At Calvary Episcopal church, Stonington, Wednesday evenings during the Lenten season, the preachers will include March 15, Rev. J. W. Areson of Yantic; April 5, Rev. Erit B. Schmitt of Ansonia; April 12, Rev. J. Eldred Brown of Norwich.

The dean of the Congregational clergymen of the state, in point of active service, Rev. Dr. Azel W. Hazen, celebrated Friday his 47th anniversary as a Congregational clergyman and also as a pastor of the North Congregational church of Middletown.

Stevens, the photographer, wishes to announce to his patrons that on and after April 1st he intends to dispose of all negatives made previous to the year 1912. Those wishing to retain or buy their own negatives will please notify him at once. Tel. 508.—adv.

In the upper room of the Macbeth galleries, New York, is a group of pictures by five leading American artists, Charles H. Davis of Mystic, William Sartain, Kenneth H. Miller, Pam Dougherty and Chauncey F. Ryder, which will remain on view until March 21.

The East Hartford company which has the contract for making the dog license tags for the state has shipped a quantity of the 70,000 tags which the firm is to make. They ship direct to the town clerks of each town and in alphabetical order, beginning with Andover.

About 100 heard the extremely interesting and unusual address on Woman Suffrage given by the poet, Witter Bynner of Windsor Vt. at the home of Mrs. Charles P. Cooley in Hartford last week under the auspices of the Hartford Equal Suffrage association.

Miss Lydia Hartig, formerly of this section, now field missionary for the Connecticut Home Missionary society, spoke optimistically of rural conditions in the state before the monthly meeting of Amelia Walker auxiliary at Center church house, Danbury, Friday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Chaplin, who with his wife has been living with their daughter in Hebron this winter, died Friday. He had been in poor health for a long time. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. John N. Hewitt, with whom they lived, and a daughter who lives in Massachusetts.

The Armenian fund raised by the Armenian committee in co-operation with the committee of mercy totals $320,300.51. Charles R. Crane, treasurer of the Armenian committee, 70 Fifth avenue, acknowledged Sunday contributions including Armenian and Syrian relief, Norwich, $300.

### Gave Talk on Panama.

At the session of the City Bible class at the Central Baptist church Sunday noon Charles H. Brown gave the men a very interesting account of his recent visit to Panama.

### Entertained Backus Hospital Patients.

Sunday afternoon between 3.30 and 4 o'clock Geer's orchestra entertained the patients of Backus hospital with a well rendered programme of eight numbers.

## PERSONALS

Frank Racine spent the week end in Bristol, Conn.

Clayton Lord of Hebron was in Norwich during last week.

Misses Rose and Alice Healy of Willimantic spent Sunday here.

Robert B. Gorton of Niantic has been a recent Norwich visitor.

Warren K. Dow of New York is visiting in town for a few days.

Mrs. Arthur Naismith of Pearl street, is visiting relatives in Reading, Mass.

Miss Beatrice Geer of Scotland spent the week end with relatives in Norwich.

Mentioned among Connecticut visitors in Atlantic City is Mrs. Roger W. Park of Norwich.

Miss Myra Frink of Norwich has been the guest of Miss Margaret Comstock in Hadlyme.

Miss Fanny Adams of New Britain spent the week end with Miss Ella V. Deval of Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett B. Dawley have returned from Boston, where they attended the auto show.

Mrs. Clarence Hulburt, of Boston, Mass., has returned home from visiting relatives in town.

Miss Mary O'Brien of Hartford spent the week end here as the guest of the Misses Sullivan.

Conductor George Raymond of the Shore Line electric railway resumes work today after several weeks' illness.

Miss Loretta Clish of Norwich, who has been the guest of her brother, Francis P. Clish, and Mrs. Clish of Bradford, returned home Saturday.

Mr. Cook, of Hartford, has severed his connection with the Colt Fire Arms company of that city and has moved his family to Norwich where he will enter the employ of the H. & A. Co.

## THE HUMAN SOUL IS GOD'S MASTERPIECE

### Its Creation the Crowning Glory of God's Work, Said Passionist Father at St. Patrick's Church.

The human soul is God's masterpiece, its creation was the crowning glory of all His works, said Rev. Arthur Campbell, Passionist Father from Boston, Sunday evening, at St. Patrick's church before a very large audience in the first of the series of Sunday evening Lenten sermons. The Wiegand vesper service was beautifully sung by the choir.

Rev. Father Campbell in part said: What doth a man profit if he suffer the loss of his soul? Man is the most wonderful of God's creations, his composition being of two substances, the material body and the spiritual soul. The body of man belongs to the animal kingdom and his soul to the spiritual kingdom. But the body of man is more than the mere animal and the spirit lower than the angels.

We are taught that the body is made of less value it is a mere house of clay and some day falls in ruin, whereas the soul is a treasure more valuable than all the gold and silver in the world. Yes the soul is infinitely of more value than the body and what are you doing to promote the welfare of the soul?

Let us pass a glance at our passing lives. It is years gone by with so barren of good work done and full of sin. Let us tonight strive to appreciate the value of our souls. Consider that Christ came for the redemption of our souls.

Human hands color on canvas landscapes, flowers and various other scenes but the lowest insignificant work of God cannot be imitated by man. Then what of his masterpiece, the soul? Yes the human soul, God's masterpiece. Its creation was the crowning glory of His works. In looking over His other work of marvelous beauty and grace, the sinning bodies of the heavens for something to serve as a model and of all His productions He was unable to find anything beautiful enough to satisfy. So He created man after His own image and likeness, bearing the imprints.

Consider what price you would put on one faculty of the soul. What would you ask for your reasoning power? God gave the power of penetrating the secrets of nature and there is nothing we fear more than mental afflictions. If our reasoning power is of such value what about our soul? It is immortal it never dies: it does not depend upon the body for existence. The body will return to dust but the soul will return to God, it's maker.

The finger of death cannot touch it. Your soul will live forever. It cannot die, cannot decay, cannot be destroyed and only God can annihilate it.

Your soul will live on after your children's children's children are sleeping in the tombs. After generations, after generations the soul will remain. Empires and nations will rise and fall, everything will be subject to change except the soul which will live on. Just like the image of God and then, what must it be worth? Show me your soul and tell me if it is the image of God which it should be. Jesus drove the gamblers out of the temple for their actions: what will the wrath of the Father be when He looks at our souls. The human soul being God's great masterpiece, His best loved work, God loves it as an earthly artist. It reflects beauty and power and is permitted it to man. Wicked man has disfigured it and sold it to the devil. God so loveth the human soul He came to redeem it.

Jesus came on earth in a body like ours, kept a soul imprisoned for thirty and three years. During his life He gave out perfect virtues, admirable instructions and He was the very truth and life. Tell me what is your soul worth? When you stand at the judgment seat, behold the treasure soul you bear. He cared for it, ... for it. Take it Lord, keep it ... and place it near your heart to abide with Thee forever.

## MONTVILLE HELP GIVEN RAISE

### C. M. Robertson Company and Keyes Products Company Give Employes Substantial Increases.

The employes of the C. M. Robertson company and the Keyes Products company of Montville have been given substantial raises to go into effect this (Monday) morning. The C. M. Robertson employes get a 10 per cent. increase and the employes of the Keyes Products company have had their weekly wages increased $1.50.

## FINED FOR EMPLOYING MINORS.

### Montville Man Had Hearing Before Justice Smiddy Saturday.

Charles F. Johnson, proprietor of the shoddy mill in the town of Montville was fined $10 and costs by Justice Smiddy on Saturday for employing children under 12 years of age. The arrest was brought about through an investigation by Mr. Buchanan of the State Board of Education. The shoddy mill is located in what is known as the witch hazel mill on the Montville trolley line. The arrest was made by Constable Hickey.

# OVER $1,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF

## Mass Meeting Held at Davis Theatre Sunday Evening—Addresses by Prominent Speakers—Collection Amounted to $724.50, Which Brings Total Over the Thousand Mark.

As a result of the benefit concert and lecture held in the Davis theatre on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Federated Jewish relief committee of this city, over $1,000 has been raised for the relief of the noncombatant European War Sufferers.

The generous and ready response of the local Jewish people is another indication of the spirit characteristic of the Rose of New England and the committee hope that the people of Norwich will continue their support of the cause which is a worthy one in every way.

### Concert Program by Theatre Orchestra.

From 7.30 to 8 o'clock there was a concert programme by the theatre orchestra. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by A. Cramer, chairman of the Federated Jewish Relief Committee, who introduced R. C. Plaut as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Plaut introduced as the first speaker His Honor, Mayor Timothy C. Murphy, who said it gave him great pleasure to be present in the interests of such a worthy cause and he expressed the hope that the people would respond generously.

There are no words of mine that can tell you of the sufferings of the Jewish people in Europe at the present time, said Mayor Murphy, and I hope the day is not far distant when this agony will be over.

The next address was made by Hon. Francis P. Guilfoile, city attorney of Waterbury. Mr. Guilfoile told of how he became a convert to the cause and said he came here to show the people of Norwich that he is in sympathy with the cause.

### Millions Driven Like Dumb Cattle.

When I learned that six millions of Jews in Russia were treated with the barbarisms of the Middle Ages and when I learned that men and women were being driven like dumb cattle by the soldiery in Russia, I was dumbfounded, said the speaker. I was surprised and glad to learn that your compatriots had established channels through which you could send aid and relief to your people. I am glad that the United States is awakening to the situation. It seems to me that it is the only nation that can give relief and aid to those people at present. We know that into this country have come a great number of Jewish people. See what they have done in this country. They have given us judges, they have given us United States senators and we are about to have one in the supreme court of the United States (Applause).

The Jewish people bring habits of industry, thrift and frugality and they also bring the ideals of a home. These things bring to me the suggestion that the United States should be interested in the Jewish people.

In closing he said, I am sure your message will meet with a ready response for the American people are noted for their generosity to distressed people. Mr. Guilfoile concluded his address amidst a hearty burst of applause.

### Noted New York Speaker.

The third speaker was Hon. Leon Sanders of New York city, grandmaster of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham and president of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York city.

The Jews of Norwich have come here together tonight for the purpose of receiving information as to the true condition of their fellowmen in Europe and should resolve, as much as in their power, to relieve the sufferings of those people, said the speaker. There are many who have read with a shudder the newspaper accounts of the manner in which whole populations of cities and towns have been driven from their homes within an hour's notice. There are many who can hardly believe that government officials can be so inhuman. Unfortunately what the newspapers have reported is but a small part of the real truth. The war, unfortunately for Israel, seems to have broken out in that part of Russia allotted to the Jews. Within this section they are a proscribed people. They are not even permitted to receive the rudiments of an education. The Jew when testifying in a court is not by law to be believed when his testimony is contradicted by a so-called Christian.

We don't mind the fact that the men are compelled to fight but we do mind when the car is carried against the wives and children of the Jewish soldiers. They have been driven from home and compelled to go on foot, the old and feeble. They are not allowed to even use the highways for fear that they would interfere with the military plans.

### Israel Appealing for Help.

In some cities an order has been issued that the doors of the house be left open at night and a light be kept burning. Death was the penalty for disobedience. Worse than death followed for the men of the regiments were given freedom to enter those houses and to do as they wished with the women and children. Thousands have been killed and the remnant of Israel is appealing for help. To us comes the appeal and how have we responded? The first year of the war we raised but a million dollars. We have since raised three millions more.

But what is that for the relief of four or five millions of people. Distributed, how far will it go? Why this indifference. Is it because you are happy in your lot, that you do not feel the need of those on the other side?

This is the time when every man and woman ought to contribute a certain share of their earnings and give that share until the war is over, until Israel has been freed. Everyone ought to live so that on the day of judgment he can say, "I have done what I could to make the world better. I have contributed what I could to make mankind happier."

I ask you in the collection to be as generous as you know how.

The final speaker was Rev. H. Masliansky of New York city. Rev. Mr. Masliansky spoke in Jewish for the benefit of those in the audience who could understand their own language better than they could the English language.

All the speakers were given rising votes of thanks at the conclusion of their addresses.

### Over $700 Collected.

Just before the meeting was brought to a close a collection was taken up and the sum totaled over $724.50. This with the door receipts and the proceeds of the program advertising will probably bring the sum total over $1,000.

Each one attending was presented an attractive souvenir program.

The following organizations constitute the Federated Jewish relief committee: Independent Norwich Lodge, No. 309, I. O. B. A.; Workmen's Circle, Branch, No. 128; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Congregation Brothers of Joseph; Congregation of United Brothers.

The officers: A. Cramer, chairman; L. Strongin, treasurer; M. A. Botwick, secretary.

Arrangement committee: M. A. Botwick, A. Curland, H. Sears, H. Rothmen, M. Rich.

Reception committee: D. Nowick, S. Weiner, M. Siptin, B. Davidson, P. Mandel, A. Curland, M. A. Botwick, L. Strongin, N. Blumenthal.

Floor committee: H. Stein, M. Sirtin, M. Jonnes, M. Rich, D. Nowick, H. Sears, P. Mandel, S. Weiner, H. Rothman, M. Budnick, A. Curland, S. Cramer.

## BE CONSCIOUS THAT YOU ARE RIGHT.

### F. H. Merrill's Opinion of the Best Preparedness for Peace.

At the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting conducted in the Thayer building Sunday afternoon, F. H. Merrill of New York, a former secretary of the local association, was the speaker. Master Harry Brown Allen, the talented young musician, delighted the large gathering with excellent cornet and cello solos. Swahn's orchestra furnished music and Herbert W. Gallup led the prayer. President James L. Case of the Y. M. C. A. introduced the speaker.

Mr. Merrill said in part:

Which are you, prepared or efficient? The best preparedness for peace is to be conscious that you are right. Mr. Merrill told the story of Gideon and how he put to flight the army of Medianites with 300 men. It is a great thing to be loyal to some cause, said Mr. Merrill, loyal to your country and, above all, the greatest loyalty is that to God. The only way is to let Christ into our life, which is the foundation and the safety first method towards preparedness and efficiency.

## EXCELLENT CHOWDER SERVED AT MOOSE HOME.

### Moose Held Open House For Their Brother Members on Sunday.

One of Chef Kelly's famous clam chowders was served at the Moose home Sunday afternoon and evening. The chowder was well handled by about forty full-grown Moose who left only the plates and kettle. Music was furnished during the afternoon and evening by Walton's orchestra. The lodge officials plan to have one of these entertainments for their members every Sunday afternoon.

## XENS HELD SOCIAL HOUR

### Entertainment Programme and Supper Provided Enjoyable Evening For Members.

The regular meeting of the Xens was held Friday evening with 35 members present.

A short business meeting was held, the president, John B. Oat, presiding.

Following adjournment a social hour was held when a programme of games arranged by the entertainment committee was greatly enjoyed. At prettily arranged tables the following menu was served: Oyster stew, doughnuts, cheese and coffee.

### Thomas H. Beckley Addresses Sodality.

The Rights of the Employer and the Employee was the subject upon which Thomas H. Beckley addressed the members of St. Joseph's sodality in their rooms on Shetucket street on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Beckley's talk proved very instructive and interesting.

At the business session of the organization plans were discussed concerning the annual outing. There was a large attendance.

## SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF IMMERGRUEN LODGE

### Visiting Delegations Presented Substantial Gifts to Local Lodge.

With visiting grand officers from Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Bridgeport, Seymour and New London and delegations from Edweiweiss lodge and Herwich lodge of New London and Germania lodge this city present as special guests Immergruen Lodge, No. 12, O. D. H. S., observed their 25th anniversary in Froelichkeit hall Saturday evening.

The celebration opened with a business meeting with Mrs. Nicholas Heibel, president of the lodge, in the chair. The six charter members were presented handsome gifts by the lodge. Three of the members, Mrs. Herman Opitz, Mrs. John Heibel and Mrs. Henry Leopold were presented rings, two others, Mrs. Johanna Geib and Mrs. Mary Sigrist received gold pins and the sixth charter member, Henry Leopold was presented a watch chain.

In behalf of Germania lodge the president, Franz Thiel, presented Immergruen a check for 50, Edweiweiss lodge through its president, Mary Kniepel, presented the lodge 25 silver dollars. Herman Staab of Herwich lodge, New London, presented Immergruen lodge a gift of $10 in behalf of his lodge and the Hartford lodge made a gift of 25 quarters. After the presentations there were very interesting addresses from the visiting grand officers and members of the lodge delegations.

A banquet followed and then came dancing, Heinrich's orchestra providing the program.

The visitors included Grand Secretary Agnes Koler, Seymour; Grand Treasurer Mrs. M. Richta of New Haven, ex-Grand Vice President Mrs. Fred Witters of Hartford; Grand Trustee Knobel of Bridgeport.

All attending the celebration were provided with appropriate boutonnieres.

The committee in charge of the celebration comprised Mrs. Henry Leopold, chairman, Mrs. Peter Weiss, secretary of the lodge, Mrs. William Steinke, Mrs. Herman Pultz and Mrs. Mary Heber.

Immergruen lodge was organized in the old Pythian hall on Water street 25 years ago with a charter list of 19. Since that time the lodge has increased its membership to almost one hundred. They went from the Pythian hall on Water street to Steiner hall but for the past fifteen years they have met in Germania hall. Their first president was Mrs. Amelia Winkleman.

## NECESSITY OF PENANCE

### Emphasized by Christ Himself, Rev. P. J. Cuny Says—How Lenten Denials Discipline the Soul and Will.

At the high mass in St. Patrick's church Sunday Rev. Peter J. Cuny preached a Lenten sermon on The Necessity of Penance. The Saviour said, Except ye do penance ye shall likewise perish. Each Lent furnishes a new opportunity for spiritual advancement and the preacher reminded his hearers that, even though man lives to the spiritual allotment of three score and ten years, for some men each Lent must, of necessity, be their last.

By making denials of one sort or another, the soul is disciplined and the will is trained, so as to be able to better resist temptations as they may arise. These denials, whatever they may be—fasting, giving up pleasures, or whatever form of penance the individual chooses—should be made cheerfully, secretly, without any pharisaical assumption of piety.

In addition to denials, prayer, works of charity, etc., the preacher recommended good reading, the giving up for the forty days of Lent of such light reading as magazines and periodicals, reading instead the Bible, perhaps several chapters of the New Testament daily. No better inspiration to right living can be afforded than that which would result from reading daily the scriptural narration of the events in the life of Christ.

## SUNDAY NIGHT CALL FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

### Box 27 Pulled In for a Small Blaze in North Main Street Building.

Fire was discovered in the big tenement block owned by Barnett Cohn at the corner of Fourth and North Main streets Sunday evening at 11 o'clock. An alarm was rung in from box 27 and the autopumper from the Central station and the Greeneville companies responded to the call.

The fire was confined to the bathroom just at the left of the second story stairway. The fire crept through into the partitions and the firemen found it necessary to cut away portions in order to get at the blaze.

Mrs. Cohn was awakened by the smell of smoke and on investigating discovered the blaze, and about the same time someone passing by on Fourth street saw smoke issuing out of the building and pulled in the alarm. The fire damage is small.

Mr. Cohn, who owns the building, occupied the tenement where the fire broke out. She does not know how it originated. The building was formerly owned by Owen Smith.

## UNION LYCEUM MEMBERS HEARD ANNUAL SERMON.

### Rev. George L. Migkins Given a Hearty Vote of Thanks.

The Union Lyceum held a meeting Sunday afternoon at Grace Memorial Baptist church. The devotional service was conducted by Rev. R. B. Harris, the pastor.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. George L. Migkins, formerly of this city. He spoke of the importance of glorying in the cross of Christ. At the conclusion of his sermon the preacher was given a hearty vote of thanks.

Treasurer Speed Evans read his report, which follows: Balance forward $15.42, collections $16.46, paid out $6.85, balance on hand $25.03.

## FUNERALS.

### Mrs. Nelson J. Ayling.

With a large number of mourning relatives and friends in attendance, the funeral of Mildred E. Gifford, wife of Judge Nelson J. Ayling, took place from her residence, No. 7 Huntington place, Saturday afternoon. Rev. Edward S. Worcester, pastor of Broadway Congregational church, conducted the funeral service. The bearers were John P. Huntington, Carl W. Brown, Casper K. Bailey, Rutherford C. Plaut, Harry B. Ford and Arthur G. Crowell. The casket was surrounded by a wealth of flowers. Lead, Kindly Light, and Softly Now the Light of Day were rendered by the Masonic quartette. Burial was in Maplewood cemetery, and Rev. Mr. Worcester read a committal service at the grave.

Undertakers Church & Allen were the funeral directors.

Benjamin T. Hall of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Otis B. Hall of River avenue.

## OBITUARY.

### Mrs. Chester S. Standish.

Sunday morning at 5 o'clock Ardelia Stanton, widow of Chester S. Standish, passed away at her late home at Stafford Springs after a short illness. She was the daughter of Amos A. and Ardelia Stanton and was born in Preston Nov. 25, 1833. Most of her life was spent in her native town and in Norwich.

She is survived by three grandchildren, Mary Adelaide and George Irving Harvey and Mrs. William H. Smith, and four great-grandchildren, all of Stafford Springs. There are also two brothers, Giles and John Standish, both of Mystic. She was a devoted mother and grandmother, a kind neighbor and her sterling qualities endeared her to many.

### Felix Garceau, Jr.

The death of Felix Garceau, Jr., which occurred at his home on Blue Hill, Franklin, Saturday evening from an attack of acute indigestion, causing paralysis of the heart, was a great shock to his friends. He had been in his usual robust health all day. He came to Norwich on business. On his return he assisted with the chores and ate a hearty supper. While talking to his wife he fell to the floor and expired. Medical aid was called, but to no avail, and the medical examiner was notified.

Mr. Garceau was a bright, industrious young man, 28 years old, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Garceau. With his parents he conducted a large farm on Blue Hill. Two years ago he was united in marriage by Rev. Father David O'Donnell of Colchester to Rose Burke of Fitchville, who survives him, with a son.

### Jesse Webb.

Friends here have received word of the death of Jesse Webb at his residence, 327 South High street, West Chester, Pa.

Mr. Webb has been a frequent visitor to Norwich, having played roque here for many years in the National Roque tournament and is quite well known to a number of Norwich residents. His son, Horace Webb, is a first division player at roque. The funeral will take place in Philadelphia and burial will take place in Oaklands cemetery, Philadelphia.

### John Shugrue.

John Shugrue, aged 59 years, died at his home in Occum Sunday evening at 9 o'clock. He was born in Ireland, the son of ... and Mary Day Shugrue, and had been a resident of Occum for about 35 years.

Mr. Shugrue is survived by his wife and two sisters, Mrs. McGuinness of Willimantic and Mrs. Nora Kennedy of Norwich.

Mrs. Michael Doyle and Mrs. Reddin of New London were week end guests of Mrs. P. W. Murphy of West Main street.

NUXATED IRON

$100.00 FORFEIT

increases strength of delicate, nervous, rundown people 200 per cent in ten days in many instances. $100 forfeit if it fails as per full explanation in large article soon to appear in this paper. Ask your doctor or druggist about it.
Chas. Osgood Co., Lee & Osgood always carry it in stock.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK FEVERISH CHILD

IF LITTLE STOMACH IS SOUR, LIVER TORPID OR BOWELS CLOGGED

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can not cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomachache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

## LIFE'S GREATEST CRISIS.

### Rev. Dr. Slocum Says It's the Quiet Turning Point That Determines Our Career.

Life's Greatest Crisis was the topic upon which Rev. Joel B. Slocum, D. D., spoke at the evening service in the Central Baptist church Sunday. A feature of the service was the special musical programme rendered by the Sunday school orchestra. The text of the sermon was taken from Matt. 22: 42, What think ye of Christ?

Rev. Dr. Slocum said in part:

A crisis is a turning point in a critical moment: a juncture on which depends a transition to better or worse. It comes from the Greek word Krisis, which means to decide. A crisis therefore involves decision.

Every life has its great crisis but the great crisis of life is when the claims of Jesus Christ are presented and the soul is called upon to decide. The danger is that people do not always recognize the crisis when it comes. Life's greatest crisis is not necessarily some great climax. It is rather the quiet turning point that determines his whole subsequent career.

There are thousands who do not see when the hour of life comes. They do not hear the stroke of the bell which announces the hour of their destiny. All through the Bible and all through human history there are these crises of souls. Some of them have met the issue bravely and have registered their decision in favor of the eternal things.

This is the greatest question of the ages. What will you do with Jesus? No other question compares with it in importance. The far-reaching consequences that will flow from this present carnage in Europe do not justify calling even that the gravest crisis of life. The great question will still remain after the last gun has been fired in this present war. What will you do with Jesus? We must do something with Him. It is not as though we could do something or nothing, according to our preference. No, the great question is up before every individual conscience, and sooner or later we will all come to the conclusion of Peter and say Lord, to whom shall we go for thou hast the words of eternal life.

The sermon closed with an appeal to decide the great issue of life by personal acceptance of Jesus Christ. Mr. Turner then sang O What Will To Do With Jesus?

Next Sunday evening Dr. J. S. Kirtley of Chicago will deliver one of his famous lecture-sermons at the Central Baptist church, and a large attendance is anticipated.

## BABY GIRL ATE BICHLORIDE TABLETS.

### Infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ferry Died Later at Hospital.

About 12.30 Saturday noon, Joseph, 19 months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Ferry of No. 249 Franklin street climbed upon a chair which enabled him to reach a box of bichloride tablets that were on a shelf. Mistaking the tablets for candy, he fed them to his six months old sister, Annie, who was playing on the floor. On discovering what had taken place the mother immediately telephoned for Dr. John W. Callahan. The child was removed to the Backus hospital in the ambulance and every effort was made to save the child's life. The child died about 5.30 Saturday afternoon.

Sunday morning an autopsy was performed by Dr. Patrick J. Cassidy. The autopsy revealed ulceration of the gastro-intestinal tract and cloudy swelling of the kidneys. Medical Examiner C. C. Gildersleeve pronounced death due to persistent thymus, caused by poison.

## NORWICH AUTO SHOW.

### Large Crowds Attracted to Exhibition Hall at Majestic Building.

Impressive in its illustration of the development of the automobile industry, the first automobile show Norwich has ever had was thrown open to the public Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock in the new Majestic building on Shetucket street. The interior was gaily decorated with bunting and lighted with strings of electric lights of various colors.

During the afternoon and evening good sized crowds elbowed their way through the hall, gazing upon the various makes of the motor driven vehicles. Swahn's orchestra, accompanied by Arthur Campbell, the talented local tenor singer, furnished music.

In all there are on exhibition twelve different makes of cars.

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and calomel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing vegetable laxative.

No griping is the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth" now and then—a bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver and are constipated, you'll find quick, sure and only pleasant results from one or two little Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime.

Thousands take one or two every night just to keep right. Try them. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

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IN ANY CONDITION, PARTS OR WHOLE. BRING OR MAIL TO
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| ALL OTHER TEAS... | 25c |
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| CORNSTARCH ..... | 6c |
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AFTER SIX YEARS OF SUFFERING

Woman Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Columbus, Ohio.—"I had almost given up. I had been sick for six years with female troubles and nervousness. I had a pain in my right side and could not eat anything without hurting my stomach. I could not drink cold water at all nor eat any kind of raw fruit, nor fresh meat nor chicken. From 178 pounds I went to 118 and would get so weak at times that I fell over. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ten days later I could eat and it did not hurt my stomach. I have taken the medicine ever since and I feel like a new woman. I now weigh 127 pounds so you can see what it has done for me already. My husband says he knows your medicine has saved my life."—Mrs. J. S. Barlow, 1624 South 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

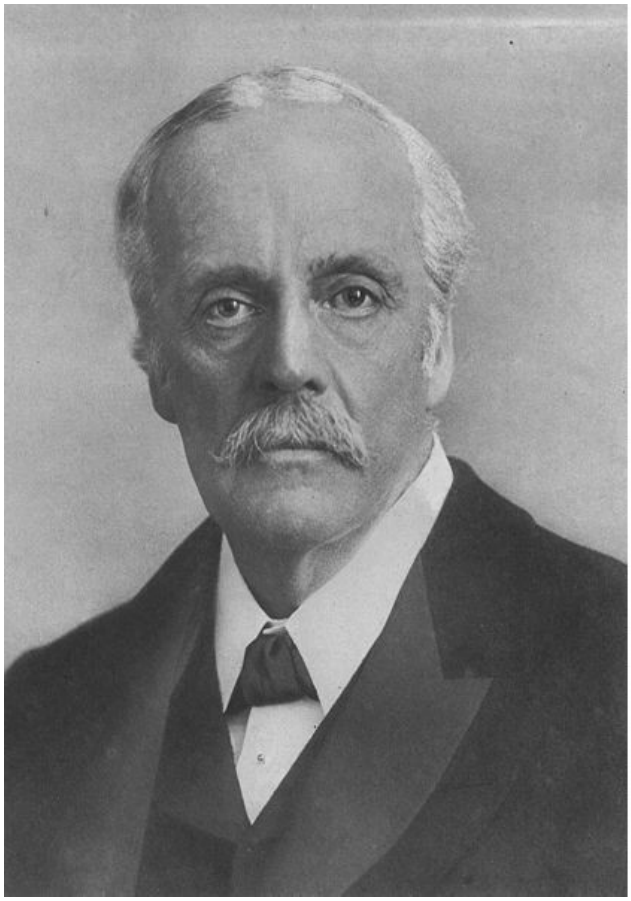


Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains just the virtues of roots and herbs needed to restore health and strength to the weakened organs of the body. That is why Mrs. Barlow, a chronic invalid, recovered so completely.

It pays for women suffering from any female ailments to insist upon having Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

# 1917

El lobby judío convence al gobierno británico para apoyar el proyecto sionista de convertir Palestina en la patria nacional para los Judios. El Oficial británico James Arthur Balfour decreta la "Declaración Balfour". La carta está dirigida al sionista Lord (((Rothschild))). Gran Bretaña se convierte en el peón asesino del Sionismo.



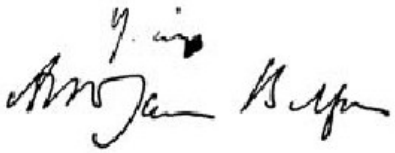
Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.



http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v06/v06p389_John.html

Los judíos que asesinaron al zar Nicolás II (sub: español)

Este mismo año los radicales Marxistas (movimiento Judío) tomaron el control de Rusia en la revolución bolchevique estableciéndose el primer Estado Sionista, la "Unión Soviética". El Zar Nicolás II, junto con su esposa e hijos, son secuestrados por los Judíos. La "revolución" fue dirigida por los Judíos (((Leon Trotsky))), (((Kaganovich))) Lazar, Kamanev Lev, (((Grigory Zinoviev))), Sverdlov Jacob,(((Uritsky))) Moisei, Parvus Alexander, (((Karl Radek)))y el filo-semita medio-judío (((Vladimir Lenin))), que recibieron todos financiamiento de Banqueros capitalistas internacionales Judíos : Jacob (((Schiff))), (((Warburg))) Max y en última instancia, los (((Rothschild))). Los Judios Comunista y sus peones llevaría a seis largas décadas de reinado de terror. Unos 40 millones de Gentiles Rusos y de Europa del Este perecerían en los Gulags, los campos de muerte, ejecuciones en masa y hambrunas provocadas bajo el dominio comunista Judío.

[The Jewish Bolshevik Commies]



# 1918

"Seis millones de almas" necesitan mil millones de dólares.
Los británicos toman el control de Palestina y ocupan militarmente el país. El Mandato Británico de Palestina es administrado en contra de la voluntad de los árabes que viven allí.

Este mismo año el líder Judío-comunista Grigori Zinoviev anuncia planes para la aniquilación de 10.000.000 de rusos.



Grigory Yevseevich Zinoviev (Jew)
née Ovsei-Gershon Aronovich Radomyslsky

"To overcome our enemies we must have our own Socialist Militarism. We must win over to our side, 90 millions out of the 100 millions of population of Russia under the Soviets. As for the rest, we have nothing to say to them; they must be annihilated."
(Speech by Zinoviev : reported in the "Northern Commune," September 19, No. 109.)

fuente

Los comunistas Judíos traman el genocidio de los rusos. Sacaban historias de persecuciones contra los judíos en este mismo periodo para ocultar sus atrocidades, que hielan la sangre, en Rusia.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandat...o_de_Palestina

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grigori_Zin%C3%B3viev

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/07/1918-jew-announces-plan-to-kill.html

Ese mismo año un artículo del *Columbus Jewish Chronicle* afirma que en Palestina hay lugar para seis millones [de judíos].

# CLAIMS PALESTINE HAS ROOM FOR SIX MILLION

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"It is quite possible for Palestine to find room for five to six millions who may seek to return to agriculture in that country. Taking into consideration only the fertile valleys and lowlands we find an acrea of 700,000 to 800,000 hectares (1,729,700 to 1,976,800 acres) will suffice to produce the food of six millions of people, reckoned in meat and corn. This would still leave the highlands available for orchards and similar agricultural development. 44,000 hectares (a hectare is equivalent to 2.471 acres) are already in Jewish possession, not including hundreds of orchards.

"Of the fertile regions of Palestine, the first and foremost is the great plain of Jesreel with an acerage of 30,000 hectares 20,000 on the coast of Galilee; 15,000 on the great plain bordering on Hule Lake. The Valley of the Jordan will offer 150,000 hectares after the necessary dams and canals have been constructed. This country will be particularly suitable for rice, sugar, coffee and cocoa cultivation.

"Artificial irrigation will render available the coastal plain from Gaza to Carmel, comprising 250,000 hectares. The Audja river pouring into the Mediterranean north of Jaffa, has a flow of 10 cubic meters per second, sufficient for the irrigation of 66,000 hectares, at an irrigation elevation of 500 milimetres, sufficient for the dry culture of cotton and soya-beans. Moreover, the rainfall in Palestine averages with that of the agricultural regions of Europe, in fact its distribution is even more favorable. The mountains of Palestine are covered with 'nari-crust' affording a serviceable soil for tree-plantation. Olive trees, vines, almond and fig trees have thriven here without artificial irrigation, from time immemorial.

"On the whole, we may estimate Palestine, employing minimum figures, as follows: 300,000 hectares of fertile lowlands, which by means of artificial irrigation can be made to yield a double annual harvest; 600,000 hectares of level or slightly flowing suitable for agriculture; 400,000 hectares in the Hauran, capable of one annual harvest, and at least one million hectares of hill and mountain country covered with nari-crust. There remain, therefore, only 700,000 hectares of non-productive soil, or 25 per cent of the entire area of Palestine.

"The question of acquirement of the land," continued Prof. Ballod, "ought to present no insuperable difficulties. Most of the land is already owned by great Arab land-owners, waiting for their price, and the Fellahin would willingly leave for North Syria or Babylon if they were offered better conditions through the civilizing influences that are reviving these countries."

In explanation of the motives of "Pro-Palestine" Prof. Ballod said: 'We have organized because, we, of whom the majority are non-Jews, take a special 'interest in Zionist aims. It is a movement which must be judged both by its ideal and its practical aspect. In this connection Zionism can be compared only to the movement of the Puritans and Quakers who went to America in the 17th century and who have left as their heirloom the whole ethical ground-work of domern America, and who also initiated a great economical development."

*Columbus Jewish Chronicle, June 28, 1918, p.1*

Historical Commission of Ohio

PUT YOUR NAME ON THE VICTORY LIST

# THE COLUMBUS JEWISH CHRONICLE

PUT YOUR NAME ON THE VICTORY LIST

A WEEKLY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF JEWISH PEOPLE OF COLUMBUS AND VICINITY

VOL. 1 COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918. No. 14

## J. E. A. PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

**July 4th at Hermine Schonthal Community House Grounds**

The children of the Jewish Educational Alliance will give a Patriotic Pageant on the evening of July 4th, on the grounds of the Hermine Schonthal Community House. The program, which has been arranged, will be interesting, and will be given as follows:

Star Spangled Banner—Children — Pantomime — Nettie Schlonsky.

Stick Drill—Children.

"Coming through the Rye"—Lena Zeitsman, Anna Goodman, Frieda Levy, Sarah Berliner, Mary Deitch, Dorothy Shiff, Fannie Lehrer, Bessie Goldberg.

Awakening of Spring—Children—Elizabeth Pler-Piper.

Shepherd Dance — Bessie Dwrokin, Tillie Berliner, Anna Goodman, Mary Cohen, Esther Fine, Rebecca Glasssman.

Baby Polka—Elizabeth Pler.

Norwegian Mountain March—Anna Goodman, Lena Zeitsman, Rebecca Cabacoff, Mary Deitch, Dora Sopp, Molly Feinstein, Rebecca Glassman, Fannie Lehrer, Molly Luper, Clara Weiner, Bessie Goldberg, Jeanette Papier, Dorothy Shiff, Esther Fine, Lena Weiss.

Caprice—Bessie Dworkin.

Naughty Girls — Elizabeth Pler, Nettie Schlonsky, Esther Rich, Rose Shalit, Sadie Cohen, Minnie Himelstein, Grace Mellman.

Indian Dance—Molly Feinstein, Anna Goodman, Nina Kohn, Dora Sopp, Clara Weiner, Dorothy Shiff, Fannie Lehrer, Bessie Goldberg.

Keep the Home Fires Burning—Children—Pantomime— Minnie Himmelstein.

Patriotic March—America—Children—Uncle Sam, Esther Fine; Soldier, Molly Feinstein; Sailor, Molly Luper; Liberty, Rebecca Cabacoff.

Marseillaise—Children.

Informal Dance.

Pageant arranged by Miss Rae Luper.

Pianist, Miss Lillian Sherry.

### THE JEWS OF THE MIDDLE AGES

A meeting of the Jewish Historical Society was held last week at the Mocatta Library, University College, London, to hear a paper by Cyril Picciotto on "The Legal Position of the Jews in England as Shown in the Plea Rolls of the Jewish Exchequer." The topic was found to be exceedingly interesting by the audience, practically all of whom were more or less specialists in these Jewish historical questions.

The lecturer dealt with the legal position of the Jews in in England, mainly in the thirteenth century and prior to the expulsion, and with the nature and functions of the Jewish exchequer of that period, citing various enactments in regard to the Jews who were considered the special property of the King. But he contended that they were by no means the oppressed Jews they were supposed to have been, as the Plea Rolls revealed an extraordinary atmosphere of fairness and impartiality between the Jews and Christians. Mr. Picciotto thought it was demonstrated that the Jews of the period in question had enforceable rights in property, and that a place had been found for them under the feudal system, and in spite of the fact that it had been stated that, while the Jew had belonged to the King, there were many things in law which the King could do, but which were rarely, if ever, enforced. It was true that the Jew was heavily taxed, but the lecturer protested against the theory of rightlessness. The pleas showed that the Jewish exchequers were presided over by justices of Jews, who seem to have enjoyed equal rights with other justices, and even concerned themselves with such crimes as murder.

Sir Lionel Abrahams, in moving a vote of thinks to the lecturer, said that there was a real tendency to take extreme views on such vague questions as to whether Jews had any rights in the Middle Ages. What Mr. Picciotto had set forth in his paper would always be an important stage in the development of the opinion of historians on that subject. In regard to the taxation of the Jew, and imprisonment in the event of his failing to pay, that was an illustration of the instability of Jewish rights.

Lucien Wolf seconded the vote. He agreed with the lecturer as to the status of the Jews of the pre-expulsion period, and said that he had long been under the impression that they had exaggerated the righteousness of the Jews of that period. Until the religious difference between the Jew and his Christian neighbor became accentuated by passion, there was very little in the situation of the Jew of which to complain.

### RUSSIA IN CHAOS

**Best Thing to Do Is to Become U. S. Citizen**

Russia has reached such chaos, that there is only one thing for a Russian to do and that is to become an American citizen. So Julius Lesser explained in obtaining his first citizenship papers.

He was born in Vilna, Russia. He came here in 1880. His wife Rosa accompanied him. She is seventy. Lesser has followed a variety of trades. His present occupation, he said recently, is peddling notions.

"My mind is clear and I'll beat anybody at checkers," he boasted proudly. "Maybe if I was a few years younger I'd register and try to get in the draft. The way things are going nowadays in the old country it breaks a man's heart. Vilna used to be a beautiful place. Now it's perhaps all bombarded. Now it is Mr. Kerensky and now it is Mr. Trotzky and now it is Mr. Lenine and now it is nobody and now it is everybody. It is time I became a citizen of America where there is no such changing."

"But it took twenty years to get him to this office," Mrs. Lesser chimed in. 'For twenty years I have been trying to make him become an American citizen. Now I have made him.'

### PROMINENT BRITONS ANTI-ZIONISTS

The assault of the Zionists of England upon the League of British Jews goes on. The League owes its existence largely to Lord Swaythling, and among its more prominent members are Major Lionel de Rothschild, Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., Sir Charles Henry, Sir Isidore Spielman, Prof. Israel Gollancz and Claude G. Montefiore, who with other gentlemen are members of the league's provisional committee. The keynote of the league's policy appears to be insistence upon the following statement: "We are Jews in religion; in other respects we are Britishers."

The attitude of the League in regard to Palestine has been stated by Lord Swaythling as follows:

"We hope that a British protectorate will arise over Palestine—a crown colony—in which anyone of any religion will be allowed to govern. We shall assist any Jews who wish to go to Palestine, and I hope that we shall have eventually a Jewish majority there. But we should protest against any religious test of political or civil rights; we should demand political and civil rights there for people of every religion, as we have demanded their rights for Jews in every country."

The League has about 1,300 members and represents many of those prominent in British Jewry.

## TAKES PART IN UNION CHURCH SERVICE

The Jewish spirit of patriotism was well represented on Sunday evening at the Union Church Services held at Memorial Hall. Ministers of all denominations joined with their congregation in a mammoth service devoted to furthering the sale of thrift stamps and war saving stamps during the war stamp drive.



Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld

Rabbi Joseph S. Kornfeld delivered an impressive and appealing address, bringing out the thought that in these great crises of the war, the people of the country had dropped their common battle against Prussianism. He called attention to the spirit of the Americans of Revolutionary days and said that the distinctions of petty differences and had united in the service of the nation.

He held that the spirit of sacrifice and service should be the spirit of the day and that we here should remember that we must sacrifice something in our same spirit holds true in the hearts of our heroes of today.

Rabbi Kornfeld compared Prussianism to a poisonous growth, and stated that the burden of humanity's sacrifice is being borne by America; and that the American people must realize that their best service today is the purchase of thrift stamps.

"Service becomes divine," said the rabbi, "only when the person performing that service feels the element of sacrifice in that service. In that way he who captures a trench, and he who sacrifices in his buying of war savings stamps, perform a divine service."

The services drew so great a congregation of Jew and Gentile, white and negro that a second overflow meeting was held on the steps of Memorial Hall, the assembly being too large to gain entrance.

## JEWISH VILLAGE HOLDS PATRIOTIC RECORD

The Borough of Woodbine, N. J., built and populated by Jewish immigrants who came here to escape the persecutions of the Russian and Roumanian governments, is giving its full measure of devotion to the country it adopted and loves.

With only a small population of about 300 families, it has sent to the service of the army and navy of the United States thirty-seven of its young men, who were either born in this country or came when quite young, and were reared and educated in the Woodbine public schools.

The people of Woodbine purchased $42,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue, the quota for Woodbine having been $15,000. Every household has bought at least one $50 bond. The Woodbine population contributed $1,000 to the Red Cross. The sale of War Savings Stamps amounted to $2,576 of which $,476 was realized by the public school children.

The most striking feature of the devotion of the Woodbine children is the energy with which they apply themselves to increasing the food production. Two hundred and fourteen gardens are worked by the children with quite marked success.

While sharing in the general war activities, Woodbine also donated $4.050 to the Jewish Relief Fund.

### CAMP MIRIAM OPENS JULY 15

On July 5th the Miriam Camp for girls will be opened. Arrangements are being made to care for 50 girls in groups of twelve, each group staying in camp for one week.

Miriam Camp is one of the most beautiful spots in this part of the country. It has a ravine, a farm, and a river where bathing and wadding can be enjoyed.

## CONG. TIFERETH ISRAEL PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Final arrangements have been made for the patriotic services to be held by the Congregation Tifereth Israel on Sunday, June 30th.

Mayor George Karb, and Mr. E. J. Schanfarber will be on the elaborate program which will be presented and many other numbers of a patriotic spirit. Children of the congregation will take part in the program, which will include the dedication of a service flag by Rabbi Shohet.

The services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

### I. O. B. B.

The largest and most interesting meeting of the season was held on Monday evening by the local lodge of the B'nai B'rith at their meeting place, the Cerise room of the Southern Hotel.

Important discussion took place on that evening, the subject being the question of a home of its own for Zion Lodge. The discussion was lively and interesting, and was concluded by a committee being appointed to investigate the question.

A large class was initiated on that evening.

The next meeting which will be held on Monday, July 8th, is also scheduled as a meeting of importance, as the question of the home for the local lodge will be further discussed.

### KOSHER FOOD FOR CAMP UPTON

Camp Upton—The Jewish Welfare Board is considering a plan to erect an auditorium at this camp to seat 1,000 persons and a hostess house to provide kosher food for Orthodox Jews. This cantonment is now and has been since its establishment, the training center for more Jews than any other in the country, and the Welfare Board has been pressed for social accommodations for them. It is believed here that the authority to erect the buildings will be given by the New York board, and that the work will begin shortly.

### TRENCH WARFARE NOT NEW, SAYS HEBREW SCHOLAR

It is generally believed that trench warfare originated in the last Russo-Japanese war. Once more King Solomon and Ben Akiba are vindicated. There is nothing new under the sun, and "Alles schon dagewesen." Meshullam ben Menahem of Volterra in Tuscany, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine in 1481, gives us the following description of the perils of the journey by land from Cairo to Gaza:

"One who does not know the Arabic language is obliged to dress like the Turks, for if it became known that he is a Jew or a Franki (the designation of a European Christian among Arabs and Turks) he 'will not go free in the jubilee year' and will have to pay a ransom from the feud to the head of the village. Even if you wear the white turban of the Turks and Arabs, the danger is still very great, for a member of the caravan may give the secret away—God forbid—that you are a Jew or a Christian. If you have escaped from all these dangers, there is an additional danger lurking for you from the highwaymen who are buried in the ground up to the neck for two and three days without food or drink, and their head is hidden by a stone on top of the pit, so that they can see others while they are not seen. When they see a caravan passing which is inferior in numbers, they leave the pit, call their companions and attack the caravan on their horses, which are as swift as leopards, with long spears which have an iron head that is poisoned. They also carry iron maces and bucklers made of leather and pitch, and their only garment is a shirt. They have neither stockings nor sandals nor spurs and alight on a caravan with lightning rapidity, taking all that they have, including garments and horses, and sometimes even killing them, although as a rule they merely rob them. Therefore it is good to have a convoy of Turks, for these are expert archers, while the Bedouins are naked, do not know the use of the bow, and therefore are afraid of them, so that two Turks will put to flight ten Arabs."

The passage is found in Meshulam's Dairy, published by A. M. Lunez in Jerusalem Year Book for the Diffusion of an Accurate Knowledge of Ancient and Modern Palestine, vol. I, p. 194-195, Vienna, 1882.

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"The question of acquirement of the land," continued Prof. Ballod, "ought to present no insuperable difficulties. Most of the land is already owned by great Arab land-owners, waiting for their price, and the Fellahin would willingly leave for North Syria or Babylon if they were offered better conditions through the civilizing influences that are reviving these countries."

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### AGUDAS ACHIM RED CROSS UNIT

Exceptionally effective Red Cross work is being done by the Red Cross Unit of the Agudas Achim Congregation. Although recently organized, the unit, consisting of twenty-five members is aiding in the general Red Cross work to a great extent. The organization is being led by Mrs. I. L. Goldberg, president and Mrs. H. A. Cohen, Secretary.

Mrs. Goldberg in talking of the work and of the need for more active Red Cross co-operation among the ladies of Congregation Agudas Achim remarked,

"We want the ladies to come down regularly and work for the Red Crosss. We are trying to make the organization reach a high stage of effectiveness, and to do that, we need the co-operation of all of our women. Our sewing and knitting sessions are now being quite well attended, but we wish to urge on everyone the necessity and need for a better and larger Red Cross Unit."

The unit meets every Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock at the Agudas Achim Synagogue.

### WELFARE BOARD TO ENTERTAIN JEWISH MEN AT CAMP SHERMAN

The Columbus Branch of the Jewish Board for Army Welfare has arranged a dance for the Jewish men at Camp Sherman, to be given on Saturday evening, June 29th, in Talbot's open-air pavilion, opposite the B'nai B'rith Club in Chillicothe.

Columbus Jewry is urged to attend this affair, in order to make this a community event.

# SAMUEL MASON DESCRIBES AWFUL SUFFERING OF RUSSIAN REFUGES

## Special Commissioner of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society Submits Report of His Six Months Labor at Harbin and Vladivostock.

## Describes Relief Work Among 20,000 Russian Refugees Who Have Been Compelled to Travel Thousands of Miles to Escape the Enemy.

In a report to the director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Mr. Samuel Mason, who went to Japan and Russia as special commissioner for the organization, tell the story of the terrible hardships endured by Jewish war refugees from Russia. The report describes the havoc the war has caused among the six million Jews of Russia. Driven by the invading armies, the Jews have been compelled to flee from their homes; tens of thousands have traveled thousands of miles amidst the greatest hardships to escape the enemy. Over 20,000 Jewish war refugees are scattered east of the Urals.

The relief organized by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America came none too soon. The work is only in its inception, but what has been accomplished thus far shows that American Jewry must make strenuous endeavors to rescue these war refugees, the vast majority of them women and children from the jaws of death.

Mr. Mason arrived in Yokohama on January 1. From that day until July 5, when he left to return to New York for the purpose of reporting upon this work and discussing the needs of the future, his whole time was occupied in organizing relief agencies in Yokohama, Harbin, Valdivostock, Tokyo, Kobe and Nagassaki. The result of the work is embodied in the report to the board of directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, now made public by Mr. John L. Bernstein, the president.

*"En un informe al director de la Sociedad hebrea de refugios y ayuda a inmigrantes, Mr. Samuel Mason, quien fue a Japón y Rusia como comisionado especial para la organización, cuenta la historia de las terribles adversidades que padecen los refugiados de guerra judíos en Rusia. El informe describe la devastación que ha causado la guerra en los seis millones de judíos de Rusia..."*

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W. S. S. AND VICTORY

VOL. 1 COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918. No. 19

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Among the refugees were one hundred and six non-Jews, Poles, Slavs, Armenians, Syrians and Persians. It goes without saying that they received every care. As previously stated, more than 20,000 refugees are scattered east of the Urals. This is a conservative estimate. Driven by the enemy, thousands of miles from their homes, they went eastward in their flight, because their nearest of kin are in the United States. They, too, are stranded, but their position is made more precarious by a hostile regime, augemented by the setting loose of thousands of German war prisoners, who look upon the Jewish victims as the easiest prey for exercising their ill-concealed desire for vengeance upon their enemies. Thus the plight of the 8,000 Jewish refugees from Kowna and Suwalke Gubernias now in Tomsk was for a time indescribable, owing to the persecution of the foner German prisoners, whom the Bolsheviki permitted to administer and control that city.

The condition at Vladivostock is deplorable, the main trouble there is with the male refugees who are not given any assistance by the local community. Says Mr. Mason: "They are actually picking up crumbs of bread wherever they can find them and they sleep in any shed they can find along the railroad tracks. Their number is very large. In the course of my investigation in Vladivostock I came across several hundreds at the railroad station at 5 o'clock one morning. Their pitiful pleas and the recital of their horrible plight nearly broke my heart.

From the very inception of the work, even before Mr. Mason sailed for the Far East, the United States Government evinced a deep interest in the fate of the refugees, and "had it not been for the broad humanitarianism that actuates the administration in Washington, our efforts," Mr. Mason reports, "might have been frustrated at the very outset. War conditions made it necessary for the promulgation of a new policy in regard to the visa of alien passports and the American Consuls in Japan naturally had to guide themselves accordingly. However, due to your prompt action in advising the State Department of the character of our work and thanks to the thorough comprehension of that work by our Government officials, some of the greatest difficulties were overcome after the State Department had issued special instructions to the American Consuls at Harbin, Vladivostock, Kobe and Yokohama relative to the passports of women and children—war refugees—who are destined to male relatives in the United States. The consuls not only followed the letter of the modified instructions of the State Department, but they evidenced too a willingness to reflect the liberal spirit of President Wilson's administration. Having satisfied themselves as to the worthiness and the eligibility of the applicant, they promptly visaed the passport.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

The celebration of the New Year by the Jewish people has been given unusual importance by the following communication from President Wilson.

"The White House,
"Washington,
"August 31, 1918.

"My dear Rabbi Wise:

"I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann Commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government, of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries.

"I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann Commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem with the promise that bears of spiritual rebirth.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

## WELFARE WORKERS DO SHOPPING FOR SOLDIERS

Needles and pins, razor blades and candy, button and toothpaste—all these make up the shipping list of the man in uniform. When the soldier needs them—he needs them badly, and he just can't wait until he gets leave of absence to go shopping. The men at the barracks of the University of Pittsburgh Training Detachment had a long stony hill-climb into town, and their shipping lists grew in length and urgency, until the Field Representative of the Jewish Welfare Board initiated the shopping service. Every morning at reveille, he takes their orders. At the community center a group of women, who drive their own cars, are waiting. The shopping lists are handed to them and at noon mess, the Jewish Welfare representative is able to distribute the purchased articles.

This plan has proven so successful at Pittsburg, that other Jewish Welfare Board branches and women volunteers throughout the country are planning to take it up.

In the evening when the "movies" and soda fountains of the city are tempting, the Jewish Welfare Board provides free auto service for the soldiers. A squad of motor cars travel from the barracks into the city, and hundreds of boys are transported each evening.

## CALL TO GREATER SERVICE SOUNDED

**Jewish Welfare Board Sends Rosh Hashonah Message to American Jewry.**

**Expresses Fervent Hope That New Year May Dawn on American Triumphant.**

A call to greater patriotic service was sounded by the Jewish Welfare Board in a Rosh Hashonah message to its community branches throughout the country and to all the Jews of America.

Rosh Hashonah, the Jewish New Year, coming this year on September 7th and 8th found the Jewish youths under arms in France and in this country. This most solemn of Jewish religious observances this year assumed greater significance. Special services were held by the Jewish Welfare Board in the camps and naval training stations throughout the country for men who were unable to avail themselves of the three day furlough granted by the War and Navy Departments. The community branches provided hospitality and services for men on leave.

The following greeting expressed the sentiment of all American Jewry:

"On the occasion of the New Year, the Jewish Welfare Board extends warm holiday greetings to the Jews of America so generously sharing with it the labors of a great task.

"This Board sincerely wishes our people the fruits of a happy and prosperous year. In this hour of national trial, however, its profound trust is that beyond material blessings, the year that is being born will vouchsafe to them the zeal, and strength, and resolution to continue to perform well the office of patriotism.

"With fresh comprehension of our duty and with renewed determination to play a worthy part in the national purpose, may we not hope that the dawn of another year will rise on America triumphant?

"In loyal devotion to the understanding of serving the fighting forces of our country, may American Jewry find abundant happiness during the coming year."

## JERUSALEM'S RABBIS DO HOMAGE TO ENGLAND

**Sepher Torah in Silver Casket Presented to General Allenby by Zionist Organization.**

**Dr. Chaim Weitzman, Head of Zionist Administrative Commission, Makes Presentation Address.**

General Allenby, liberator of Palestine ,was the central figure of a unique event, when he paid an official visit to the Jewish community of Jerusalem, and received a small Sepher Torah (scroll of the law) in a silver casket from Dr. Chaim Weitzman, head of the Jewish Administrative Commission, who made the presentation on behalf of the Zionist organization.

The Jewish quarter was en fete, and a guard of honor composed of Jewish boy scouts in blue and white costumes escorted him to the principal mansion in the Bokharan section, where the presentation occurred. The chief Rabbi of Ashkenasic and Sephardic communities, Rabbi Nachum and Rabbi Elijahu, delivered stirring addresses which made a profound impression on General Allenby, especially since these two religious leaders had been chosen to be the spokesmen of the Jewish community.

"Your Excellency, the Jewish community of Jerusalem, the crown and the glory of the world's cities, has charged me, as one of its oldest Rabbis, to bid you welcome to Jerusalem and to express to you its warm regard for the great British people whose mighty and victorious army your Excellency commands" said Rabbi Nachum. "For the Jewish people—the victory of England is a victory of humanity and the means of its progress along the road of freedom. Therefore, as one of the most persecuted of peoples, which is yearning for a life of its own, the Jewish people eagerly awaits the day when the English people will come out of the world upheaval with the crown of victory on its head and the charter of freedom for enslaved peoples in its hands. In the name of my brethren whom I represent, I offer you hearty greetings. Success attend your arms, may your work prosper and bring glory to our people which has reposed its trust in you. And may the words of our Prophet Ezekiel be fulfilled: 'In the mountain and on the height of Israel will I plant; and it shall bring forth boughs and bear fruit, and be a goodly cheer and under it shall dwell all fowl of every wing, in the shadow of the branches thereof shall they dwell'."

Rabbi Elijahu spoke as follows: "Your Excellency, in the name of the community of Jews, whose fortune it has been to return and settle in the Holy City of Jerusalem, our beloved city, I have the honor to extend to your Excellency, a heartfelt welcome. Providence, whose ways are the best and know no crookedness, has choosen the mighty and magnificent British people to be the savior of peoples and the herald of freedom to the nations, and has choosen you one of its noblest sons to proclaim the message of liberty from the heights of Zion's mountains — those mountains at which the same message was proclaimed thousands of years ago by the Prophets of Israel, the seers of God. I rejoice on this happy occasion of your Excellency's visit to Jerusalem to express those feelings of love and affection towards the great English nation which have long been a tradition of the Jewish people. In the words of our Prophet Isaiah spoken in the name of God, 'I will break in pieces the gates of brass and cut in sunder the bars of iron. And I will give you the treasures of darkness and the hidden riches of secret places, and then thou mayest know that I, the Lord, which calls thee by name am the God of Israel; for Jacob, my servant's sake and Israel mine elect. I have raised him up in righteousness, and I will direct all his ways; he shall build my city and he shall let go my captives'."

General Allenby replied: "It is with humility, as well as with pride, that I receive this beautiful gift. This city in which we stand is the fountain and origin of the great religions of the world. Though we are of different faiths, our creeds all spring from the same source, and this scroll of law is as sacred to me as to you. I thank you, Dr. Weitzman, and you, Chief Rabbis, for your gift. I thank you also for the kind words you have spoken to me. I esteem it a pride and a privilege to have been able to do what I have done, and to enter this Holy City to the satisfaction and delight of all its inhabitants, and I wish you all prosperity and happiness."

## ZIONIST RECRUITS MAY BE ALLOWED LAND TO SETTLE ON

Members of the British and Canadian recruiting mission and members of the Zionist Organization of the United States had luncheon together at the City Club and discussed means for recruiting the Jewish brigade now fighting with the British army under General Allenby in Palestine. Two battalions already have been recruited in New York and vicinity. The recruits are sent first to Canada for preliminary training and then to England for the finishing before going to the Holy Land.

It is understood between these recruits and the British government, when the war is over, they may remain in Palestine, if they choose, take up land, and make new homes for themselves in the ancient land of their fathers. So far the recruiting has been done among those who would not be taken in the United States draft. It was the opinion of those who attended the luncheon that nothing should be done that might interfere with filling the United States army under the prospective new draft law.

## ALEX. BRIN BECOMES EDITOR OF THE BOSTON JEWISH ADVOCATE

Mr. Alexander Brin, for the past fourteen months associate editor of the Boston Jewish Advocate, has become editor and controlling owner, to succeed Mr. Jacob de Haas, who was editor since 1908.

Mr. Brin is president of the new company, known as the Advocate Publishing Company. The other officers are James D. Glunts, treasurer; Morris D. Waldman, James Solomon, Leon Strauss, Miss Lina H. Frankenstein and Alexander Brin, directors. The company is capitalized at $50,000.

Mr. Brin reported the Frank case for the Boston traveler in 1915. He began his newspaper career as reporter for the Traveler before it consolidated with the Herald. He later reported for the Boston Journal and still later for the Boston Post and also for the Boston American. At the time of the famous Beilis case he edited a special section for the latter publication.

Before becoming associate editor of the Jewish Advocate, Mr. Brin successfully managed and edited the Cosmopolitan Press Syndicate. He was correspondent for the Jewish Comment, Baltimore; the American Hebrew, New York, and a number of secular and non-secular dailies and weeklies for whom he wrote regular and special feature articles.

## OFFENSIVE ADVERTISING ORDERED STOPPED BY CHARLES M. SCHWAB

**Emergency Fleet Corporation Heads Take Action After Discriminating Advertisement is Brought to Their Attention by Louis Marshall.**

**President of American Jewish Committee Secures Complete Satisfaction From Charles M. Schwab, Who Reprimands Offender Severely.**

Through the efforts of Mr. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, an advertisement published in the New York Times, very offensive to the Jewish people, has been stopped and the author severely reprimanded. The advertisement which was inserted in the name of the U. S. Shipping Board, 115 Broadway contained the word "Christian." The matter was brought to Mr. Marshall's attention by Mr. Louis Wiley of the "Times" and was then taken up with Mr. Bainbridge Colby of the U. S. Shipping Board.

In a letter to Mr. Colby, July 25, Mr. Marshall said in part:

"This is a matter of vital importance. It cannot be blinked or disposed or by the ordinary platitudes. Mr. Hudson will, of course asseverate that he meant no harm and that "some of his best friends are "Hebrews." Nor will a rosewater reprimand fit such a disregard of the very genius of American institutions. Not because of any desire for inflicting punishment, but for the sake of example and the establishment of a necessary precedent, this offense should be followed by a dismissal from the public service of the offender, and the public should be informed of the reason."

Mr. Colby's reply follows:

August 8, 1918.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

When your letter of July 25 was received I referred it to the Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Charles M. Schwba, who in a letter received yesterday advises me that the matter is receiving his personal attention, and that I may be assured of a definite report on the subject. Just as soon as I am told what action has been or is proposed to be taken, I shall be glad to write your further.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Commissioner.

August 23, 1918.

My dear Mr. Marshall:

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has sent a circular to its various department heads, of which I send you a copy. From this it appears that there can be no mistaking the disapproval with which the corporation looks upon any intrusion of a religious test in the selection of its employes. I beg also to include a copy of Mr. Schwab's letter to me on the subject. I sent him your letter, which had his careful consideration.

Yours faithfully
(Signed) BAINBRIDGE COLBY,
Commissioner.

Following is Mr. Schwab's letter to Mr. Colby:

My dear Mr. Colby:

Referring again to your letter of August 2, and also to yours of August 7, and returning herewith letter from Mr. Louis Marshall of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, dated July 25, regarding an advertisement of an objectionable character which was placed in the New York Times.

As promised you in my letter of August 5, I have had this matter thoroughly investigated and beg leave to make the following report:

This advertisement was placed in the New York Times by a clerk in charge of the files in our New York office, without the knowledge or approval of our district supervisor, although it was called to his attention later.

In a vast organization like ours, it is sometimes difficult to prevent occurrences of this kind, but it may be stated to Mr. Marshall in most positive terms that this is not the policy of the corporation, as no recognition whatever of religious principles is considered in the employment of our people. The person placing this advertisement has been severely reprimanded and positive instructions issued to prevent a recurrence.

Mr. Marshall suggests that the person who inserted the advertisement be discharged and a statement published as to why this discharge was made. In view of the fact, however, that the person who placed this advertisement is a woman, it seems to me that if we give Mr. Marshall our assurance that the incident will not occur again, he should feel satisfied to let the matter rest as it is. While I agree with you that her action was thoughtless, I believe a discharge in this particular case would be too severe an action.

In this connection, I am attaching copy of a memorandum issued to the heads of all departments by Vice-President Coonley under date of July 26, calling speeial attention to the fact that religious principles are to have no bearing whatever in the making of appointments.

I trust this will enable you to adjust the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

If you wish, however, I shall be pleased to see Mr. Marshall, on the subject.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) C. M. SCHWAB,
Director General.

When Justice Brandeis was at the head of the New England Jewish Relief Committee, Mr. Brin served as its publicity manager. During the campaign of the Federated Jewish Charities he served as secretary of the "Wind-up" Committee.

Fuente: The Columbus Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1918-09-13

New York Times: Fondo de 1.000.000.000 de dólares para reconstruir la judería; Seis millones de almas necesitarán ayuda para reasumir la vida normal cuando la guerra termine.

# $1,000,000,000 FUND TO REBUILD JEWRY

## Six Million Souls Will Need Help to Resume Normal Life When War Is Ended.

## LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST

### Committee of American Jews Lays Plans for the Greatest Humanitarian Task in History.

The American people, Jews and non-Jews alike, will soon be asked to lend or contribute the larger part of a fund of approximately $1,000,000,000 to carry out plans for the reconstruction of the Jewry of the entire world. Announcement to this effect, together with the general plan of procedure, was made public last night, following a meeting held yesterday in the office of Felix M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

a meagre livelihood—a poor people. Added to the hardships and toil of ordinary existence they have been compelled to suffer the deprivations, want, and misery of four years of war, in many instances being forced to evacuate their homes and be deprived of all their possessions. Hundreds of thousands have died, and of the millions remaining a very large percentage, probably 50 per cent., will have to be assisted in the reconstruction of their lives and fortunes. Upon American Jewry falls both the burden and the privilege of leading the way in this work, that has for its sole object the preservation of the Jewish people, and this work the Joint Distribution Committee, representing every section of American Jewry, has taken upon itself to perform.

"The Joint Distribution Committee plans to call to its aid every element of Jewry both here and abroad ot assist, and opportunity will be provided for all to have a part in this great effort.

**Experience, Brains, Money.**

"There is available in American Jewry every factor necessary to the successful carrying out of this project. Experience, brains, the will to do, and the wherewithal are not lacking. The Joint Distribution Committee will seek to enroll in the undertaking not only the thousands who have contributed in the past to the war relief funds, but in fact every Jewish man and woman and child in America."

The Joint Distribution Committee, under whose direction the work of rehabilitation will be conducted, is made up of the representatives of the American,

*New York Times - October 18, 1918*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B0CE5DB1539E13ABC4052DFB6678383609EDE&scp=1&sq=%22jewry%22&st=p&legacy=true

# 1919

Poco después del final de las hostilidades de la Primera Guerra Mundial los sionistas reclaman que un "Holocausto" de "Seis millones de Judíos"era inminente en Europa en una campaña engañosa para recaudar fondos para organizaciones benéficas Judías y también para distraer la atención pública de los orígenes Judíos del Comunismo, las atrocidades bolcheviques en Rusia y el Genocidio Armenio.

El primer "Holocausto" informado de "Seis millones de Judíos". Nada más que propaganda Sionista.



# The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!

## By MARTIN H. GLYNN

*(Former Governor of the State of N. Y.)*

From across the sea six million men and women call to us for help, and eight hundred thousand little children cry for bread.

These children, these men and women are our fellow-members of the human family, with the same claim on life as we, the same susceptibility to the winter's cold, the same propensity to death before the fangs of hunger. Within them reside the illimitable possibilities for the advancement of the human race as naturally would reside in six million human beings. *We may not be their keepers but we ought to be their helpers.*

In the face of death, in the throes of starvation there is no place for mental distinctions of creed, no place for physical differentiations of race. In this catastrophe, when six million human beings are being whirled toward the grave by a cruel and relentless fate, only the most idealistic promptings of human nature should sway the heart and move the hand.

Six million men and women are dying from lack of the necessaries of life; eight hundred thousand children cry for bread. And this fate is upon them through no fault of their own, through no transgression of the laws of God or man; but through the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood.

In this threatened holocaust of human life, forgotten are the niceties of philosophical distinction, forgotten are the differences of historical interpretation; and the determination to help the helpless, to shelter the homeless, to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry becomes a religion at whose altar men of every race can worship and women of every creed can kneel. In this calamity the temporalities of man's fashionings fall away before the eternal verities of life, and we awaken to the fact that from the hands of one God we all come and before the tribunal of one God we all must stand on the day of final reckoning. And when that reckoning comes mere profession of lips will not weigh a pennyweight; but deeds, mere intangible deeds, deeds that dry the tear of sorrow and allay the pain of anguish, deeds that with the spirit of the Good Samaritan pour oil and wine in wounds and find sustenance and shelter for the suffering and the stricken, will outweigh all the stars in the heavens, all the waters in the seas, all the rocks and metals in all the celestian globes that revolve in the firmament around us.

Race is a matter of accident; creed, partly a matter of inheritance, partly a matter of environment, partly one's method of ratiocination; but our physical wants and corporeal needs are implanted



WHITTIER ?

in all of us by the hand of God, and the man or woman who can, and will not, hear the cry of the starving; who can, and will not, take heed of the wail of the dying; who can, and will not, stretch forth a helping hand to those who sink beneath the waves of adversity is an assassin of nature's finest instincts, a traitor to the cause of the human family and an abjurer of the natural law written upon the tablets of every human heart by the finger of God himself.

And so in the spirit that turned the poor widow's votive offering of copper into silver, and the silver into gold when placed upon God's altar, the people of this country are called upon to sanctify their money by giving $35,000,000 in the name of the humanity of Moses to six million famished men and women.

Six million men and women are dying —eight hundred thousand little children are crying for bread.

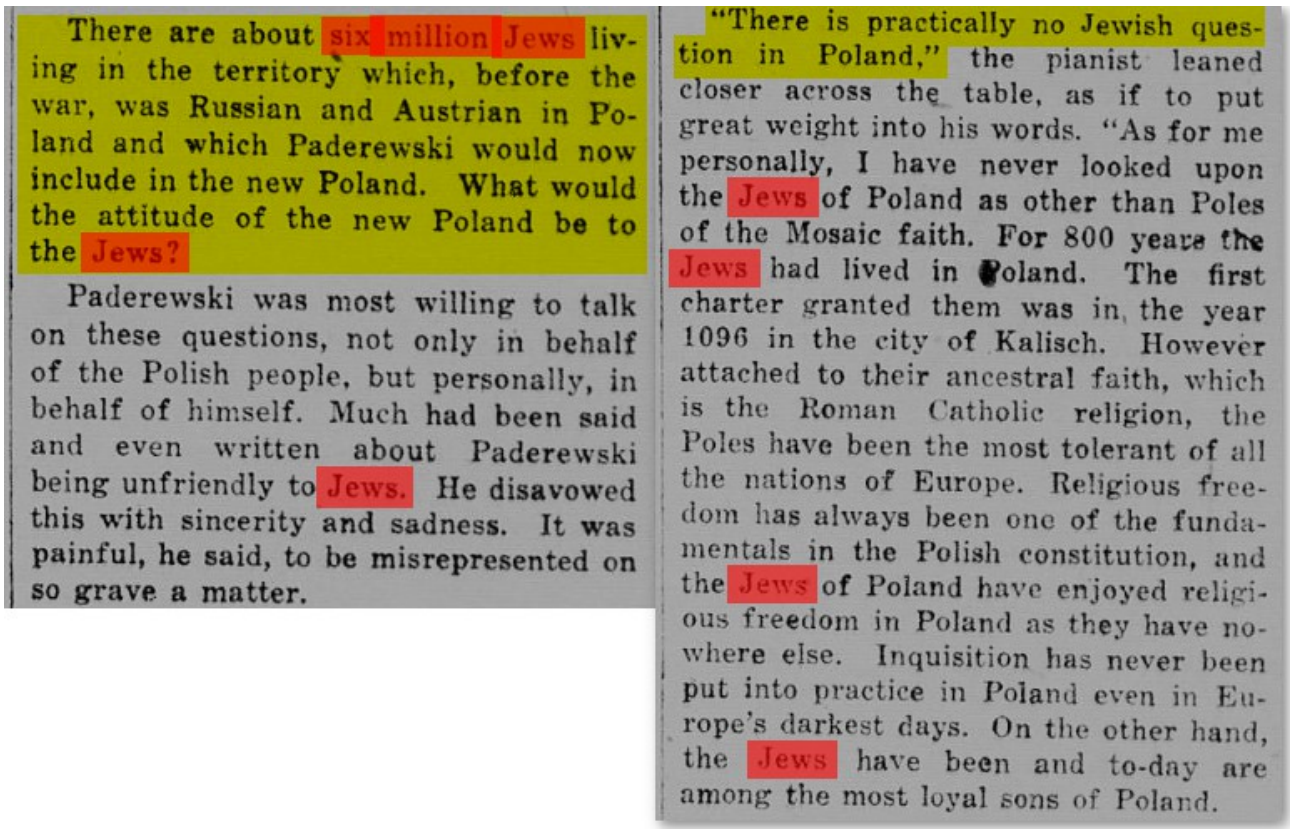
And why?

Because of a war to lay Autocracy in the dust and give Democracy the sceptre of the Just.

And in that war for democracy 200,000 Jewish lads from the United States fought beneath the Stars and Stripes. In the 77th Division alone there were 14,000 of them, and in Argonne Forest this division captured 54 German guns. This shows that at Argonne the Jewish boys from the United States fought for democracy as Joshua fought against the Amalekites on the plains of Abraham. In an address on the so-called "Lost Battalion," led by Colonel Whittlesey of Pittsfield, Major-General Alexander shows the fighting stuff these Jewish boys were made of. In some way or another Whittlesey's command was surrounded. They were short of rations. They tried to get word back to the rear telling of their plight. They tried and they tried, but their men never got through. Paralysis and stupefaction and despair were in the air. And when the hour was darkest and all seemed lost, a soldier lad stepped forward, and said to Col. Whittlesey: "I will try to get through." He tried, he was wounded, he had to creep and crawl, but he got through. To-day he wears the Distinguished Service Cross and his name is

ABRAHAM KROTOSHINSKY.

Because of this war for Democracy six million Jewish men and women are starving across the seas; eight hundred thousand Jewish babies are crying for bread.



There are about six million Jews living in the territory which, before the war, was Russian and Austrian in Poland and which Paderewski would now include in the new Poland. What would the attitude of the new Poland be to the Jews?

Paderewski was most willing to talk on these questions, not only in behalf of the Polish people, but personally, in behalf of himself. Much had been said and even written about Paderewski being unfriendly to Jews. He disavowed this with sincerity and sadness. It was painful, he said, to be misrepresented on so grave a matter.

"There is practically no Jewish question in Poland," the pianist leaned closer across the table, as if to put great weight into his words. "As for me personally, I have never looked upon the Jews of Poland as other than Poles of the Mosaic faith. For 800 years the Jews had lived in Poland. The first charter granted them was in the year 1096 in the city of Kalisch. However attached to their ancestral faith, which is the Roman Catholic religion, the Poles have been the most tolerant of all the nations of Europe. Religious freedom has always been one of the fundamentals in the Polish constitution, and the Jews of Poland have enjoyed religious freedom in Poland as they have nowhere else. Inquisition has never been put into practice in Poland even in Europe's darkest days. On the other hand, the Jews have been and to-day are among the most loyal sons of Poland.

New-York tribune. (New York [N.Y.]), January 05, 1919, Page 5, Image 29

*"Hay unos seis millones de judíos viviendo en el territorio el cual, antes de la guerra, era ruso y austríaco en Polonia y el cual Paderewski incluiría en la nueva Polonia. Cual sería la actitud de la nueva Polonia con los judíos?"*

*"Prácticamente no hay **cuestión judía** en Polonia,..."*

# Paderewski and His Policies for the Presidency of Poland

By Elias Tobenkin



*The Messiah of Poland*

*From Musician to Map Maker*

*Always a Republican*

*Justice and Land For Everyone*

*Good-Natured Competition*

*A Plot That Failed*

*Tribute to the Polish Jew*

"There is practically no Jewish question in Poland."




# Canada Back on the Job With a Smile

By J. Milnor Dorey

Los sionistas afirman que Palestina tiene lugar para seis millones de judíos.



## ROOM FOR SIX MILLION IN JEWISH PALESTINE

**Dr. Weizmann, Head of Zionist Administrative Commission, Says That the Peace Conference Will Grant Territory Sufficiently Large for Jewish Needs.**

A Jewish Palestine which will absorb six million people—this is the territory which the Zionist Delegation at Paris has asked at the Peace Conference.

The head of the Zionist Administrative Commission is credited with the following statements:

Plans have already been perfected for regulating the migration of six million Jews to Palestine. The immigration will be conducted on the broadest possible basis and all the necessary measures will be taken for the proper absorption of this immigration. The plan has been so formulated that in time the Jewish homeland in Palestine will be transformed into a Jewish state as soon as the Jews will have a majority in that land.

*The Bridgeport times and evening farmer. (Bridgeport, Conn.), February 22, 1919, p.11*

# Finance, Real Estate, Insurance

## WOULD INCREASE TEACHERS' PAY

Washington, Feb. 22.—Doubling the salaries of public school teachers within the next five years and an addition of 10 per cent. before another ten years have passed, so that the minimum average salary for teachers would be $1,500, was the program urged by Commissioner of Education Claxton in a statement today.

"Teachers are now paid less for their work than any other class of workers," said the Commissioner, "and the increase in their pay in the last few years has in no wise been in keeping with the increase in pay of other workers, or with the increase in the cost of living. While the cost of living has increased approximately 80 per cent., the salaries of teachers have increased only about 12 per cent.

"Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less native ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of the places are not filled at all. As an inevitable result the character of the schools are being lowered just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard. The only remedy is larger pay for teachers."

## WILL ATTEND UNIVERSITIES

Paris, Feb. 22—Approximately 160,000 soldiers have enrolled for vocational and other training in the post schools of the American Expeditionary Force. Between 20,000 and 25,000 more are planning to begin courses in French and British universities and at the special organized American expeditionary force university which will open on March 1 at Beaune, southwest of Dijon.

Various French universities will receive about 7,500 men and the British universities about 2,000, while there will be facilities at Beauno for from 10 to 15 thousand. This school will offer courses similar to the work of freshman and sophomore years in American universities. Military rank will have no part in Beauno university, and a qalified private may find hemself an instructor with commissioned officers among his students.

A survey made by the general staff shows that approximately 50,000 men in the American army in France are qualified to act as teachers.

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES

As the farmers are reported opposed to the sale of alcoholic medicines, it is in order for the druggist to come out against the sale of cider.

As visiting firemen like to be taken around to fires, it is natural to assume that when the undertakers travel they would enjoy seeing the best funerals.

In accordance with the spirit of the times, it is expected the school children will walk out because the studies were fixed without their consent.


### MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

CARPENTER AND BUILDER—Jobbing and garage work a specialty. Geo. H. French, No. 182 French St. Tel. Bar. 4041-3 or 3177 A15s§*p

ALL KINDS second hand tools, diamonds, watches, jewelry, clothing, gold, silver and platinum. The Bridgeport Loan Co., 325 Stratford Av.

LADIES GUARANTEED PLACER OFFER — Ladies, boys, girls our guaranteed placers pay $6 dozen. Trial dozen forwarded any address $15. Independent employment. Stevensons Institute, Bridgeport, Conn

FURS REPAIRED, altered and dyed. We sell furs at retail, wholesale prices. A Tesiny, Fur Shop, 119 Broad street, upstairs. I16*tf

YALE MISFIT CLOTHING CO., pays highest prices for gent's second hand clothing. Send postal, will call, 638 Main St. L9*tf

MRS. HEATON BARNES (Phone Bar. 7322), inspirational speaker, First Spiritualist Church, Inc., 181 State St. Meetings Sundays and Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. A18*tf

PHONOGRAPHS — Edison Diamond Amberola Phonograph and records. Call or write us about our free trial offer of machines; all kinds of machines repaired. H. H. Leopold, 1388 Main St. B17a||*

BATHS—Turkish and Russian baths and shower baths 35c. Ladies' day Friday. Special hair cutting. Up-to-date shop, 565 Lafayette St.

FURNACES—I specialize in installing hot air heating systems. Furnaces overhauled. Proper heating guaranteed. Saunders, 617 East Washington Ave. Phone. Also plumbing and tinning. G11d§*

### TO-DAY'S WANTS

WORLD WAR HISTORY—Pictorial—Roosevelt Memorial Book, illustrated. Enormous sales. Best terms. Livest house. Outfits free. R. L. Phillips Pub. Co.,Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga. Address nearest office. a*p

TO RENT—Five rooms with all improvements, $30 month. East Main and Nichols Sts. Inquire 411 East Main St. B22d*p

AUTO PAINTING

WANT YOUR AUTO painted in first class shape call on us. Work guaranteed. Bridgeport Auto Painting Co., 224 Charles St. Barnum 4939. '19B22a||*

LOST—Black Boston bull dog, white breast, license tag 5004. Reward. Return Acorn Club. B21s*p

FOR SALE—Confectionery and stationery store. Inquire 546 Noble Ave., Bridgeport. Tel. Noble 675. B21r*

VIM, 1918—On account of business trouble will sell this truck, used for four months,with four new tires, and in perfect condition, for $600. Apply 680 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport. B21s*

FLATS TO RENT—Small furnished flat, use of laundry, no objection to child; also apartments $5 and $6. 405 John St. Tel. Bar. 1077-14. D21s*


## COAL SUPPLY OF ENGLAND SHORT

London, Feb. 22—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—More coal must be produced by the United Kingdom if Great Britain's manufacturers are to successfully compete in the world's markets with those of other nations, declare well informed economists. They point to an apparent inability of Great Britain to produce enough coal to keep her industries at top speed and at the same time provide for the comfort of the people.

It is claimed there is an abundance of coal in the United Kingdom. New mines are being opened and developed in South Wales, the chief source of supply for many years, but the cost of operation increases as the deposits near the surface are exhausted.

New fields have been developed elsewhere, notably in Yorkshire. Nottingham seems to have an inexhaustible supply of coal but developments there have been hampered by the absence of many miners drafted for the army.

Experts have discovered that the amount of coal annually produced by each person employed by the mines has declined from 312 tons in 1890 to 244 tons in 1912. This is contrasted with reports from the United States showing that production of coal there annually has increased from 400 tons per person employed in 1890 to 660 tons in 1912.

This proportionate decrease of British coal production is attributed to two causes—failure to adopt new and improved machinery and systems of operation and demands of miners for more pay and less work.

Confronting a period which the general public has been led to believe Great Britain's most important era of industrial expansion, British industry is demanding cheap coal. Nevertheless, miners in some sections demand a six-hour working day, five days a week, while in other sections the men want to be paid for 20 minutes for refreshments, meaning tea.

One writer points out that while the cost of producing coal has doubled in Great Britain since 1886, the cost of production in the United States was less in 1912 than in 1886. England, he declares, must have cheap coal to carry on her highly developed manufacturing industries in competition with other countries who have that advantage.

### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Ever since peace was foreshadowed last fall, financial and business authorities have been trying to forecast the business future. They have issued the most diverse and contradictory prophecies. One man sees a bright future immediately ahead. Another issues dark predictions of disaster. Which is the common sense view, and upon what foundations may the business man, the farmer, and the worker, plan out their activities and undertakings?

Careful thinkers and students of economic conditions look back to the past when they wish to estimate the trend of future events. History repeats itself. Most of the experts who have deliberated over this question give much thought and weight to the course of business in the country during the years immediately following the Civil War.

So they are recalling the fact that for half a dozen years following the Civil War, there was a period of apparent prosperity. The currency was inflated, money was abundant, people spent freely. This gave business men the courage to go ahead and produce goods in large volume.

This seeming prosperity was all the more remarkable, when you consider the condition of prostration that seemed to exist when the war closed. The wealth of the great Southern section, nearly half of the country at that time, was practically wiped out. Both North and South were undeveloped, there was hardly any banking or railroad system, there was no surplus of investment capital.

The whole country was burdened with a great debt and war taxes. Yet in spite of all these apparently crushing handicaps, business jumped into a state of activity, and held it for six years. It is not surprising that many people believe that a repetition of the same buoyant conditions is to be manifested in this country during the next few years.

### ROOM FOR SIX MILLION IN JEWISH PALESTINE

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The people who think the League of Nations will bust up at the first little disagreement, should reflect on how the Congressmen have enjoyed calling each other liars for going on 130 years now.


**ARE YOU LEAVING BRIDGEPORT?**

If so let us purchase your Household Furniture and effects—Spot Cash Call, write or phone.

**The Bridgeport Auction Company**
**286-288 Fairfield Avenue.**
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## INCOME TAX DUE.

**Returns Must Be Filed On Or Before March 15—Bill Provides Heavy Penalties.**

Work on the collection of $6,000,000,000 has been begun by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This is the estimated yield of the new revenue bill. The income tax provisions of the act reach the pocket-book of every single person in the United States whose net income for 1918 was $1,000, or more, and of every married person whose net income was $2,000 or more. Persons whose net income equalled or exceeded these amounts, according to their marital status, must file a return of income with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live on or before March 15.

Here is what will happen to them if they don't; for failure to file a return on time, a fine of not more than $1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent. of the amount of tax due.

For "wilfully refusing" to make a return on time, a fine not exceeding $10,000, or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both.

For making a false or fraudulent return, a fine of not more than 10,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent. of the amount of tax evaded.

For failure to pay the tax on time, a fine of not more than $1,000 and an additional assessment of 5 per cent. of the amount of tax unpaid, plus 1 per cent. interest for each full month during which it remains unpaid.

In addition to the $1,000 and $2,000 personal exemptions, taxpayers are allowed an exemption of $200 for each person dependent upon them for chief support if such person is under eighteen years of age and incapable of self-support. Under the 1917 act, this exemption was allowed only for each dependent "child." The head of a family—one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption—is entitled to all exemptions allowed a married person.

The normal rate of tax under the new act is 6 per cent. of the first $4,000 of net income above the exemptions, and 12 per cent. of the net income in excess of $4,000. Incomes in excess of $5,000 are subject also to a surtax ranging from 1 per cent. of the amount of the net income between $5,000 and $6,000 to 65 per cent. of the net income above $1,000,000.

Payment of the tax may be made in full at the time of filing return or in four installments, on or before March 15, on or before June 15, on or before September 15, and on or before Dec. 15.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to aid taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices may be ascertained by inquiring at offices of collectors of internal revenue, postoffices and banks. Failure to see these officers, however, does not relieve the taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay his tax within the time specified by law. In this case taxpayers must seek the Government, not the Government the taxpayer.

### AMERICAN LABOR LEADERS INFLUENCED WORLD WAR.

Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 22—John P. Frey, editor of the International Moulders' Journal, addressed the Trans-Mississippi Readjustment Congress this evening on the subject, "Labor During and After the War." He said in part:

"Labor problems in Europe and America are vastly different. In Europe the labor parties are building a political machine to secure certain political freedom which American laborers already enjoy. American labor is opposed to the organization of a political party.

"It is not surprising that European labor has developed revolutionary tendencies because of the limitation of the franchise, the influence of land-owning nobility, the absence of democratic institutions, the denial of an adequate voice in determining laws, the autocratic form of government, the operation of secret diplomacy, the existence of secret treaties and the domination of the lives of the people by special interests.

"American industry has not been free from injustice, the scales of justice have not always balanced evenly, but our workers have not suffered from the political injustice which existed in continental Europe.

"In the allied countries labor has shown itself more or less in opposition to the government. American labor held a deep conviction that, while militarism should be energetically opposed, self preservation demanded that our country should never weaken its power of defense as to be an easy prey to hostile nations. American labor threw all its resources to the government and adopted strong resolutions of support several weeks before war was declared.

"There is no doubt that the position taken by the American Federation of Labor at its extraordinary conference on March 12, 1917, assisted in strengthening the president's hands and gave him greater confidence to take the step which meant our official entry into the world war.

### SINN FEIN LEADERS RETURNED.

Dublin, Feb. 22—At the recent elections several Sinn Fein leaders were returned from more than one constituency. In the normal course, if they were taking their seats, they would have to choose between seats, and there would be fresh elections for the vacancies thus created. But as no Sinn Feiner is going to Parliament this course is not obligatory and they have decided not to adopt it.

I. W. W. prisoners chanted "To hell with America" when they were being taken for deportation. Too bad they did not acquire this sentiment before they ever came to this country.

## FULL SUBSEA WIRELESS NEAR

**Maryland Inventor Claims That He Is Now Able to Receive Messages.**

Underground and subsea wireless, an American invention, is the work of James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md. The invention is the subject of long story in the last Electrical Experimenter. In an editorial this magazine says of the striking importance of Mr. Roger's achievement:

"Last month we hinted editorially on the theoretical aspect of the problem—this month we are face to face with the accomplished fact. The war has revolutionized not only peoples, nations and the whole world but many hitherto unshakable scientic institutions as well. For over twenty years the wireless aerial — the elevated aerial wire system—was synonymous with the wireless art. The great radio station, the transatlantic liner, could not well be imagined without its ubiquitous stretch of elevated wires. The greatest pride of the radio amateur, the aerial on top of his house, which to him was symbolic of the young art, is doomed. This change has been brought about over night by the magic wand of science and her servant—Mr. James Harris Rogers, American, of Hyattsville, Md.

"The aerial wires, down for the duration of the war, will never go up, at least as far as amateurs and private stations are concerned. As for the commercial stations, their towers, too, are doomed shortly for the scrap heap. During the war Mr. Rogers developed underground and subsea wireless—for receiving at least—to a heretofore undreamed of state of perfection. His receiving station at Hyattsville never missed a word transmitted from French, English, Italian as well as German high power stations. He received his messages from Europe when a thunderstorm, accompanied by terrific lightning, was going on directly above his head. Recently, too, he has done away entirely with static.

"When the big station at Arlington near Washington was out of touch with Europe, due to static disturbances, Mr. Rogers went right on receiving over his buried underground wires, just as if static never existed. Indeed the Rogers invention knows no static. Static being an atmospheric condition, a ground antenna naturally will not be affected by it.

"But the most spectacular feature of Mr. Rogers's revolutionizing invention probably is his 'subsea wireless.' Scientists the world over, Marconi included, declared it an utter impossibility to communicate by wireless with a totally submerged submarine. Mr. Rogers, however, goes right ahead and does it, not only in fresh water but through salt water as well. Indeed he established wireless communication with a submarine whose aerial wires were twenty-five feet below the surface of the ocean!

"Although Mr. Rogers during the war gave most of his attention toward receiving messages, he has made considerable progress in underground radio transmission as well. His experiments prove conclusively that while underground radio receiving is here to stay underground sending, too will soon be practical enough even for high power stations. It is merely a question of good insulation at present, and the end of the year, we are quite confident, will bring the solution of the problem. The Navy Department has just succeeded in transmitting a distance of fifty miles with the underground system.

"At first it would seem reasonable that only long wave lengths could be used with the Rogers system. But this is not the case. Underground radio telephone messages seven miles distant come in just as clear on 300 meters wave length as does the Nauen (Germany) station with 12,000 meters wave length. This indeed is good news for our amateurs.

"But in the meanwhile all of our pet theories on wireless are thrown in a sad chaos. For we do not know as yet how the Rogers system works. We can now expect a war to the knife between our wave propagation theorists and the new school of ground impulse savants. Mr. Rogers himself takes the view—and he is seconded by Tesla—that the transoceanic messages which he receives over his underground system are not Hertzian waves—pure or even converted—but merely high frequency ground impulses."

Telling of the inventor, the Electrical Experiment says:

"James Harris Rogers, practically unknown a few years ago in radio circles, except by a few select radio men who were investigating his invention for the Navy Department, has practically become over night the center of all attractions in the field of science. Mr. Rogers is a son of the Confederacy and a veteran of the great civil war. He has followed electrical experimenting ever since and has been a strong devotee of radio telegraphy since Marconi performed his first experiments in this new branch of applied science. He is a refined, cultured Southern gentleman who makes you feel at home at once; an invariable attribute of all the truly great. Mr. Rogers was one of the first inventors of the "printing telegraph," and his full sized working models saw actual commercial service on a circuit between Baltimore and Washington, also in New York, back in 1880. These were seen by the writer, and are wonderful pieces of mechanism.

"The Rogers laboratory, which comprises several large rooms, is lined on all sides with glass cabinets containing electrical apparatus which he has invented from time to time in his studious career. A novel and original high frequency generator was another of the devices that greatly interested the writer. It employed a jet of water shunted by a large capacity, the stream of water being connected to a high potential source of direct current. High frequency current of any range up to the limit of audibility, or about 30,000 cycles per second, could be readily obtained with this apparatus. The writer merely cites these facts to substantiate the standing of Mr. Rogers in the scientific field. Hundreds of other electrical inventions have been made by this modest genius of the quiet little Maryland town of Hyattsville, and the principal outstanding fact of all of his work is that he can show you a working model of each of these inventions, unlike many other inventors whose ideas exist only on paper and which often fall down miserably when actually built and tested.

"In this connection it is interesting to consider for a moment that not one of the new wireless 'static and interference preventers' proposed to the Government radio experts during the war proved practicable in the least."

## AIR ROUTES TO PLAY BIG PART

London, Thursday, Feb. 20.—(British Wireless Service)—"Preparations must be made for the day when all British air routes will play a great part in the maintenance of the commercial existence of the British empire," said Major General Sir Frederic H. Sykes, controller general of civil aviation, in an address before members of the Australian and New Zealand luncheon club today. He said that the British government had for some time been engaged in mapping out stages on an air route from Cairo to Australia, by way of Karachi, Singapore and the Sunda islands.

Sir Frederic outlined the work that is being done in establishing aerial postal routes between England and France and between Boulogne and Cologne, where British troops are located. At present a letter is five days in transit between London and Cologne and the speaker declared this time could be reduced to seven hours. He said a regular time table is now being made out, landing stages are being fixed, and detailed preparations for the service are making progress.

### THREE BATTLESHIPS CONDEMNED

Philadelphia, Feb. 22—Three of the old time leaders of the American navy have been condemned to the scrap heap. The Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, battleships, now in the basin of the Philadelphia navy yard will shortly be destroyed as they have outlived their usefulness. Yet, twenty-five years ago, they were the equals of anything afloat. The Indiana class of battleship was regarded as a daring experiment. When the Indiana first went to sea all on board were impressed with the feeling that she might turn over in a heavy sea and go to the bottom.

Although the old battleships are still serviceable, and they were used in the world war they are obsolete and are therefore destined for the naval morgue.

### COMMISSARY POPULAR IN COBLENZ

Coblenz, Feb. 22—The sales commisary of the Third American army in Coblenz was compelled to move recently because of too much business. The building occupied by the commissary was on a corner of one of the principal streets of Coblenz and American soldiers formed such long queues that at times the thoroughfare was choked, so the commissary was transferred to a side street. When it was first opened, its great shelves of canned fruit, jam, butter and other foods attracted so much attention from the German civilians that military police had to be detailed to prevent them from blocking the entrance to the building.

### FROM WASHINGTON TO WILSON

Washington taught the world to know us; Lincoln taught us to know ourselves; Wilson is teaching us to know the world.

These three figures stand our colossal in our history for the simple reason that each in his time truly sensed the heart ideals and purposes of our people and fitted these into practice.

"You can see," said President Wilson in his great Peace Conference speech proposing the League of Nations, "that the representatives of the United States are never put to the embarrassment of choosing a way of expediency, because they have laid down before them the unalterable lines of principles."

Therein is exposed the secret of real power—if it ever was a secret. That man is great and masterful who meets a situation with the true principles of his people. It was Washington's way when he wrought for the colonists the liberty they sought. It was Lincoln's way in securing to the people the equality and union they fought for. It is Wilson's way, and he made this clear as light when he said in that same speech, speaking of our soldiers abroad: "They came as Crusaders, not merely to win a war, but to win a cause. And I am responsible to them, for it falls to me to formulate the purpose for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a Crusader for these things, whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in honor to accomplish the object for which they fought."

No higher, clearer, truer expression and demonstration of real Democracy in action has been ever given to the World.—Charles Grant Miller in Christian Herald.

### PROBATE RULING APPEALED.

Charles J. Makara and Mary Kerekes, children and heirs at low of Michael Makara, deceased, object to the admission to probate of what they allege to be only "what purports to be" the will of their father. The will in question was executed January 13, 1919, and was probated January 20, 1919. Alexander Verlananoff is named as the administrator. Appeal has been made to the Superior Court.

### $1200 SUIT AGAINST ESTATE.

John McNally of Stamford, has filed suit in the Superior Court against Madeline H. McMahon ,of Stamford ,administratrix of the estate of John J. McMahon. The plaintiff states that in September, 1913, he brought an action against John J. McMahon. Since that time McMahon has died. The defendant was named administratrix of the estate but has failed to appear and defend the original suit.

### LINEN MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZE

London, Feb. 22—Irish linen manufacturers have decided to form an organization to be known as the Irish Linen Corporation and have appropriated $450,000 to conduct a propaganda campaign in the United States and England during the next three years. In all 116 manufacturers were represented at the meeting in which this action was taken. During the war most of them were making airplane fabric.

### BRIEF NEWS NOTES

Henry Ford's million dollar suit against the Chicago Tribune for libel was shifted to Mount Clemens.

President Wilson sent messages of condolence to Premier Clemenceau from the steamship George Washington.

J. W. O'Bannon, president of the Maxim Munition Works, resigned on account of illness brought on by overwork.


### FINANCIAL

OVER FIFTY YEARS

**3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT**

We think this will appeal to you particularly in view of our experience of over fifty years in banking. We can assure you of safety, satisfactory conduct of your business, and courteous treatment.
Interest credited to accounts monthly.
We would like to tell you about our methods.
Call us on the 'phone or come in and see us.

**T. L. WATSON & CO.**
PRIVATE BANKERS
CORNER MAIN AND JOHN STREETS
Established 1866

WE CAN FURNISH GOOD TENANTS FOR 15 TO 20 RENTS FROM $25.00 TO $40.00 PER MONTH.

**ANDERSON & CO.**
53 JOHN ST.

PATENTS
**A. M. WOOSTER,**
Late Examiner U. S. Patent Office
1115 MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT.
Send for booklet on patents

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
I WANT YOUR HOUSES AND LOTS TO SELL
D. R. WHITNEY
83 FAIRFIELD AVE.
'19B21tf*

The City National Bank
107 WALL STREET
Capital ............ $500,000
Surplus and Net Profits.. 750,000

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK OF BRIDGEPORT
Cor. Main and Wall Streets

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Private Bankers.
189 State St., Bridgeport.
Insurance.
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Safe Deposit Vaults.


AMY LAURA SMITH vs. JOHN JOSEPH SMITH — Order of Notice

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. SUPERIOR COURT,
Bridgeport, Feb. 20, A. D. 1919

Upon the complaint of the said Amy Laura Smith, praying for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce and custody of minor children, returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County, on the first Tuesday of March, 1919.

It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that John Joseph Smith, the said defendant, is absent from this state and gone to parts unknown,

Therefore, Ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in the Bridgeport Times, a newspaper printed in Bridgeport, in said county, three times successively, commencing on or before the 20th day of February, A. D. 1919.

FRED W. TRACY,
Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County. B20a*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the State Highway Commissioner, Fourth Floor, West End, State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut, until 2 p. m., Friday, February 28th, 1919, for the following section of state work in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the State Highway Commissioner and at the following places:

TOWN OF STRATFORD: About 7,300 linear feet of Hassam, Concrete, Warrenite Topeka, or Asphalt on Barnum avenue. Specifications at office of E. C. Welden, Division Engineer, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., New Haven, Conn.

All bids must be accompanied by a surety company bond or a certified check not less than one-third of the cost of the work. The State Highway Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, February 17, 1919.

C. J. BENNET,
State Highway Commissioner,
Fourth Floor, West End, Capitol, Hartford, Conn.
B21d*

### PERSONAL TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given "that by an act of the Legislature, it is provided that every male person, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall, except as otherwise provided by law, be liable annually to pay a personal tax of two dollars for town and state taxes, in lieu of a poll and commutation tax.' This tax is due and payable at the office of the tax collector, Rooms 4 and 5, City Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., on and after February 1, 1919.

The undersigned will be at said office between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. for the purpose of collecting said tax.

HOWARD F. SMITH,
B4ba* Collector.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT, ss, PROBATE COURT,
February 3, 1919.

Estate of Patrick Coughlin, late of the town of Bridgeport, in said district, deceased.

The Court of Probate for the District of Bridgeport hath limited and allowed six months from the date hereof for Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts properly attested, within said time, will be debarred a recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY COUGHLIN,
Executrix.
435 Lindley Street B20s*p


**Anthracite Coal Is Now Available**

A year ago War:—Our boys on the way overseas to answer the cal lof the Allies. The cry of help for men, money and coal was being answered.

"Coal was vital to victory."

The United States Government thru' the Fuel Administration asked the people to save fuel that was needed to take great shiploads of war supplies "Over There." Coal was needed to manufacture war materials.

The public answered the call with some hardships.

This year victory and peace. The implements of warfare are being converted to peace time needs.

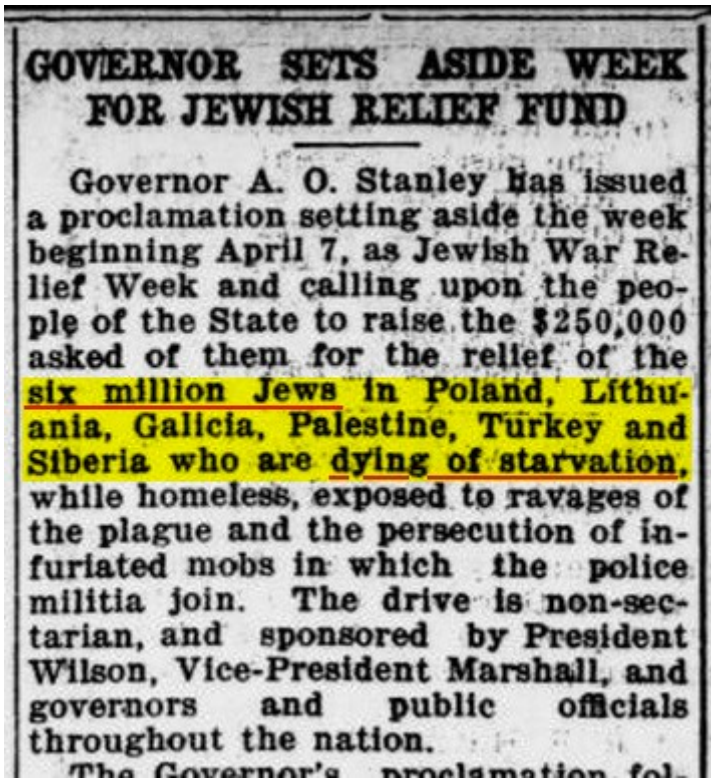
The U. S. Fuel Administration regulations on coal have now been withdrawn.

It is our hope and aim to renew relations with those whom we served prior to the entrance of the United States into the world war, also to continue with those we now serve and all who "stood by" in the trying days of last year.

Our efforts to serve we hope will warrant a continuance of your appreciated patronage.

**THE WHEELER & HOWES CO.**
COAL SALES DEPT.

Un artículo del *The Bourbon News* afirma que seis millones de judíos están muriendo de hambre.



**GOVERNOR SETS ASIDE WEEK FOR JEWISH RELIEF FUND**

Governor A. O. Stanley has issued a proclamation setting aside the week beginning April 7, as Jewish War Relief Week and calling upon the people of the State to raise the $250,000 asked of them for the relief of the six million Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and Siberia who are dying of starvation, while homeless, exposed to ravages of the plague and the persecution of infuriated mobs in which the police militia join. The drive is non-sectarian, and sponsored by President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, and governors and public officials throughout the nation.

The Governor's proclamation fol-

[The Bourbon News (Paris, Ky.) April 01, 1919, p.4]

*"...seis millones de judíos en Polonia, Lfthuania, Galicia, Palestina, Turquía y Siberia quienes están muriendo de hambre, ..."*

# RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Council of the City of Paris, Kentucky, in regular meeting assembled, that, because of the impossibility of keeping the streets hereinafter named in repair, and for the purpose of protecting the health and providing for the convenience of the citizens of the City of Paris, the improvement of the following designated streets and portions of streets, by paving the same with vitrified brick, is a necessity, to-wit:—

1. MAIN STREET from Tenth Street to Fourteenth Street.
2. PLEASANT STREET from the South line of Second Street to the South line of Twelfth Street.
3. HIGH STREET from the property line between City Building and Episcopal Church to the South line of Seventh Street.
4. SMOKE STREET from Main Street to Pleasant Street.
5. FOURTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
6. FIFTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
7. SIXTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
8. SEVENTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
9. EIGHTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
10. NINTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
11. TENTH STREET from High Street to the property line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot.
12. WINCHESTER STREET from its intersection with Tenth Street to be Louisville & Nashville Railroad Crossing.
13. ELEVENTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.
14. TWELFTH STREET from High Street to Pleasant Street.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that said streets be constructed with a suitable and adequate concrete base and with suitable and appropriate concrete curbs and gutters.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all of said improvements be made at the exclusive cost of the owners of real estate abutting on said improvements, to be apportioned among and assessed upon the lots or parcels of real estate abutting thereon, except the City shall pay the cost of the improvement of intersections with other public ways, including one-half of the width of the street or alley being improved, upon the other streets or alleys which run into, but do not cross the street or alley so being improved, and of that portion of any street abutting upon property belonging to the City, and shall pay the cost of all improvements where the abutting owner is a public school, cemetery, County, State or United States.

Paris, Ky., March 27, 1919.

H. B. SAUSAGE, Mayor.

Attest:
J. W. HAYDEN, Clerk.

Sunshine is coming. And soon will some more be rendered of the fact that Nature made to mature wants she first thinks of that women would not use their own silkens.

## WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES.

**At The Red Cross Rester Room.**

Tuesday—Presbyterian
Wednesday—Open
Thursday—Methodist.

**Club Calendar.**

The Paris Library Club, April 3
—The Return of the Germans.
Cross and His Pullman Porter—Mrs. Alexander.
Shelley, a Story of Freedom Captive—Mrs. Pritchett.
JUNIOR LAFAYETTES—Mrs. PAYNE, Reading—Miss Lillesten.

The Progressive Culture Club, April 3
Current Events.
Military News—Mrs. Turner.
Women Speakers, as Affected by the War—Mrs. ALEXANDER.
Dyeddie and Furnaise Plants—Mrs. Bacon

Boston Art Club, April 1.
Architecture.
Norman Influence in England—Mrs. Arrasmyer.
Three Periods of English Gothic—Mrs. Kinney.
Comparison of English and French ARCHITECTS—Mrs. Woodford
Roll Call—Current Events in Art.

**Meeting of The Federation Board.**

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bourbon FEDERATION of Women's Clubs will be held this afternoon at 3 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Sutherland. Business of importance.

The North Middletown Woman's Club and the Bourbon County Mothers' Club have united with the County Federation, and appointed the following representatives respectively: Mrs. J. W. YOUNG, Mrs. J. O. SPEER, Mrs. J. T. Collins, Mrs. C. E. Clay.

**Conference To Spend Echoes Garment Work**

Reliable garments, well—the informal look of Lake Division shipping today was the topic of discussion at a recent conference of Red Cross workers held at Indianapolis, Ind.

The need for eight shipments from Chapters to the warehouse in Cleveland, O., was presented by C. D. Speer, director of the Department of Supplies.

J. Martin Tolbert, of the Department of Development, who is just back from overseas duty—took of the dangers which he had seen, and the immediate need for those garments.

This need is to prove that May 15 has been set for the completion of 10,000 garments in the Lake Division.

It will take the concerted action of the entire Lake DIVISION TO fill this order.

Fill it Now!

Does Chapter garments for Bourbon County Chapters. Won't you help?

**The D. A. R. River Tea.**

The Judith Johnson Chapter, D. A. R. will have a silver tea on the afternoon of April 19, at the Mansion Tearoom. An offering will be taken, but no stated admission charged. An invited of our visitors and members will be asked to assist/receive with Mrs. C. Alexander or Mrs. Wash Talbott.

Those ladies will call for and receive all work given on our Relief Quota; ours will be taken at that. ANY ITEMS OF INTEREST REGARDING with the Revolution—Madame Card Speaker or the present war to desired.

A delicious salad course will be served and the hours of the afternoon interspersed with music, both instrumental and vocal. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. F. P. Lewis, State Chairman of Art, attended the Ninth District meeting, held Wednesday, at Mt. Sterling Club. Mrs. H. Kimbrough on Saturday.

**AID WOMANS CO[illegible]**

Information is desired concerning the present address of Martha Clarke. Send information to ARMITAGE 2nd LYON, BOSTON MASS build ing.

**BOARD OF HEALTH ORDER.**

Hogs and pigs must be out of the city limits of Paris by APRIL 1, 1919. By the Board, to evade this order. The Chief of Police is hereby notified to keep watchful eye that the city ordinance may be enforced.

BOARD OF HEALTH
By A. H. Keller, Health Officer.
(3t-14)

## RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Carnahan, pastor of the Winchester Presbyterian CHURCH, filled the pulpit at the Paris church Sunday morning, preaching to a large congregation on the theme, "REMEMBER." Dr. CARNAHAN is an eloquent speaker, and demonstrated his ability to carry and entertain an audience. Miss Mary Dow Harrison rendered beautiful and inspiring solos.

**B-4 FIRE**
**Insure with**
**W.O. HINTON & SON, Agts**

**HEALTH AND WELFARE LEAGUE TO MEET THURSDAY.**

The Bourbon County Health and Welfare League will hold an important meeting in the County Court room, in the court house, next Thursday afternoon, April 3, at three o'clock. A full attendance of the membership is urged to assemble.

**AS TO MAILING PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.**

Notice to this city and vicinity who have in the soldier here still in France, after their order or organization have sailed for the United States, should mail their letters or packages "Paris, France," according to Postmaster J. Walter Payne. Officers and relatives are requested not to send to city for parcels, as mail addressed, and those are disposed of. Davis and office wishes to prove every satisfaction that the organization is observing.

The special letters as letters and packages will be necessary only until the early return of the Washington movement are received, stating what efforts and what results have been effected in the service, and to what extent.

The best laborer dollar known warrants is along the Atlantic Coast.

**CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED AMONG WEEK FOR JEWISH RELIEF FUND**

Governor A. O. Stanley has issued a proclamation, setting aside the week beginning April 7, as Jewish War Relief Week and asking that the people of the State of make the RELIEF asked at least for the relief of the war sufferers Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and America who are dying of starvation, while hundreds suffered in hospitals of the plague and the pestilence of Imprisoned under in which the people exist. The Jews in some sections and sponsored by President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, and governors and public officials throughout the nation.

The Governor's proclamation follows:

To the People of Kentucky Greeting:

Whereas, the appalling persecution of the CENTRAL POWERS HAS LEFT in their wake indescribable scenes of suffering and prevailing hardship, famine and death, our duty to the oppressed, and unfortunate remains of the Old World is only half finished when the famine is driven from the borders of these HUMANE HAVE. IT IS a pleasure and a Christian duty to minister to the wants of those whose sufferings have been.

The hour of freedom itself calls on us to be sharing from death as we stand free the wrath of misery as loose the bondage.

The day upon the Eastern front there are untold millions of men, and the children of the Jewish race who are in direst need of the mitigating assistance of life and endow their God-given lives and lend it—about sixty days. This suffering will exist, however under the burdens of want and oppression, famine and disease, WHAT TO DESIGN ONE SIX OF per package.

To the end of these victims of hostility the Executive Division of the American Jewish Relief Committee have determined to carry on a campaign for the raising of funds.

THEREFORE, I, A. O. STANLEY, Governor of Kentucky, issue this proclamation setting aside April 7th to 14th, 1919, as Jewish War Relief Week in the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.

"A. O. STANLEY,
Governor of Kentucky."

**DON'T DO ANYTHING UNTIL YOU SEE US.**

Do not buy anything in the Clothing line until you get my prices.

L. WOLLSTEIN,
Clothing Department.


# FRANK & CO.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

We Are Now Showing
Early Spring Models

IN

EVENING DRESSES
DINNER DRESSES
SPRING SUITS
SPRING COATS

Dolmans
Capes
Crepe de Chene and Voile Blouses
and
Skirts

FRANK & CO.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

## Carpet Sweeper Repairing

We have made arrangements with an expert Carpet Sweeper repairer to be with us for a few days. Phone and he will call and quote you on repair prices.

**The J. T. Hinton Co.**

# DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

## The Utilities Oil & Gas Company

**Announces a three per cent. dividend payable**

**April 2nd to stockholders of record March 15**

The management of this company's operations has been assumed by Mr. J. A. Brierly, a well known live wire in the oil business, and present and prospective stockholders may look for quick and favorable results. With two good producing wells and two more drilling, and options on other production, the outlook for this company looks unusually promising.

A limited amount of stock is offered the public at 10 cts. per share, which will be taken up rapidly. You have allowed other similar opportunities to escape you. Don't let this one get away.

Make checks payable to the Company and mail your subscription to the undersigned.

**C. L. TAGGART**
CYNTHIANA, KY.
Agent for Bourbon and Harrison Counties.

**This is known as the Young Men's Store. Thats the way we want it known, because we have the new, the original and smart things young men want. This covers everything—Clothes, Hats and Furnishings. If it's here it's right—if it's right it's here.**

**Hats**
Knox and C/B K.
$3 to $6

**Shirts**
$1 to $10

**Neckwear**
50c to $2



**Caps**
Nobby Styles
$1 to $3

**Hosiery**
25c to 75c

**Belts**
25c to $1

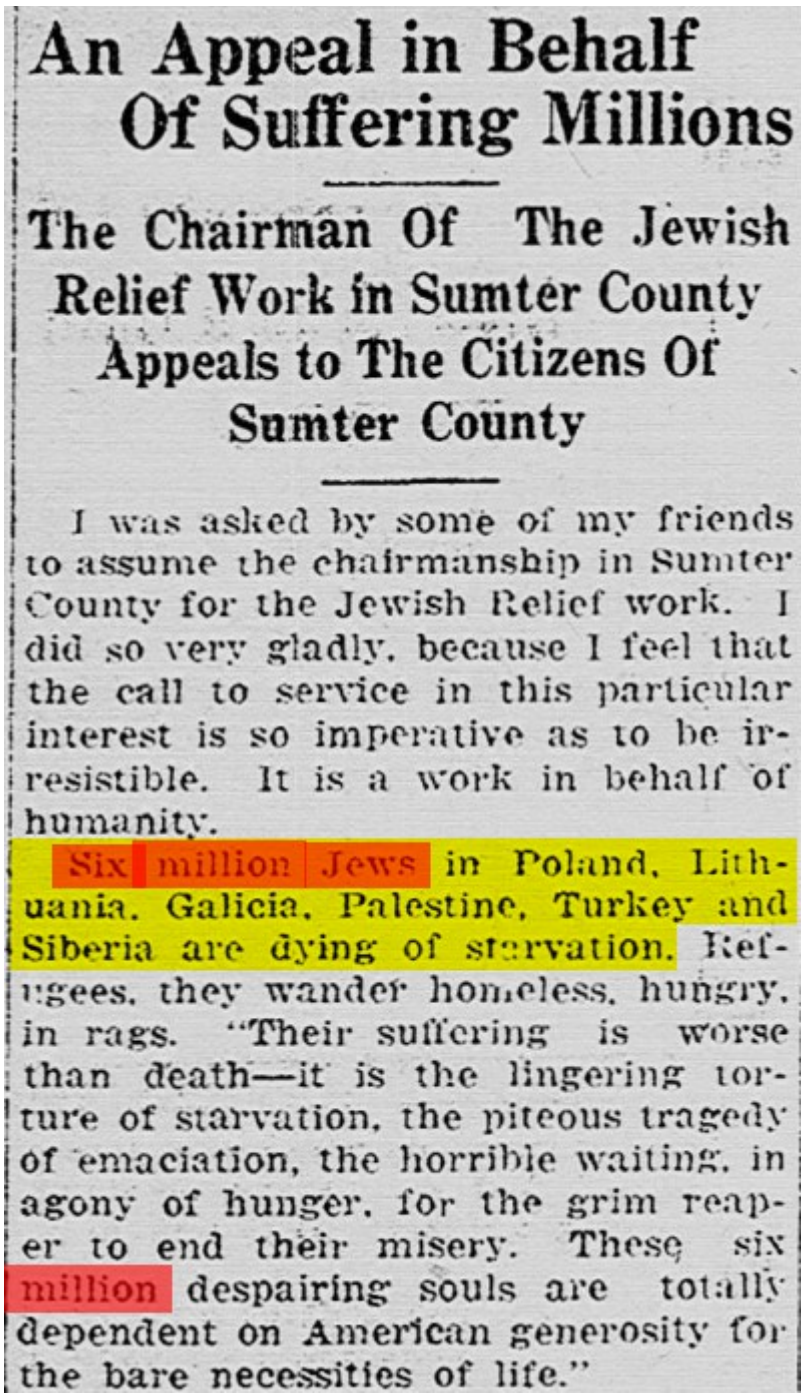
## GET READY FOR EASTER

You men and young men will find the styles here that will predominate this Easter. We'll take special pains in fitting you out if you will come here to buy. All our clothes are tailored by leading makers and made to fit right. The style leader for young men—the man at the wheel, like—is to be found here in plain and fancy patterns. The more conservative styles are to be found here in beautiful shades and patterns. Every suit worth more than another.

**$12.50 to $45.00**

# R. P. WALSH

7th and Main — One-Price Store — Paris, Ky.



# An Appeal in Behalf Of Suffering Millions

## The Chairman Of The Jewish Relief Work in Sumter County Appeals to The Citizens Of Sumter County

I was asked by some of my friends to assume the chairmanship in Sumter County for the Jewish Relief work. I did so very gladly, because I feel that the call to service in this particular interest is so imperative as to be irresistible. It is a work in behalf of humanity.

Six million Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and Siberia are dying of starvation. Refugees, they wander homeless, hungry, in rags. "Their suffering is worse than death—it is the lingering torture of starvation, the piteous tragedy of emaciation, the horrible waiting, in agony of hunger, for the grim reaper to end their misery. These six million despairing souls are totally dependent on American generosity for the bare necessities of life."

The watchman and southron. (Sumter, S.C.), April 05, 1919, p.7

*"...seis millones de judíos en Polonia, Lfthuania, Galicia, Palestina, Turquía y Siberia quienes están muriendo de hambre, ..."*

The Watchman and Southron

Intered at the Postoffice at Sumter, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. J. G. Crawford and family spent the week end in Florence with relatives.

John Hayesworth has received an honorable discharge from the 30th Division and arrived home Tuesday afternoon.

The many friends of Sgt. Joel G. King, who has just returned with the 30th Division from overseas, will be glad to learn that he received his discharge yesterday, and is now at home with his mother, Mrs. W. C. King.

Mrs. A. F. Jones is in the city visiting her brother, Sgt. Joel G. King.

Major Emile D. Moses, U. S. Marine Corps, is in the city for a few days visiting his mother, Mrs. Altamont Moses, before going to the Hawaiian Islands, where he will be stationed.

Misses Katie and Arabella Moses, of Washington, D. C., are visting relatives in the city.

Miss Lucille Bracey spent the week-end in Columbia, going from there to Charleston to visit Magnolia Gardens.

Dr. and Mrs. L. George Corbett, of Greenville are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rowland.

Bishop J. J. Monaghan, of Wilmington, Del., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Neill O'Donnell.

The Rembert dramatic club will give a play, "The Elopement of Ella," on Friday evening, April 11th, at 9 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

## Cotton Delegates Elected

### Sumter County Farmers Are United in Support of The Acreage Reduction Movement

The meeting of cotton farmers and business men called by County Chairman Jennings of the Sumter County Cotton Association to elect delegates to the State-wide Cotton Convention in Columbia Thursday was held at the Chamber of Commerce today with representative attendance of farmers from all sections of the county in attendance. There were also a few business men of the city present, but all who attended are directly interested in cotton farming.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. T. J. Kirven as chairman and Mr. J. H. Myers secretary. The results of the campaign to secure pledges for the reduction of the cotton acreage were discussed and the general outlook for the success of the reduction movement was canvassed. While the canvass of the county had not been completed and the canvass has not been as thorough as desired and hoped for, the results attained in the sections covered by pledge reduction committees have been decidedly satisfactory and distinctly encouraging. Not counting the pledge reported turned in today by committees, which had not been tabulated, a reduction of 27 per cent of the acreage of the farmers signing pledges was shown. The opinion of those present was that the reduction of cotton acreage for the whole county will be not less than 25 per cent, perhaps 30 per cent and that there will also be material reduction of the fertilizer used per acre.

It was decided to continue the canvass for reduction pledges and that an effort be made to complete the canvass in every section of the county. A resolution was adopted that the committees be requested and urged to press the canvass with unremitting vigor and that the effort be made to see and secure a pledge from each and every farmer in the county. A final report of the canvass will be made to the county chairman at a meeting to be called at a time to be designated by him. In the meantime reports of pledges are to be made at intervals to the county chairman as heretofore.

The following delegates were elected to attend the State convention in Columbia tomorrow: L. D. Jennings, J. H. Myers, A. C. Phelps, W. T. Brown, J. D. White, J. B. Britton, A. E. Aycock, T. J. Kirven, H. T. Edens, H. G. Osteen, J. M. Fogel, J. F. Williams, M. L. Moore, C. G. Rowland, H. M. McLaurin, Darby White, D. L. Smith, W. E. Kolb, S. A. Harvin.

### Death.

Mr. Wm. M. Terry, a brother of Mrs. W. D. Flitt of this city, died at his home, Blackville, S. C., on March 28th. He was buried at Fairfax, S. C., his former home.

### Health Survey and Rural Nurse Fund.

Previously published from white citizens.... ....$1,081.25
F. A. Stuckey, Mayesville... 5.00
Previously published from colored citizens.... .... .... 481.15
Lincoln colored school.... .... 10.00
County Board of Education 250.00

Total from all sources.... $1,827.40
E. L. Reardon, Treas.

### The Next Lyceum Attraction.

In order not to conflict with any of the religious services of the city, the time for the next Lyceum attraction will be at 9.15 next Wednesday evening at the Girls' High School. This attraction comes with the personal indorsement of Mr. Merit Craft, Southern Manager of the Redpath Bureau. Not a single member of the Sumter Lyceum should fail to be present next Wednesday evening at 9.15.

The next Lyceum attraction will appear at the Girls' High School Wednesday, April 9th.

The jury in the case of Calhoun vs. Southern Railway returned a verdict Wednesday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff for $25,000—$10,000 actual damages and $15,000 punitive damages.

## An Appeal in Behalf Of Suffering Millions

### The Chairman Of The Jewish Relief Work in Sumter County Appeals to The Citizens Of Sumter County

I was asked by some of my friends to assume the chairmanship in Sumter County for the Jewish Relief work. I did so very gladly, because I feel that the call to service in this particular interest is so imperative as to be irresistible. It is a work in behalf of humanity.

Six million Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and Siberia are dying of starvation. Refugees, they wander homeless, hungry, in rags. Their suffering is worse than death—it is the lingering torture of starvation, the piteous tragedy of emaciation, the horrible waiting, inch by inch, of hunger, for the grim reaper to end their misery. These six million despairing souls are totally dependent on American generosity for the bare necessities of life.

What matters it if they do belong to other nations? What matters it if they do live in other climes? Succor of suffering knows no lines of demarcation. It is enough for us to know that these people are dying day by day, dying amidst such surroundings as to make death a blessed release, dying amidst such misery and suffering as to make the dryest crust of bread or a bowl of the thinnest soup a real luxury. Children hold up their wasted palms in daily supplication for a crumb of bread and above their fading eyes the Heavens appear to be but brass—children four or five years o fage who have not taken a single step because they are too weak to walk; they are too weak to work; they are too weak even to play. They are dragging their wasted bodies along, perhaps wondering how other children can be happy.

There is nothing on earth half so sad as an unhappy child and I do not believe that the people of America are going to permit these little children to spend lives of misery and die of starvation.

Read the eloquent appeal from Governor Bickett of North Carolina:

"In Turkey, in Palestine, in Lithuania, in Russia, in Poland, and in Galicia starvation stares the children of Abraham in the face. Daily Jewish husbands see their wives grow thin and pale and fade away into the Great Silence. Daily Jewish babies tug frantically at breasts that are withered and dry; and above the din of battle is heard once more the voice of Rachael weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

"I call upon the good people of North Carolina to hearken to this cry, to rally to the help of the helpless and once again to show themselves worthy of the high service they are privileged to render. The hounded, hungering Jew must be fed or he die. We cannot afford by indifference and inaction to have his blood on our hands."

Read the clear statement of Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware:

"This is not only a Jewish movement; it is a human movement. It will clothe where clothing is needed and feed where feeding is necessary; it will go wherever the cry of humanity calls it. It is of human beings, for human beings, and by human beings."

Read the appeal of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State:

"For God's sake raise all the money you can—conditions are indescribable in Poland. Lithuania—one million people perishing from hunger and cold—death rate ten per cent—soup kitchens and asylums for aged and children closed for lack of funds—children cannot attend school on account of extreme weakness and lack of clothing. An unexampled catastrophe faces the Polish Jews. America practically sole help."

Read the following letter from an old Baptist preacher eighty-two years of age who has spent sixty years of his life as a missionary among the Indians:

"Dear Sir: I am not a Jew—I am an old worn out Christian Indian missionary—a Baptist. Your God is my God. Your Father my Father. Your people are my Master's people. Your brethren are my brethren. My means are small but my heart greatly rejoices because of this privilege of sending the enclosed one hundred dollars for the relief of the suffering and starving Jews in Europe.

Sincerely,
J. S. Murrow,
Atoka, Okla.

After reading these four statements, **can we still refuse to help?**

On next Sunday afternoon at half past three o'clock we expect to have a meeting in behalf of these starving people. I do not entertain the slightest doubt but that Sumter will reach its quota. To do this we shall require money; but we need far more than money the universal expression of a deep and abiding sympathy. Our sympathy will not be measured by the number of dollars that we are able to give; but by our ready response to the call of suffering humanity. Even if one feels he is unable to give money to this great cause, let him by his presence next Sunday afternoon show that his heart is with those who suffer.

We hope that the meeting on next Sunday afternoon will be such as will make everyone present feel as if it were good for him to have come; for he was thus able to catch the feeling of sympathy and to realize that touch of nature and of humanity that makes the whole world kin.

Knowing the people of Sumter as I do, I feel sure that an appeal of this sort will not fall upon deaf ears or unresponsive hearts.

Respectfully and cordially submitted.

S. H. Edmunds.

There was considerable frost Thursday night and early risers report thin ice in exposed places. Irish potatoes and other tender vegetables in gardens were injured, but not to an extent that will necessitate replanting. The weather forecast indicates frost again tonight.

## Will Welcome Soldiers

### Mass Meeting Discusses Programme Submitted by Special Committee

The mass meeting called by President Booth of the Chamber of Commerce to consider plans for properly welcoming the soldiers of this county, who have completed their term of service in the army, either overseas or at home, are returning home, was in session for several hours Tuesday night in the court room. The attendance was much larger than at the previous meeting, but, as President Booth remarked in calling the meeting to order, the interest of the people of Sumter was not as great as the occasion demanded.

Dr. Booth stated that, as directed by resolution of the previous meeting, he had appointed a committee to formulate a programme outlining the scope of the proposed exercises in honor of the returned soldiers, the committee being as follows: Dr. Walter Cheyne, chairman, R. W. Dubbs, J. Frank Williams, L. D. Jennings, Neill O'Donnell, H. G. Osteen, F. E. Rembert, Mrs. Nina Solomons, Mrs. Horace Harby.

Chairman Cheyne of the committee on program read the tentative program suggested by the committee and the discussion opened. Every section of the program was debated pro and con and quite a number of those present. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the manner in which the people of Sumter should honor the returned soldiers and the matter was fully threashed out. It was the consensus of opinion that it would be impracticable to undertake to make the celebration of a general character for all the soldiers who were called into service from Sumter county, so as to include the negro troops, as well as the white, as the negroes have already undertaken to hold a celebration of their own and have solicited financial assistance from the white citizens. And the celebration that will be undertaken under the auspices of this mass meeting of white citizens will be for the white troops alone. A committee consisting of Messrs. R. D. Epps, Walter Cheyne and Geo. W. Dick was appointed to draft a suitable resolution setting out the object and purpose of the proposed celebration. The following outline of programme was finally adopted

1. That a thanksgiving service be held in Sumter on some Sunday, at a time and place to be designated later. That the ministers of the city of Sumter, of every religious denomination be and are designated as a committee with full power, to arrange for this Thanksgiving service. This service to be participated in by the people of the entire county of Sumter.

2. That a parade be held in Sumter to be participated by every white soldier and sailor from the county of Sumter, of every branch of the military and naval service during this war, whether these heroes served at home or abroad. That the commissioned officers of the Sumter Light Infantry Home Guard, the commissioned officers of the Boys' High School Military Battalion, and Major A. C. Phelps be the committee in charge of this parade with full power to act. That the Sumter Light Infantry Home Guard and the Sumter High School Military Battalion be invited to march in this parade as an honorary escort to the survivors of the war who are being honored by the citizens of the county of Sumter.

3. That a banquet or dinner be served to the returned soldiers and sailors, to be served on the Monumental Square at such time as may be suitable in connection with the parade.

Dr. E. S. Booth, president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce, was designated as chairman of this banquet or dinner committee with Mrs. Horace Harby and Mrs. Nina Solomons, those three to select any others they see fit to serve as members of this committee. This committee to be clothed with full powers to act.

4. That the presidents of the banks of the county of Sumter be the committee on finance, with Mr. Neill O'Donnell, as chairman, and Mr. L. D. Jennings as vice chairman, Mr. J. P. Booth, secretary and treasurer, to raise the necessary funds, and to supervise the expenditure thereof.

A general discussion of the suggestion made by the committee that steps be taken at once to create some permanent memorial in honor of the soldiers who fell in service resulted in the decision to leave this matter in the hands of Mr. A. C. Phelps who was requested several weeks ago by the Chamber of Commerce to organize a committee and inaugurate a movement to establish such a memorial. Mr. Phelps has full power to select a committee that will represent every section of the county and with the endorsement of the mass meeting he will undertake this work with the assurance of success.

## Eargle Case Settled

### Sumter Lighting Company Pays $24,600 and Costs in Settlement of Thirty Thousand Verdict

The case of Mrs. F. M. Eargle vs. the Sumter Lighting Company, suit to recover damages for the death of A. W. Eargle who lost his life while in the employ of the Sumter Lighting Company by coming into contact with a live wire, was settled a few days ago by the payment of $24,600 and costs. This case has been in the courts for about two years. The trial resulted in a verdict of $30,000, and the Sumter Lighting Company appealed to the Supreme Court. The case was on the docket of the Supreme Court for hearing at the April term, but when the attorneys of the company offered a compromise proposition it was accepted, and twenty-four thousand dollars and costs were paid over to R. D. Epps, Esq., who represented Mrs. Eargle and conducted the trial of the case to a successful conclusion.

## County Board Reorganized

### County Commissioners Under Authority of Act of Recent Legislature Inaugurate Progressive Campaign

The Board of County Commissioners at the regular monthly meeting held Tuesday inaugurated a progressive program for the management of the business affairs of the county that should result in revolutionizing and bringing up to date the methods of road construction and maintenance.

The action taken was under and by authority of the act of the recent session of the legislature which abolishes the office of County Supervisor at the expiration of the term of Supervisor White, and in the meantime places the Supervisor under the direction of the County Board. The Board was reorganized by the election of Commissioner H. J. McLaurin, Jr., to serve as Chairman and Commissioner B. M. Oliver, vice chairman. Mr. R. F. McLelland was elected County Engineer and the entire management of the chaingang, jail, poor house, the supervision of road building and maintenance and the performance of practically all other duties heretofore performed by the Supervisor were delegated to him by formal resolution. A finance committee composed of Commissioners J. J. Britton, B. M. Oliver and H. J. McLaurin, Jr., was selected and a resolution was adopted that no bills be paid, except after being audited and approved by the Board.

The Board decided to take immediate steps to obtain the funds available from the Federal Government for road construction, and as soon as this arrangement has been consummated the construction of a section of permanent highway will be started. As a preliminary to this work a survey of the proposed new road will be made by the State Highway Commission and the work will be planned and carried out under specifications approved by the road engineers of the Federal Government and the State Highway Commission. This road work will be done by contract so that the exact cost and the character of the work will be guaranteed before a shovel full of dirt is moved. It is the purpose of the Board to have this permanent work done so that the roads built now will ultimately link up with a system of highways in the county and form a part of the State Highway system. Haphazard work will be discontinued and road construction will be done with a view to permanence and as a part of a system. Repair and maintenance work will be planned and supervised by the County Engineer and the foundation of road work in Sumter county will hereafter be intelligent engineering and substantial construction and thorough drainage.

The plans of the Board while not yet fully developed, contemplate the pretical rebuilding of the public road between Sumter and Mayesville, for the reason that the roads in the eastern section of the county are in much worse condition than those in the western and further for the reason that the amount of travel between Sumter and Mayesville, the two largest towns in the county, necessitates a good highway of a permanent character. This section of the road will be a part of the State Highway system, connecting Sumter with Florence and the Pee Dee section and the work now done will help forward the movement to develop a State system of highways.

A joint meeting of the County Board and the Legislative delegation will be held next Tuesday to consider the financial status of the county and to devise ways and means to raise the fund necessary for the county to appropriate for permanent highway construction before the Federal appropriation can be obtained. The county still has something more than $20,000 of the good roads bond issue authorized several years ago, but this must be supplemented from some source, as the Federal government will pay dollar for dollar up to $60,000. It begins to look as if something will be done now to give Sumter county better roads.

### Death.

Mrs. A. E. Dixon, wife of Mr. Rufus O. Dixon, died at 2.30 a. m. Tuesday at her home at 28 Blanding St., this city. The body was taken from her residence at 9.30 Wednesday morning and carried to Bishopville for interment. The funeral services were held at Bishopville Methodist church at 11.30 a. m. She is survived by her husband and her son, Dr. R. Herbert Dixon, of Philadelphia; her daughters, Mrs. Mamie McAgen, Misses Elma, Ruth and Rosamode Dixon, Mrs. Nettie Barnes and Mrs. Ethel Stuckey, also her sisters, Mrs. Mary L. Stuckey and her brother, Mr. Charles L. Stuckey, of Bishopville, Mr. T. S. Stuckey, of Stateburg and Mr. A. B. Stuckey of this city.

The two story residence of Rev. J. C. Lomax, colored, on Edwards street, was badly damaged by fire Tuesday. The fire department was called out about 12.30 o'clock and when the truck and hose wagon arrived the greater part of the roof was ablaze and the house appeared to be doomed. Two streams were turned on and by hard work at close quarters the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the roof. The entire roof will have to be replaced and the upper part of the house was considerably damaged.

### Fire Department Busy.

The fire department has been kept busy the last few days. The big cotton platform fire Saturday called for a lot of work, and Sunday night a negro tenant house in the Grier street section was burned. Monday afternoon a garage on the premises occupied by Mr. E. B. Cole on North Salem avenue was burned. While this fire was in progress a spark ignited the roof of Mr. R. S. Churchill's residence on West Hampton avenue. The damage here was not great.

### Presbyterial Auxiliary.

Harmony Presbyterial Auxiliary will meet April 8th and 9th in the Indiantown church, Williamsburg county. All Societies and churches in the Presbytery are requested to send delegates. If possible please send names at once to Mr. T. M. Cooper, Fowler, S. C.

The delegates will be met at Kingstree, the morning of the 8th and carried to the church in automobiles.

Rev. S. D. Winn of Chunju, Korea, will be the speaker Tuesday.

On Wednesday Mrs. S. C. Hodges of Greenwood, and Mrs. S. L. Lebby of Charleston will be the speakers.

It is earnestly desired that every church will be represnted.

(Signed) Miss Bettie Aycock,
Recording Secretary.

### Pisgah News and Views.

Pisgah, March 31.—The fine weather for the last two weeks has enabled the farmers to make good progress on their farms. Corn has been planted and some are ready to plant cotton. The small grain crop is growing real well. Fully one-third of the cotton acreage in this section has been cut and this has been done without any pledges or being waited on. The item did not hit those who refuse to reduce their cotton acreage one-third a lick amiss. I am surprised to know that there lives in this country such people. Hope they will live to see the folly of their unpatriotic conduct in refusing to aid a worthy cause.

Gov. Cooper did right not to call an extra session of the legislature and save the taxpayers another expense. The members were there long enough to pass all needed legislation More work was done in twenty-five days, when Simmons and trby were speakers than is now done in forty days. Then members worked and not wasted their time.

The peace terms seem hard to get ready. If some people here are ready to entangle their country in the broils of Europe they are entitled to their opinion, but this writer is not.

Miss Hattie Hatfield of Cassett spent a few days here quite recently. Her many friends were glad to see her.

Miss Lula Baker returned home last week and her many friends were glad to see her.

Miss Sadie Rogers spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Leon Stuckey.

Miss Madge Rogers went to Bishopville Saturday.

The convicts who escaped from the State Farm last week stole a car here Friday night and went on towards Bishopville. The car is a new one and was found below Spring Hill badly damaged. The convicts have gone on.

I am going to Columbia today and if I see anything worth telling will let you know.

Dover, Eng. Mar. 2—In the whole period of the war the famous Dover Patrol of destroyers convoyed 125,100 merchant vessels with the loss of only 73. Of these 62,400 passed northward. 25,500 westward and 36,200 across the English Channel.

1868

# Announcement

¶ I beg to announce that I have purchased the Jewelry business formerly conducted by my father the late L. W. Folsom, and will continue the business at the same stand, No. 101 N. Main Street

¶ It is my intention to conduct the most up to date jewelry, optical and repair business in Eastern Carolina and every department will be as complete as modern methods permit.

¶ I will appreciate a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by this business for many years

**J. B. FOLSOM**

*A. C. L. Watch Inspector* *Sumter, South Carolina*

1919

# Galveston Must Do Its Part
# Your Help Is Needed

This is not only a duty but a privilege. In our own dark hour the world responded. We must now reciprocate. Six million Jews are dying of starvation. Homeless, hopeless, crazed with hunger, in indescribable destitution they wander, refugees, innocent victims of a heartless militarism. Prussianism and autocracy are destroyed, but famine remains, threatening world peace and happiness. Picture, if you can, the misery of these stricken people. Their suffering is worse than death—it is the lingering torture of starvation, the piteous tragedy of emaciation, the horrible waiting, in agony of hunger, for the grim reaper to end their wretchedness.

**There is only one thing you can do to help them.**

**You can give.**

**Who can not spare something for those who have nothing at all?**

"Tired of Giving? You Don't Know What Feeling Tired Means!"

WHEN THE SOLICITOR CALLS GIVE AS MUCH AS YOU CAN POSSIBLY AFFORD.

CAMPAIGN FOR GALVESTON'S QUOTA, $25,000, OPENS MONDAY, APRIL 7.

## Jewish War Relief Committee

GEORGE SEALY, Treasurer
I. H. KEMPNER,
Vice Chairman State Committee
RABBI HENRY COHEN,
Chairman Galveston Committee
CHAS. FOWLER
ROBT. J. COHEN
H. H. CHEESBOROUGH
B. E. HARRISS
JULES BLOCK
ED LASKER
FRANK ALLEN
H. LEE KEMPNER
JOHN NEEVIE
S. J. MILLER

THE GALVESTON DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919. p.5




*The Galveston Daily News, Saturday, April 5, 1919. p.5*

# Your Opportunity

## To Raise $25,000 for Jewish War Sufferers

## No Sectarianism in Jewish Drive Which Starts Monday, April 7

ALL AMERICANS BEHIND JEWISH RELIEF

The appeal that is now being made to the people of this community is directed to every race and creed. It is the call of suffering and starving humanity—the plea of a helpless people for financial assistance in this time of their greatest need. This is not a Jewish movement, it is a human movement.

President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, James Cardinal Gibbons, Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas, the governors of many states and many of the foremost men of America, have joined in this appeal for humanity. The American Jewish Relief Committee is endeavoring to save from starvation six million Jews who are the helpless victims of the German terror. Every dollar given goes to the immediate relief of these starving human souls.

BE READY TO GIVE AS MUCH AS YOU CAN AFFORD
WHEN THESE SOLICITORS CALL ON YOU

## Jewish War Relief Committee

GEORGE SEALY, Treasurer
I. H. KEMPNER,
Vice Chairman State Committee
RABBI HENRY COHEN,
Chairman Galveston Committee
CHAS. FOWLER
ROBT. L. COHEN
E. R. CHEESBOROUGH

B. L. HARRISS
JULES BLOCK
ED LASKER
FRANK ALLEN
R. LEE KEMPNER
JOHN NEETHE
S. L. MILLER



*The Galveston Daily News, Sunday, April 6, 1919. p.8*

*"Tu oportunidad para recaudar $25.000 para las víctimas de la guerra judías"*

# "Do You Know of a Single Gentile Charity Which Is Not Largely and Willingly Contributed to By People of the Jewish Faith?"

*—George Ade*

One of America's most gifted writers brings home to every Gentile a statement of facts and conditions that many of them have been overlooking. Take time to read what Mr. Ade says below—

**SAVE A LIFE!**

**GIVE**

So That Others May

**LIVE**

"In any campaign to feed the hungry or lift up the stricken or shelter the homeless it is taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the Jews will do their full share and then oversubscribe a little. They are accustomed to do things in a big way and are not dismayed by ordinary tasks.

"Now they are up against an extraordinary task; an undertaking, vast in proportions, hedged in by appalling handicaps. The American Jewish Relief Committee is endeavoring to save from starvation six million Jews who are the helpless victims of the German Terror.

"Between the committee in New York City and the unfortunate refugees or penned-in prisoners that they are trying to help, are open seas and devastated provinces.

"It can be done and the committee will do it. It will get money and food to the helpless victims, even if in the farthest parts of Europe, if it is backed and supported here at home.

"I have lived in several towns, but I cannot remember the name of a place in which Jews were exempted from contributing to Gentile funds. The call of humanity knows no foreign language, no racial dialect, no favored accent.

"If every citizen of America who has been somewhat directly the beneficiary of Jewish philanthropy should now come forward and help the American Jewish Relief Committee the necessary funds would be ready tomorrow. They should come forward."

## JEWISH WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN STARTS TOMORROW

El Paso Is Expected to Give $25,000.00—We MUST Give That Much—We SHOULD Give MORE!

REMEMBER! Human Live Are at Stake! Think Twice Before You Refuse!

El Paso herald. (El Paso, Tex.), April 07, 1919, Page 8

# VIOLENT STORM SWEEPS OMAHA

**Houses Wrecked In Western Part of City; One Is Fatally Hurt.**

Omaha, Neb., April 7.—Heavy property damage has been reported in reports of tornadoes reaching from a 50-mile triangle that swept across the western region of Omaha in a storm-ing shortly after 5 o'clock. Dozens are Clifton Hill suffered the greatest loss, many houses being wrecked and in some cases property ruined.

**Another Fatality Reported.**

It is reasonable that this storm swooped down upon the city at almost the same hour of the day of the week as the more disastrous storm of March 23, 1913, and nearly exactly three years afterward. Most over, last night's tornado seemed to be confined to the three of the city's southernmost and in general followed the same path for a considerable distance.

Property loss, 5 years of age, appears on the face of many reports to be small, and except for the report of fatalities at the time of the storm's passage, the damage to the property of individuals is not great.

**Storm Spares Nebraska.**

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—The tornado which swept northward Omaha, was reported today as a heavy fall of snow, which, however, except over that portion of the state bordering on the Missouri river, did little damage. The heaviest fall was reported at Hartington, 50 miles northeast of Norfolk, where several buildings were blown down, damaged and telephone poles were blown down.

**Red Cross Aid Is Offered.**

At the Red Cross headquarters here today it was announced that the Red Cross would render assistance to the victims of the storm in Omaha if such assistance was necessary.

Mrs. Hall was alone in the house at the time. "I was also heavy the storm coming and I went to the cellar. I had my hat there ready and took a lantern with me. I was just in time. The house was blown down through the cellar door. I was not hurt."

**Storm Is Severe.**

Mrs. Hall's home was completely wrecked by the collapse of a tornado, every building on the block of which hers was destroyed.

At Kenwood, where the storm reached the proportion of a tornado, every building on the block of which hers was destroyed.

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# OFFICER TELLS ABOUT TROUBLE

**Collins was nearly down and out; health is restored by Tanlac.**

"A medicine that will do as much for me as Tanlac has done has to be worth recommending," said Jesse W. Collins, one of the well known Hatch, Ariz., citizens.

"When I began using the Tanlac," Mr. Collins continued, "I had trouble with my stomach, and was in such a run-down condition that I could not digest my food. I would eat some food and it would lie there with gas and I was miserable all the time. My appetite was entirely out of condition, and consequently I was losing flesh and strength every day. I was all run down and could hardly get about to do my work. I just had to give up my job.

"I tried everything but never got any benefit until I started taking Tanlac. I have taken three bottles now, and have gained 15 pounds in weight, my appetite is fine, and I am feeling like a new man. My stomach is in perfect condition and I can eat anything I want. I am entirely well, and can say that Tanlac has done me a lot of good. I am always glad to tell my friends about it."

Tanlac is sold in Texas by Dr. Dyer & Peirson and by the leading druggists in every city, town and village in America.—Adv.

# Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Some thousand persons each year are killed, aside—by rather, accidentally killed by rupture. Whether you are one of the big army suffering rupture or not, you are interested in the news. Since you can afford to risk anything yourself by wearing a truss, appliance, or weight that gives no relief at all, but the time is ripe to investigate a method that is entirely different from any you have ever worn, and that is daily proving its merit in thousands of cases, you owe it to yourself to write for free booklet and measure blank. Address Rupture Remedy Co., 1000 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

# REDMOND PUTS ON LAST BILL

**Company Pleases In Its Farewell Offering At the Crawford.**

"By the Light of the Moon," the farewell performance of the Del Rhodes stock company, which has given 10 different a week, wholesome, attractive, clean vaudeville to the people of this section, was staged at the Crawford theater Sunday afternoon and evening to remember the week's program. The cast is well chosen and all handled their parts to good advantage and kept the first night of the week, and each one had a great deal to do. Miss Redmond, who has been in ever week of the brilliancy with be eliminated and the company will be more capacitated and satisfied. The character, also, Miss Redmond, who is a favorite with the entertainment of the city, was given a splendid part and handled admirably.

Friends and new patrons of the company are there at the first of twenty weeks that the company will be here. Manager Lowell has announced a number of new features for the coming weeks, and the company will be here for a long time.

**Mrs. Redmond Is Injured.**

Mrs. Redmond, who has been a favorite with the audiences of El Paso for many years, was injured in the first act of the play Sunday afternoon when she fell and broke her left arm between the wrist and elbow. She was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where the arm was set and dressed, and she was able to be back in the theater in the evening and finish the play. Mrs. Redmond, who has been in El Paso for many years, is an actress and always with her when she, as well as Mr. Redmond, receives a great deal of sympathy.

Eddie Mitchell as a feeble old man, does well.

The song numbers are all good, and the people are very fond of the work of Mr. Harris, with his wonderful baritone voice, and Miss Lowell, with her sweet soprano. "Mother Dear Mother" is a very fine song by Miss Lowell, and "Just Like the Will of the Wisp" is another.

The electrical effects are unusually good in a ballet used to introduce the second act. Miss Dennie does some clever dancing with the ballet.

The theater with the 3d Infantry Police theaters is crowded at all performances. The officers all declare that their evening is entirely and their evening is entirely spoiled if they cannot attend the theater. Manager Lowell has announced a number of new features for the coming weeks, and the company will be here for a long time.

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**MELBA PALMER COMPANY COMING TO THE CRAWFORD**

Manager S. W. Gravell has announced his idea of establishing vaudeville for interval comedy at the Crawford with the closing of the Redmond engagement and will book in the Melba Palmer dramatic show for an indefinite run. Miss Palmer has been most here before, with the Gilpin players and other organizations. She is a Dallas girl, a native of that city.

**TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS**

"EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGE."

Patrons of the Alhambra theater have two more Artcraft Creations Pictured to suit their particular tastes today. One is a Mary Pickford production entitled "Experimental Marriage," featuring Miss Pickford. The other is a Douglas Fairbanks picture entitled "Headin' Home."

This play is taken from the story entitled "Headin' Home" and tells the story of a young widow, spirited and charming, who decides to lend herself extra by matrimonial ties, decided to forego her own matrimonial ambitions and accept an offer to become a wife from a man she does not love. She is to marry the rest of the time. There are complications galore when the husband decides to teach his wife a lesson.

The Princess musical ruler pictures, Cupid, is most beautiful and will also be shown today and tomorrow. It being the last one to be shown until others are ready.

"Headin' Home" will be here Wednesday and this big comedy will be shown for a few days only, as it has completely run its course and other new ones are to be the sort of pictures that you will want to see several times.

**WIGWAM—WILLIAM DESMOND.**

William Desmond, star of the Universal picture playing now on the stage, who has also become a favorite with the patrons, will be seen at the Wigwam today and tomorrow in his newest comedy romance, "Life's a Funny Proposition." This story is one of the cleverest and it and is no doubt the appreciation. Mr. Desmond is supported by a very strong cast which includes Jay Belmore, Louise Lovely, John Steppling and other well known players of the silent drama.

Wednesday, the Wigwam will show Fred Stone's very best picture, "Johnny Get Your Gun." This picture is simply great.—Adv.

**EXQUE—NORMA TALMADGE.**

Norma Talmadge in "Ashes of Vengeance" will be the attraction today and tomorrow. Norma's Vengeance contains a wildness and rare variation of the theme of the betrayed and deserted girl. Mrs. Fiske appeared three seasons ago in a dramatic drama having the same variation, playing the part of a young Russian woman loved to devotion before he was nearly lost, the betrayed girl refusing to feeling distress to her.

It is curious that the public should be so little sure, for, while in real life most girls who are misled are through circumstances to deceitful ways, there are none who find forgiveness through fidelity of their love to lead.

The photos start at 11:00, 12:00, 1:45, 3, 4:45, 6:30, 8:15, 9:30 p. m.—Adv.

**ELECTRIC—CHARLIE RAY.**

Those who saw Charlie Ray at the Elinger theater yesterday in "The Sheriff's Son" will tell you that it is a picture you do not want to miss. Thousands of Kinsey persons were turned to tears and smiles by the masterful touch characteristic of this famed by Ray in his newest picture.

"The Sheriff's Son" is being shown at the Elinger theater today for the last time and those who failed to see the character of this last appearance are missing one of the real treats of the season.

Tomorrow the Elinger offers the

# NEWS BREVITIES

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

(Advertisement.)

**Trade Dollars.**

El Paso & Southwestern train No. 5, due at 6:15 p. m., was scheduled three days to arrive at 6:30 p. m. All other afternoon and night trains were reported on time.

TROUBLE About Heating, Lights, Sewerage Charges or Telephones See 3.

Dr. Ernest, specialist, El Paso, Tex.

**Two Killed In Explosion.**

Hot Springs, Ark., April 7.—Two men were killed and five others slightly injured in the explosion of a gasoline tank, followed almost instantaneously by a fire which destroyed the Arlington hotel here. A big hole was torn in the side of the tower and the cable was wrecked.

Drs. Irvin & Gray, Rm. 401 Scott Bldg.

Dr. Ehert, Dentist, 218 Mills Bldg.

**Colorado Platoon Dies.**

Greeley, Colo., April 7.—Death Harry Tyler, 27 years old, member of Co. C, 157th infantry, died at his home here Sunday of pneumonia contracted while in training overseas in Virginia.

Dr. R. T. Hayes, Dent. 305 Martin Bldg.

Osteopaths—Drs. Armstrong, 214 Kalich-Schutze Office Bldg. Tel. 1747; res. 1748.

**Ruth Garrison to Be Tried.**

Seattle, Wash., April 7.—The trial of Miss Ruth Garrison, who entered a plea of guilty to the charge of murdering Mrs. Agnes Anderson, one of the most important attractions of the week and one of the biggest productions of the year, "Common Clay"—Adv.

**CHECIAN—"WILD HONEY."**

The attractions at the Checian theater for today and tomorrow is "Wild Honey," which was considerably advertised as "a different kind of a dance lady picture."

Dorothy Kelsey, one of the most beautiful girls of the screen appears in the picture as a dance hall belle of Hawaii and the picture is said to fill all the dreamed sensational of this beautiful girl.

"Wild Honey" is a five reel feature, produced and is from Pathe distributors, and, accordingly and absolutely wholesome.

Do not fail to see "Wild Honey" at the Checian theater either today or tomorrow.—Adv.

**THE CAVALRY AT BLOIS.**

Gen. Woods and secretary Baker are shown today at the Bijou theater, in the Universal Current Events reel, inspecting the border patrol forces at Fort Bliss, Col. R. H. Townsend leads the 7th cavalry in review, that regiment that was fought to the death in the "Custer massacre." Major Charles Young and other city officials are shown also in the picture.—Adv.

**ST. CLEMENT'S MEN'S CLUB TO ENTERTAIN EASTERNERS**

In order to succeed the fellowship between the Greek and Syrian friends and themselves the members of St. Clement's Men's Club have planned a special meeting for Monday night, April 14, to which they have invited all the men in El Paso of the Eastern Church.

"There will be a 30-minute service in the church, after which all will adjourn to the parish house for a social hour, interspersed with music and patriotic sentiment.

During the past year over 4000 meals, we have found both sides represented.

**DAILY RECORD.**

**Warranty Deeds.**

Franklin Heights addition—Jacob J. Kron and wife and Abe T. Kron and wife to William Ann Parker, lots 7, 15, 23 and 24, block 84, $10; April 4, 1919.

Campbell addition—Christopher Hoffman to Frank E. Campbell, lot 16, block 2, $10; April 5, 1919.

Alta Vista additions—Wm. A. R. Hudson to C. A. Nichols, lot 7, and west 16 feet of lot 8, block 104, $1700; March 22, 1919.

Alta Vista addition—Fred H. Duff to Mason Wolfe, lot 1, block 1, $10; June 28, 1918.

**Births.**

To Mr. and Mrs. Parvon Thomas Harris, of 3111 Kirk street, a girl, Miss Parvona Harris, at 4:30 p. m. April 7.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Cornelius M. Gregory and Maria Cadena.

Joseph Hair Worley and Flora F. Vandiver.

Elmer Huffman and Nellie Sowers.

Charles Haynes and Hayness Neri.

"The right hon. can for wiser work" is a motto that has been used by the various vest and overall manufacturers.

Dr. Ayer Rose, Builder Bldg. Ph. 277.

**John M. Swanson Dead.**

Montgomery, N. Y., April 7.—John M. Swanson, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, died at his home at Orange Point, Sunday, after an illness of two years. He was 74 years old.

Dr. E. S. Schaefer, eye, ear, nose and throat, Professional Building Inc. 2d. Phone 282.

Osteopaths—Drs. McCarthy and Morris Bldg. Ph. 2184; residence, 466.

**Loan Certificate Issue.**

Washington, D. C., April 7.—Another issue of loan certificates of indebtedness, amounting to $1,000,000,000, dated April 15, will probably be announced, was forecast in the treasury department today. Secretary Glass will confer with Assistant Secretary Leffingwell and other officials of the department tomorrow on the matter.

Dr. Stevens T. Harris, special eyes, ears, nose and throat. Texas Bldg. 2d floor. Phone 224.

**Hands of Fur Grists Allowed.**

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The War Trade board announced that goods and money seized by American citizens and seized in Holland on one of the German merchant vessels interned there at the beginning of the war, will be imported free from duty. Formal permits for removal of the goods are not as the list of receipts imported.

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# BOY SCOUTS TO GET LOAN BARS

**Fifteen Medals Are Received As Recognition For Services.**

Fifteen medals are now here from Washington for the Scouts' Liberty loan drive. The medals are being sent by president of the United States treasury department on awards in recognition for work done during the Fourth Liberty loan drive. The medals are being sent to members of the local council of the Court of Honor which will be held some time during the latter part of the month. Each medal, who sold ten or more bonds has awarded a medal, except that if he has received he was a medal to use on the outlet device, he will receive a bar instead.

The following awards to troop No. 3, under the direction of Scoutmaster J. M. Gilbert, have been made: Jack Odom, Fidelio Pierce, Jeff Howe, Jack Sutherland, Ernest Chambers, George Hall, Wagner Batchelder, Howard Parker, and Clifford Riley. Those to receive bars are: Donald M. Talbert, Arthur Marsh, Stanley Stewart, Wilkins Lawler, Harry Talbot and Manley Sanders.

**Stanard Gets Bar.**

A bar was awarded to Scout Frank Stanard of troop No. 5, under the direction of Scoutmaster Leonard Giffin.

Scouts of troop No. 7, under the direction of assistant scoutmaster C. E. Hutchinson, will receive awards as follows: Bobbs, Cecil Hess, Tom Harland and Albert Oster bars, Harrold Hall, Robert Binford and Stuart Davis.

**SPRING FESTIVAL BRINGS $900 TO RESCUE HOME**

Roberta Geist, the Spring Festival held last week for the benefit of the El Paso Rescue Home will net nearly over $900, according to an announcement made Monday morning. A few small expense items are still to be settled, and the exact amount of the net receipts has not yet been compiled.

The contest for the queen of the festival resulted in favor of Miss Stella La Prade, who received 44,317 votes. Miss Ethel Mackaway received 43,356 votes, and Miss Charles Kelly 11,327. Considerable interest was manifested in the contest at the store, but lastly at the festival grounds Saturday night. Miss La Prade were the queen votes, of a thousand cup, while Miss Mackaway was awarded a watch and Miss Kelly a diamond brooch.

**HEARING SET FOR TUESDAY.**

The case of Woodlawn Realty company vs. Hobson et al., will have a hearing in the district court, Tuesday afternoon before Judge Ballard Caldwell.


**Billie Burk**
**$1.00**
A Share
Most for Your Money



**Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes**

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold on money refund guaranty by all druggists.—Adv.



**What Makes Big 4 a "Sure Shot?"**

BIG 4 is going to make BIG MONEY unless all signs fail. The only way to kill BIG 4's chances is practically ALL the great TEXAS OIL FIELDS to play out AT ONE TIME. Judge for yourself whether this is likely to happen.



And the beautiful post of it is that BIG 4 is destined to make money for its stockholders—(who are its real OWNERS)—whether it ever DRILLS for OIL or NOT, though the BIG 4 will almost BE COMPELLED to DRILL in the NEAR FUTURE because of the rapid development of some of the properties of which BIG 4 owns "offsets."

BIG 4 doesn't have to get OIL to make money. BIG 4 need REAL MONEY to purchase holdings in nearly all the important fields. These holdings are mounting in value every day. BIG 4 holds OPTIONS on other valuable properties which it can close at any desired MOMENT. BIG 4 doesn't have to wait for stock subscriptions to do the things it needs to do to make profits.

Whether you buy BIG 4 stock at $1 per share rests entirely with you. BIG 4 is offering only a fifth of its capitalization for present public subscriptions. The remaining stock MAY NEVER be issued at all in that case it stays right in BIG 4's treasury, the property of ALL the Stockholders.

BIG 4's campaign for subscriptions at $1 per share will not last a great while longer. If you care to join with BIG MEN in a BIG ENTERPRISE with the expectation of sound administration and BIG EARNINGS, you will not delay sending your order. Send it with full assurance that BIG 4 is dealing in CERTAINTIES—not in HOPES.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

THESE ARE THE OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES OF THE BIG 4:

OFFICERS:

H. B. HOBBELL, President, Gen'l. Mgr. of the Wright Manufacturing Co. of El Paso.
C. E. FINLEY, Vice-President, Pres. of C. E. Finley & Co. of El Paso.
J. S. CROCKETT, 2nd Vice-Pres., Pres. of the El Paso Refining Co.
CRAWFORD RAGLE, Treasurer, Executive Assistant Salesman to El Paso and the Southwest.
EDED R. KARNEY, Secretary, Pres. of the New Rubber Co. of El Paso.

TRUSTEES:

H. B. HOBBELL
ROSS E. SHEAN of Ross Shean.
FRED H. LARENDY.

**Big 4 Oil & Refining Co.**

of Texas.

Capital $500,000. Par Value, Shares $1.

Main Office, 108 Sheldon St., El Paso.

Order direct or through your broker.



**ARTFUL DODGER HAS NO CHANCE**

Put a few drops on that old touchy corn then lift it out without pain



"Do You Know of a Single Gentile Charity Which Is Not Largely and Willingly Contributed to By People of the Jewish Faith?"

—George Ade

One of America's most gifted writers brings home to every Gentile a statement of facts and conditions that many of them have been overlooking. Take time to read what Mr. Ade says below—

"In any campaign to feed the hungry or lift up the stricken or shelter the homeless it is taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the Jews will do their full share and then oversubscribe a little. They are accustomed to do things in a big way and are not dismayed by ordinary tasks.

"Now they are up against an extraordinary task; an undertaking, vast in proportions, hedged in by appalling handicaps. The American Jewish Relief Committee is endeavoring to save from starvation and military Jews who are the helpless victims of the German Terror.

"Between the committee in New York City and the unfortunate refugees or penned-in prisoners that they are trying to help, are open seas and devastated provinces.

"It can be done and the committee will do it. It will get money and food to the helpless victims, even if in the farthest parts of Europe, if it is backed and supported here at home.

"I have lived in several towns, but I cannot remember the name of a place in which Jews were exempted from contributing to Gentile funds. The call of humanity knows no foreign language, no racial dialect, no favored accent.

"If every citizen of America who has been somewhat directly the beneficiary of Jewish philanthropy should now come forward and help the American Jewish Relief Committee the necessary funds would be ready tomorrow. They should come forward."

SAVE A LIFE!

GIVE

So That Others May

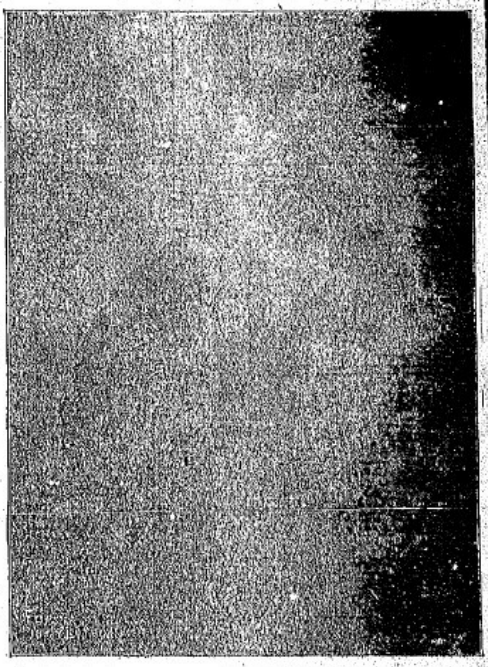
LIVE

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**Think over what this keen observer of human nature has said above—and be ready to do your part for humanity, when the solicitors call on you.**

Make checks payable to and send subscriptions to Jewish War Relief Committee:

J. E. JARRATT, Treasurer

JUDGE J. R. DAVIS, General Chairman — GEORGE D. ARMISTEAD, Chairman Publicity Committe

FRANK M. LEWIS, Chairman Soliciting Committee

*This Space Donated by*

## EMIL BLUM COMPANY

**Full page advert in the *San Antonio Express*, Tuesday, April 8, 1919, p.15**

[San Antonio Express, Tuesday April 8, 1919, p.15]

Según el *San Antonio Express*, "6 millones" de judíos están muriendo de hambre en 1919, lo que provoca que la raza judía esté más cerca que nunca de la extinción.



SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1919.

# What the Non-Jews Are Doing for Jewish War Relief

At no other time in the history of the Jewish people has the need been so great as now. Six million of our brothers and sisters are dying of starvation. The entire race is threatened with extinction. The burden is more than we can bear alone.

In the most recent campaigns, therefore, the appeal has been extended to non-Jews. The response has been magnificent. In Wilmington, Delaware, such men as Pierre S. du Pont, John Raskob, William Coyne and John S. Rossell not only gave generously, but labored with heart and soul in the work of organization and solicitation. The result was the munificent subscription of $141,000, although the quota of Wilmington was only $75,000.

In Newark, N. J., the quota was set at $200,000. The story of how $288,000 was raised is a glorious record of non-sectarian co-operation in a great human cause. Under the leadership of the Honorary non-Jewish Committee, composed of the most distinguished citizens, and with the help of Mayor Gillen, who turned over to the campaign committee "the entire machinery of the city"—a common enthusiasm caught everyone. The result was not only a subscription far above the quota, but a spiritual harmony among all creeds which will endure for all time to come.

These two drives, in which the entire population without regard to creed came to the support of Jewish War Relief, are representative of similar campaigns in Pittsburgh, Pa., Passaic, N. J., Trenton, N. J., Duluth, Minn., and many other cities.

More recently State campaigns have been organized which with the help of non-Jews have proved magnificent successes. As a result of these remarkable non-sectarian drives, North Carolina has raised $150,000; West Virginia, $225,000; Georgia, $175,000; Mississippi, $116,000, and other States similarly generous amounts.

The non-Jews are eagerly helping the cause of Jewish War Relief because they know how generously the Jews have helped the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., and all other war funds, and because the suffering of human beings anywhere is everybody's business.

## How Much Will YOU Give?
## Send in YOUR Subscription NOW!

## Jewish War Relief Committee

J. E. JARRATT, Treasurer
JUDGE J. R. DAVIS, General Chairman
GEORGE D. ARMISTEAD, Chairman Publicity Committee
FRANK M. LEWIS, Chairman Soliciting Committee

*Tired of Giving? You Don't Know What Feeling Tired Means!*



*THIS SPACE DONATED BY*

## Saul Wolfson Dry Goods Co.



*San Antonio Express* (Texas)
April 9, 1919, p.12

[San Antonio Express, Tuesday April 9, 1919]

*"En ningún otro tiempo en la historia de los judíos han sufrido una necesidad tan grande como ahora. Seis millones de nuestros hermanos y hermanas están muriendo de hambre. La raza entera es amenazada con la extinción."*

Un artículo del *Daily Kentucky New Era* afirma que seis millones de judíos son víctimas sin ayuda frente al terror alemán.

# "Do you know of a Single GENTILE CHARITY which is not WILLINGLY contributed to by People of the Jewish faith"

*One of America's most gifted writers, brings home to every Gentile a statement of facts and conditions that many of them have been overlooking. Take time to read what Mr. Ade says below---*

"In any campaign to feed the hungry or lift up the stricken or shelter the homeless it is taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the Jews will do their full share and then oversubscribe a little. They are accustomed to do things in a big way and are not dismayed by ordinary tasks.

"Now they are up against and extraordinary task; an undertaking, vast in proportions, hedged in by appalling handicaps. The American Jewish Relief Committee is endeavoring to save from starvation six million Jews who are the helpless victims of the German Terror.

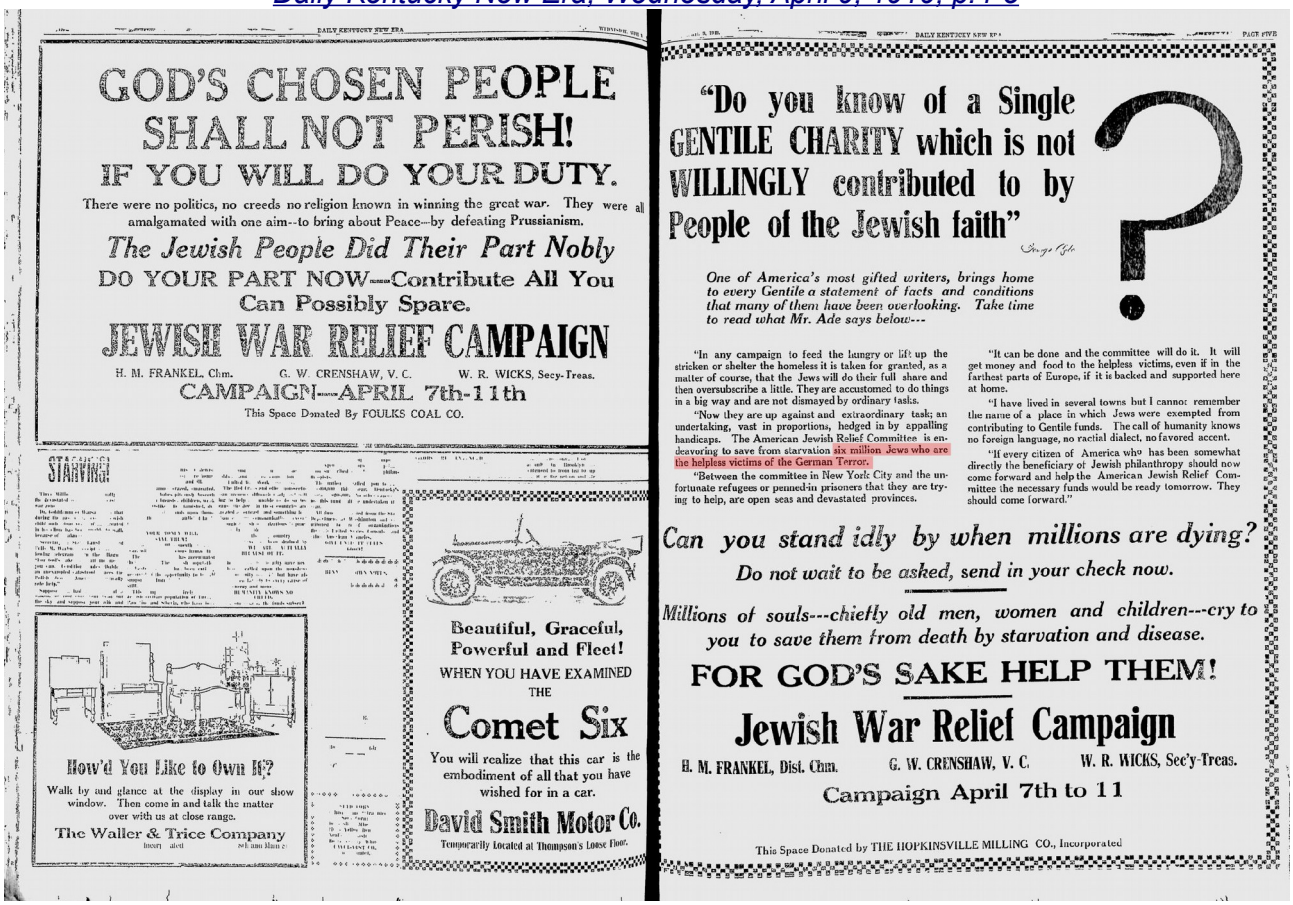
"Between the committee in New York City and the unfortunate refugees or penned-in prisoners that they are trying to help, are open seas and devastated provinces.

"It can be done and the committee will do it. It will get money and food to the helpless victims, even if in the farthest parts of Europe, if it is backed and supported here at home.

"I have lived in several towns but I cannot remember the name of a place in which Jews were exempted from contributing to Gentile funds. The call of humanity knows no foreign language, no racial dialect, no favored accent.

"If every citizen of America who has been somewhat directly the beneficiary of Jewish philanthropy should now come forward and help the American Jewish Relief Committee the necessary funds would be ready tomorrow. They should come forward."

*Daily Kentucky New Era, Wednesday, April 9, 1919, p.4-5*



GOD'S CHOSEN PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH!
IF YOU WILL DO YOUR DUTY.

There were no politics, no creeds no religion known in winning the great war. They were all amalgamated with one aim--to bring about Peace--by defeating Prussianism.

*The Jewish People Did Their Part Nobly*

DO YOUR PART NOW---Contribute All You Can Possibly Spare.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN

H. M. FRANKEL, Chm. G. W. CRENSHAW, V. C. W. R. WICKS, Secy-Treas.

CAMPAIGN---APRIL 7th-11th

This Space Donated By FOULKS COAL CO.

STARVING!

How'd You Like to Own It?

Walk by and glance at the display in our show window. Then come in and talk the matter over with us at close range.

The Waller & Trice Company

Beautiful, Graceful, Powerful and Fleet!

WHEN YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE

Comet Six

You will realize that this car is the embodiment of all that you have wished for in a car.

David Smith Motor Co.

Temporarily Located at Thompson's Loose Floor.

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*Can you stand idly by when millions are dying?*

*Do not wait to be asked, send in your check now.*

*Millions of souls---chiefly old men, women and children---cry to you to save them from death by starvation and disease.*

FOR GOD'S SAKE HELP THEM!

Jewish War Relief Campaign

H. M. FRANKEL, Dist. Chm. G. W. CRENSHAW, V. C. W. R. WICKS, Sec'y-Treas.

Campaign April 7th to 11

This Space Donated by THE HOPKINSVILLE MILLING CO., Incorporated

[Clic aquí para ver esta imagen a mayor resolución.]

*The watchman and southron* anuncia una campaña de recogida de fondos para ayudar a los judíos.

# Jewish Relief Fund

## Sumter County Contributes More Then the Amount Asked for By the State Committee. A Most Successful Opening Meeting

Sumter county was asked to give seven thousand dollars as its contribution toward the Jewish Relief fund that is being raised this week by a nation-wide campaign to provide means for saving the six million destitute Jews in the war desolated regions of the old world. Sumter's response at the mass meeting held in the Opera House Sunday afternoon was a contribution of $9,060, and the greater part of the county outside of the city is still to be heard from and the canvass of the city by committees is yet to be completed. It is safe to predict that the contribution of Sumter county to this worthy cause will exceed ten thousand dollars when all reports have been received and totaled.

The campaign fo rthe Jewish Relief fund is under the direction of Mr. August Kohn, of Columbia, as State chairman, Mr. I. C. Strauss as district chairman for Sumter, Lee and Clarendon counties, and Dr. S. H. Edmunds as county chairman. The committee for Sumter county was organized last week with representatives for every section of the county and the work arranged so that the campaign would open with a representative meeting on Sunday afternoon.

The mass meeting was well attended, the first floor of the Opera House being completely filled and there was a large crowd in the balcony. The programme was most entertaining and pleased all of the large audience. The musical numbers and the character sketch by Ward-Waters Company of Alkahest Lyceum Bureau were both novel and pleasing. The song recital of Mrs. Marie Nicholson charmed all music lovers.

Dr. J. A. Rice, pastor of Trinity church, who delivered the address, made a most impressive, eloquent and inspiring presentation of the cause for which the meeting was held. His sympathies are with the down-trodden and suffering of all nations and the appeal he made in behalf of the six millions of the old world touched the hearts of all who heard him. The collection was as usual, turned over to Mayor L. D. Jennings and the experience he has gained in this line of public service during the past few years has qualified him as an expert. His work on this occasion was not arduous or protracted, for the people responded promptly, cheerfully and generously, and the subscriptions came as rapidly as the secretary could record them. At the close of the meeting the announcement was made that the total amount contributed was $9,060, with the reports from other sections of the county and from the canvassing committees in the city still to be taken into account.

[The watchman and southron. (Sumter, S.C.), April 09, 1919, p.5]

*"campaña para proveer medios para salvar a los seis millones de indigentes judíos en las regiones del viejo mundo desoladas por la guerra."*

The Watchman and Southron.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sumter, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. C. Zemp left today for her home in Anderson, where she will join her mother and sister on a trip to Washington and Baltimore.

Mrs. W. D. Boykin and Miss Ida Boykin have gone to Atlanta, Ga., to spend sometime.

Mr. William London, of the Publicity department of the South Carolina Victory Loan Committee, spent yesterday in Sumter.

Mr. T. McAlpine Stubbs, who has been spending a brief vacation between the sessions of Washington & Lee University, leaves tonight for Richmond, Va., where he has been sent as a representative of his fraternity to the District Conference of the Sigma Phi Epsilon.

Sgt. H. Noble Dick, who has been with the 30th Division during its entire operations in Belgium and France, did not return with his unit, Field Hospital Corps 105th Sanitary Train. He was one of the fortunate who was assigned for a course and is now at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Miss Ethel Watson, of Columbia, is visiting Mrs. L. W. Folsom on Broad Street.

Hon. R. J. Blalock, Mayor of Columbia, spent Saturday in the city as the guest of Mr. D. C. Shaw.

Lieut. C. H. Deal, Jr., U. S. Naval Forces, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deal. Lieut. Deal has been in active service off the coast of Ireland for the past year.

Lieut. C. H. Deal, Jr., and Miss Coline Deal are visiting relatives in Charlotte, N. C. and Rock Hill.

Mr. Hal W. Harby, who has been in service in France for the past year, returned home Thursday.

Misses Sara Edmunds and Elizabeth Osteen are at home from Winthrop College for the week-end.

Miss Sara Wannamaker, who has been spending several weeks with her aunt Mrs. A. B. Hammond, of Columbia, has returned home.

Lieut. Edward Bradford, 118th Infantry, has been at home for several days. He has not been discharged, but obtained a fifteen day furlough to come home. He served on the border with the Sumter Light Infantry and with the 30th in France.

Miss Bertha Alderman, of Alcolu, who has been engaged in Motor Corps work in New York for the past year, left this morning in her car to make the trip through the country. Upon her arrival in New York she will resume her work with the woman's Motor Corps of America. She was accompanied on the trip by Messrs. G. W. Shaw, Henry Shaw and Isaac Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. James Weathers have returned to Wilmington, after a visit to the former's father and sister, Mr. W. A. Weathers, and Mrs. A. T. Williams. Mr. Weathers was recently discharged from the army, where he was enlisted in an anti-aircraft battery.

Messrs. E. W. Shaw, A. P. Williams, Bartow Shaw and H. W. Strange went to Columbia today to attend the Detroit-Boston baseball games.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Renfrow and little son, and Misses Leilah and Lilah Smith, of this city, spent Sunday in Hartsville with relatives and friends.

Mrs. James H. Dawes and daughter, Miss Dorothy Dawes, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mrs. Harry W. Cuttino of Tindals.

Misses Ida and Beulah Tindal Cuttino are entertaining Friday, April 4th, from 4 to 6 in honor of Miss Dorothy Dawes of Philadelphia, Pa.

Messrs. R. A. Bradham and W. J. Orfwson, Jr., spent Sunday in Charleston.

Misses Mary Adda Booth and Mary Branson, who have been at home for sometime, returned to Winthrop College Sunday.

Mrs. H. M. Stuckey and Mrs. Hutchinson are spending a few days in Charleston.

Sergt. Mote Lawrence of the 118th Infantry, 30th Division, has received an honorable discharge and is at home.

Frank Divine of the 115th Machine Gun Co., 30th Division, who has received his discharge is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. M. S. King, 110 Purdy St.

Dr. D. L. Williams, of Cooper's Jewelry Store, is attending the optical convention in Charleston.

Miss Marie Nicholson, of New York City and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred Nicholson, left this afternoon for Charleston where they will join the latter's husband and attend the optical convention in session there.

Miss Dorothy Dawes, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Chandler, left last night for Atlanta.

Misses Louise Watson, Alice Bradham and Bultman spend the week-end in Charleston visiting Magnolia Gardens.

## New Insurance Agency

### Well Known Old Line Company To Locate Office in Sumter

Following a visit of Hon. R. J. Blalock, Mayor of Columbia, to this city on Saturday, it was announced by Mr. D. C. Shaw today that arrangements had been completed for the opening of an agency in Sumter for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Blalock is General Agent for the Aetna and the agreement was made with him whereby the new agency may solicit business anywhere in the State except in certain counties.

The new insurance agency will be known as the Shaw Insurance Agency, and its offices will be in the Shaw Motor Company building. The officers of the new concern will be: Manager, D. W. Shaw; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Shaw; Assistant manager, L. C. Ryan.

Washington, April 7.—Advices reaching the State department today indirectly from Vienna said that a Communist revolution seemed imminent in German-Austria.

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A meeting was held in Manning last night to raise Clarendon county's quota of three thousand dollars and without having done any preliminary work the committee, of which Mr. Charlton DuRant is chairman, secured contributions aggregating $2,300. Clarendon county will more than reach is quota.

### Hagood News Notes.

Rem'ert, April 5.—People are finishing their planting. Some at least while others are just putting in fertilizer.

The recent cold snap was hard on the fruit crop, peaches, plums, pears, etc.

The small grain is promising in our community.

Owing to scarcity of labor and the severe injuries of the miller, E. W. Sanders through the carelessness of another, the flour mill does not run regularly. The miller is at home on crutches and it may be a long time before he can again take charge of things, greatly to the regret of its patrons.

One hears of an occasional case of flu yet, but it seems to have spent its force.

There are some happy and proud mothers in the land these days. Happy over the return of their boys and proud of those boys' accomplishments.

The Lenoir boys, sons of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. and Mr and Mrs. G. H. Lenoir are at home. Manly looking fellows they are, too.

From all the reports of that terrible war do you count it remarkable that to date not one of our boys has returned from the front without a scratch".

Franey did not favorably impress our boys because the women were too common.

Not in a day did France reach such a condition. History tells how the decline started, women dabbling in politics. We can't afford to make our women common nor allow them to do so. "Hagood."

### Red Cross Notes—Canteen Department at Work.

Now that there are so many homecoming soldiers the Canteen Department is hard at work again. Last week, when the first part of the 30th Division passed through, every train was met and the men served just as they were last summer when they were on their way to the front. The ladies of the Canteen Committee made 1,000 sandwiches. The Coca-Cola company donated 1,000 bottles of Coca-Cola, and the Chero-Cola Company 1,000 bottles of Chero-Cola.

The committee expects to keep up its work until the last trainload of soldiers shall have reached home.

Johannesburg, S. A., April 7.—The strike here has been settled and the terms are now being drafted between the parties to the controversy.

Munich, April 7.—The troops stationed here express sympathy with the actors' cause but declare that it is their intention to maintain neutrality and prevent rioting. They will not protect the diet building which is armed with machine guns.

## Victory Loan Flag.

### Flag From National Capital Offered as Prize

Word from Washington was received today by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for South Carolina announcing that the large American flag which floated over the dome of the capitol during the inaugural ceremonies and other historic occasions would be awarded the State which attains the largest percentage of oversubscriptions of its quota in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign.

At the recent conference of the Fifth Federal Reserve District held in Richmond, South Carolina was congratulated on having the most complete organization to date and the Liberty Loan committees predict that she will keep in the lead and now stands a good chance of winning the prize pennant in the coming drive which opens Monday, the 21st.

This flag of honor was presented to the treasury department by Elliot Woods, superintendent of the United States capitol. It was first floated over the capitol dome March 5, 1917 when President Wilson was inaugurated and again when the president delivered his war address to congress April 2, 1917 and during the passage of the war resolution April 4 and 5, 1917. This flag was also flown on the occasion of the visits of the various foreign missions to the capitol and raised proudly the day the armistice was signed.

The Bureau of Publicity of the Treasury Department announces that this flag will be presented as a permanent souvenir to the State that makes the highest record.

## Royal Blood

### A New Dairy Queen and Her Grandson

Clemson College, April 4.—The Dairy Division of Clemson College purchased last fall a young Jersey bull, grandson of Vive La France, a Jersey cow which has just been crowned queen of the dairy world. Vive La France has broken the world's record of butter-fat production by making 1,028.86 pounds of butter fat in a year, exceeding all former records by 28.5 pounds.

This fact should be of particular interest to South Carolina farmers in this good day of a rapidly growing interest in dairying and good family cows, for it will be worth a great deal that such dairy bood is to head the herd of the State's agricultural college, from which will go out in a few years many descendants of this royal blood of dairydom.

The young bull is not only a grandson of Vive La France but claims a half sister of that wonderful producer as his mother, whose record is 801.85 pounds per year, so that the combined average production record of his mother and his father's mother is 915 pounds of butter-fat. His descendants are sure to be great producers and will of course be in great demand.

### Death.

Mr. William J. Rees died Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. John R. Sumter on West Hampton Avenue, after a long illness, aged 67 years. Mr. Rees had been ill with organic heart disease for many months and for several weeks his condition has been so critical that the end was expected.

Mr. Rees was a native of Statesburg and spent his entire life in that community. For many years he was magistrate of the Middleton and Statesburg district and was re-elected term after term without opposition, a substantial proof of the efficient, fair and able performance of his official duties and a mark of esteem in which he was personally held by the people of his community. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. T. Gettys and Miss Mayo Rees, of Columbia, one brother, Mr. W. W. Rees, and three sisters, Mrs. Des. Bull of Statesburg, Mrs. Thos. S. Sumter and Mrs. John R. Sumter, of this city.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Cross, Statesburg, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the funeral party leaving the residence of Mr. John R. Sumter at 4 o'clock.

## Could Not Eat Nor Sleep Well

### Appetite Poor, Nerves Shaky, And Stomach Full of Gas. South Carolinian now claims Dreco changed it All.

To those who suffer from constipation, weak kidneys, a sickish liver, poor digestion, gas in the stomach, pains in the limbs backache, no appetite and broken sleep, should know that relief is at hand. The root and herb remedy, Dreco, has a wide reputation for getting rid of all these troubles, as is proven by the many letters received from well known and reliable persons. For instance, Mr. G. E. Cheek of 11 Benett St., Greenville, S. C. says:

"I could not eat or sleep with any satisfaction; my kidneys were weak, and I had a backache most all of the time. My stomach was gassy and often pained me. My appetite went off to almost nothing and my sleep was broken. My joints were full of rhumatism, and my muscles sore to the touch. I had taken several medicines but none seemed to do me any good. Reading one day of Dreco, I decided to try it. Two bottles of Dreco have wiped out all my troubles, and I am feeling like a new person. I advise all persons who suffer as I did to try Dreco."

Dreco, the root and herb medicine, purifies the blood, strengthens the kidneys, rouses the liver to action, relieves constipation, lifts the load from the stomach, and builds up the entire system.

Dreco is now sold by all good druggists throughout the country and is highly recommended in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store.—Advt.

## FOR BILIOUSNESS AND HEADACHE TAKE A CALOTAB

### The New Nauseless Calomel That Is Entirely Purified of All of the Nauseating and Salivating Effects

Do you ever have a bad taste in your mouth in the morning, heavy breath, coated tongue, headache, indigestion, nervousness, with a let-down feeling? You need calomel, but dread to take it. Try Calotabs, the nausealess calomel that is delightful in effect. It is calomel with all its benefits retained and its unpleasant qualities removed. One tablet at bedtime with a swallow of water, that's all. No taste no griping, no salts, nor nausea. You wake up in the morning feeling like a 2-year-old, bright, cheerful, energetic and with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please,—no danger of salivation. Calotabs are so entirely different to take and so pleasant in effect that your druggist offers to refund the price as a guarantee that you will be delighted with Calotabs.

For your protection Calotabs are sold in original sealed packages, price thirty five cents. At drug stores everywhere.

### "IN A BAD WAY."

#### Many a Sumter Reader Will Feel Grateful for This Information.

If your back gives out;
Becomes lame, weak or aching;
If urinary troubles set in,
Perhaps your kidneys are "in a bad way."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Local evidence proves their merit.

Mrs. T. C. Owens, 10 S. Magnolia St., Sumter, says: "About three years ago I had an attack of kidney trouble and I could hardly bend over. I couldn't stand the least noise, as it would make me nervous and excited. Dizzy spells bothered me at times and it seemed as if the room were whirling around. I started taking Doan's Kidney Pills and one box gave me the best of relief."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Owens had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt. (18)

## Would Fix Cotton Price

### Ready to Appeal to Government, Says Gov. Allen

Topeka, Kans., April 5.—Governor Henry J. Allen declared he was ready to join in an appeal to the federal government to fix a guaranteed price for cotton except that which was in the hands of speculators, in a telegram sent tonight to W. R. Cooper at Wilmington, N. C.

Governor Allen's telegram was sent in reply to one from Mr. Cooper who asked him if he "would join Southern cotton people is asking the federal government to guarantee 35 cents a pound for middling cotton up to June, 1920, or so long as the present wheat prices are guaranteed."

In reply Governor Allen wired:

"I will be glad to join Southern cotton people in asking the federal government for a guaranteed cotton price for all cotton that has not been held for speculative prices during the war. This guarantee, of course would apply to the new crop.

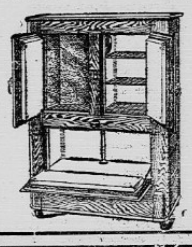
*Mr. C. H. LEONARD has built*
***a Masterpiece in Refrigerators***
*with ROUNDED INSIDE FRONT CORNERS*

Before you buy a refrigerator, feel around the door frame for the rounded inside front corners. C. H. Leonard's 36 years' refrigerator manufacturing experience has supplied this exclusive feature in refrigerators bearing his name. The

# LEONARD
## *Cleanable*
## REFRIGERATOR

Is the standard by which to judge refrigerators. Its snowy one-piece, uncrateable porcelain inside can be washed like a clean china dish. No place for dirt to collect, no smell to spoil food. The Leonard Trigger Lock draws door to air-tight joint. This with 10 walls of insulation constitute a wonderful ice and food saver.

**Refrigerators Save Food.**
A refrigerator is a vital necessity for food conservation. It also saves work, footsteps, worry and money. It gives you properly chilled water and beverages; keeps childrens milk at healthful temperature and generally guards the family's well being. Ask your husband to go with you when looking at refrigerators.



See these Leonard Refrigerators HERE
*The*
**Cherry Co.**
18 N. Main Street
Sumter, S. C.

**Special**



**$10.75**

TRADE MARK
JAZZ CAPE
REGISTERED

*Just a very limited quantity of the above smart Capes will be offered at*

*$10.75*

Made of pure Worsted Serge in Navy Blue Bound with pure silk black braid. Surplice Vestee, which gives this cape a very smart appearance.

**McCollum Bros.**
Telephone 403 Sumter, S. C.

# American Jews' Day of Mourning

*To the Editor of the Telegraph:*

It has been decided by the spiritual and temporal leaders of American Jewry that a day of mourning, fasting and praying be set and observed by all Jewish communities of this country, as a protest against the wholesale massacres of and pograms on their six million brethren at the hands of the newly liberated poles. The coming Thursday, May 29, our Christian friends may be surprised to see Jews closing their stores and shops for a few hours to repair to the synagogues. Well, it will be the day of mourning observed by the Harrisburg Jewish community. On all the Jewish faces will be read a sorrow as deep as the sea and a pain as silent as the night.

The real protest, however, is coming from the victims themselves, from the outraged and then killed widows of fallen soldiers, from the torn from the torn babies, from the wild shrieks of despair of the mothers which are only silenced by the death blow of the club wielded by the murderer from the wrecked homes, from the desecrated synagogues, from the defiled holy scrolls, from the ruined cemeteries, from the blood of the son which is made to mingle with the blood of the aged father, etc., etc.

Many people have asked the meaning of the word "pogram." In vain will the Americans look for it in their dictionaries. It is a strictly Russian product, adopted now by the reborn Poland, and evidently countenanced by the majority of the "Peace Conference." We Americans have heard of lynching. Well, a pogram is a wholesale and incomparably more brutalized form of lynching. But there is another important distinction between lynching and pograms. Lynching is detestable, horrible, and barbarous enough. But the victim that is being lynched is more or less guilty of a crime, while the victims of the pograms are absolutely innocent. An important distination, is it not between these two. And there is yet another difference between these two. The satanic work of lynching is being done by the blind ignorant and irresponsible mob, while pograms are being carried on by the people higher up.

You will ask "why do they do that?" Just for a pastime.

Some newspapers expressed themselves that Poland declared war against six million Jews. We scout such a war against non-combatants. We scorn a war with cowards who attack defenseless women and children, who first disarm our self-protecting young men under peaceful pretenses and then kill them from behind their backs. Shame on those who call such cowardice war. If Poland wants honorable warfare, we accept the challenge. In fact, we will throw down the gauntlet first. Let the Allied nations for whom our sons bled so freely, let the nations who cajoled Americans, who coaxed our Jewish lads into a war for Democracy, and then betrayed their wives, fathers, mothers and sisters into the hands of brutes, allow us to equip a transport to go together with our nearly three million Jewish soldiers who fought under the flag of the Allies to fight against the barbarous Poles even as valiantly as we fought against, well, shall I say, the less barbarous Germans. No one can make a better soldier than the Jew. For what are the qualifications of a good soldier? Morale, self-denial, fatitude and endurance. History will show as to which Nation has shown the most endurance.

For honorable warfare we are always ready, even if not prepared. Let the citations and decorations of Jewish soldiers testify. In honorable combat all of us Jews are willing to be exterminated even completely. But the children of Israel, the sons of the prophets, the lineal descendants of the Maccabees flatly and categorically refuse to be drowned like rats, to be throttled like snakes, to be crushed like worms. Only a completely demoralized and thoroughly depraved world can tolerate such a state of affairs.

Poland had become the fondled child, the pet of those Allies who went into the war for aggrandizement and material gain. Why? Because by Poland's geographical position the majority of the Allies expect her to hem and hedge in Germany. (What guarantee they take from Poland that she will just cater to the interests of the Allies, I do not know). So Poland is allowed to cloak her cowardice under the pretext that she is killing "lawless" Jews

[Harrisburg telegraph. (Harrisburg, Pa.), May 26, 1919, Page 16]

*"Algunos periódicos manifestaron ellos mismo que Polonia declaró la guerra contra seis millones de judíos."*

# LEGISLATURE NEWS

## APPROPRIATION WANTS ARE HUGE

### Almost $125,000,000 Asked of House With Revenue Less Than $90,000,000 Now

Appropriation bills listed by the House appropriations committee have reached the stupendous total of $134,432,315.01. This breaks all records for requests and the figures have been double-checked to make sure that they are correct.

Estimates of the revenue available for appropriation range anywhere from $86,000,000 to $90,000,000 and Governor William C. Sproul has given $90,000,000 as the outside figure, this being contingent upon the Auditor General being able to demonstrate that he can raise that amount of money. The alternative will be a tax of two mills on the dollar of manufacturing capital.

Members of the Legislature in charge of appropriations are planning to see Governor Sproul as soon as possible so that they can start reducing the bills and in order to make reports for which purpose both Houses are commencing to-day to-morrow. Chairman William J. McCloskey, chairman of the House appropriations committee, has sent out notices to heads of a number of departments of the State government to meet him this week to show where their requests in the general appropriation bill can be reduced. This bill is now over $42,000,000 and at least $31,000,000 must be cut from it. The other reductions will be made in charitable, educational and similar bills and the colleges receiving State grants will not get more than they received in 1917.

Pronounced opposition to the levying of a manufacturing capital tax is expected to be manifested this week and Auditor General Charles A. Snyder will ask that he be given the authority asked in his series of bills in order to raise the revenue without recourse to the much discussed tax. Employers who are opposing the increased percentages for compensation are interested in the capital stock tax and will appear against it. The compensation rate amendment bill will likely remain in committee until some actuarial estimates are completed for information of the members.

This data was promised by the committee of employers who appeared here last Tuesday in opposition to the administration bill as a support for their contention that the proper way to amend the bill was in fixing new bases instead of altering the percentages. The administration is having similar information assembled to back up its bill. The self insurers tax will be opposed in the House committee on ways and means and the rehabilitation bill, another of the compensation series, will be virtually rewritten. Some men who have studied this measure say that it would prove a huge financial burden in a few years and that that the State would have an annual expense of millions to care for injured men. Redistribution of the burden and provision that it would affect only Pennsylvanians or men hurt in Pennsylvania industries are suggested. The bill reorganizing the Compensation Bureau is to go through as reported from the Senates committee with salaries reduced and an actuary provided for. Authority of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry will not be abridged.

Some amendments to the Cox bill regulating sales of second hand motor vehicle and requiring reports on cars left for repairs to be made by garages are rumored, opposition to the detailed information asked having cropped up on the ground that it would be burdensome. Changes to the Dithrich automobile regulation bill are also possible.

Friends of military training will call for action this week. The Dunk bill is on the Senate postponed calendar and it will be determined in what form the proposition is to go through. The way it stands now, it is optional with districts and as the bill does not carry enough money to meet the expense of instructors, but only for administration and launching the system local districts have been protesting. Presence of a larger grant by the State are unfavorable because of the appropriation situation.

## 78th Division Men In Philadelphia Port

Philadelphia, May 26.—The transport Montpelier, bringing home from France the 312th infantry, made up chiefly of men from New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, in the 78th division, arrived here yesterday. The vessel sailed from Bordeaux on May 11 and had aboard 64 officers and 2,199 men, including the headquarters company, First and Second battalion, headquarters, sanitary detachments of the Second and Third Battalions, machine gun battalion and companies A to H inclusive.

### DISABLED SOLDIERS TO GET EXPERT ADVICE

To supply information to disabled soldiers, sailors and marines as to the method of procedure to be followed to secure vocational instruction to aid them in earning their livelihood, Vocational Adviser U. S. G. Senil, of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, will soon visit Harrisburg. Plans at this time are that he will establish temporary headquarters at the Red Cross Rooms in the Harrisburg Library Building on Tuesday, June 3.

### THREE SMALL FIRES

Small damage resulted in three fires reported to the Harrisburg fire department yesterday. The first call came from the Pennsylvania Railroad, where a blazer caught fire. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the fire apparatus. Another call came when a construction car in the Harrisburg Railway shed at Cameron and Herr streets caught fire, and the third when a blaze occurred in an automobile in Market Square.

### BARTENDERS AID THE ARMY

Coshocton, Ohio, May 26. — A check for $84.41 was presented to the Salvation Army yesterday by the local Bartenders' Union, and it was received with expressions of gratitude. As a result of saloons in Ohio going out of business yesterday, the bartenders dissolved their organization, which was affiliated with the Bartenders' International eague.

MUSICAL
Merchandise of all kinds at
Yohn Bros.
23 N. 4th St.

## SUFFRAGE WILL BE UP TONIGHT

### Senators Will Pass Amendment Resolution; Ratifier Coming Along Soon

People about the State Capitol are speculating upon the possibility of Pennsylvania being among the States having an early chance to ratify a woman suffrage amendment. Most of the Legislatures have adjourned and as Keystone State General Assembly is generally believed to have a month more in prospect some people here are of the opinion that Congress may act upon the amendment before the gavels fall in the State house on the session of 1919. The suffrage amendment is now in the United States Senate, having passed the House. Predictions are made that if the amendment measure comes here from Washington it will pass the Legislature.

The resolution proposing the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which passed the House on April 22 by 128 to 64, is the special order for the Senate at ten o'clock to-day and the suffragists claim that it will pass. It must pass the next Legislature before it can be submitted to the electors of Pennsylvania, who rejected it four years ago.

The fact that some of the national Republican leaders are favorable to suffrage and the desire to keep it out of the primaries next year may have the effect of hastening favorable action in the State Legislature. Just 101 members of the House who voted for prohibition amendment ratification voted for the suffrage resolution. Some suffragists claim as high as 35 votes. Twenty-six are needed.

Both branches of the Legislature will meet at 9 o'clock, each with executive calendars. It is the plan to hold sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, but there will be few hearings. The amendments proposed to the Philadelphia charter bills will be considered by the House Municipal Corporations Committee on Tuesday and it is expected that they will be disposed of in the House along with other Philadelphia bills the following week. Meanwhile it is probable that estimates of the revenue available for appropriation will be determined upon the final revision of appropriation bills made in committee. Ninety millions of dollars figures largely in the discussions as the limit.

During the week a convention of men interested in revision of the Constitution will be held here and committees will visit the Legislature. The Senate bill providing for a commission to be named by the Governor to study revision of the Constitution is on the third reading calendar in the House and will be disposed of during the week.

The Senate calendar contains a large number of third reading bills, including those to regulate dwelling construction, forbidding offering of stale eggs as fresh, authorizing condemnation of land for State forests, reorganizing State Compensation Bureau, new public printing bill, authorizing counties to erect memorials to men who fought in the war with Germany and Constitutional amendment forbidding appointment of persons rejected by the Senate after Senate has adjourned.

In the House the calendar contains dozens of postponed bills, including the prohibition enforcement and alcohol content bills fathercon's license, requiring all vehicles to carry lights on roads after dark, branch bank and physical education bills. The new bureau of markets bill is on third reading. On second reading is the new contagious disease drafted by the State Department of Health.

## Borah Again Pleads For Peace League To Be Party Issue

Washington, May 26.—A plea that the Republican party accept the question of a peace league as a party issue and oppose as a unit the league covenant was reiterated by Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, in a letter he made public here. The communication, addressed to D. E. Dunne, Wichita, Kans., commending the Sedgwick Republican Club for resolutions denouncing the league covenant, was similar in content to the letter recently sent by the Idaho Senator to the Boston Transcript.

## American Jews' Day of Mourning

*To the Editor of the Telegraph:*

It has been decided by the spiritual and temporal leaders of American Jewry that a day of mourning, fasting and praying be set and observed by all Jewish communities of this country, as a protest against the wholesale massacres of and pogroms on their [illegible] brethren at the hands of the newly liberated poles. The coming Thursday, May 29, our Christian friends may be surprised to see Jews closing their stores and shops for a few hours to repair to the synagogues. Well, it will be the day of mourning observed by the Harrisburg Jewish community. On all the Jewish faces will be read a sorrow as deep as the sea and a pain as silent as the night.

The real protest, however, is coming from the victims themselves, from the outraged and then killed widows of fallen soldiers, from the torn from the torn babies, from the wild shrieks of despair of the mothers which are only silenced by the death blow of the club wielded by the murderer from the wrecked homes, from the desecrated synagogues, from the defiled holy scrolls, from the ruined cemeteries, from the blood of the sole torch is made to mingle with the blood of the aged father, etc., etc.

Many people have asked the meaning of the word "pogram." In vain will the Americans look for it in their dictionaries. It is a strictly Russian product, adopted now by the reborn Poland, and evidently countenanced by the majority of the "Peace Conference." We Americans have heard of lynching. Well, a pogram is a wholesale and incomparably more brutalized form of lynching. But there is another important distinction between lynching and pogroms. Lynching is detestable, horrible, and barbarous enough. But the victim that is between these two. And there is yet another difference between these two. The satanic work of lynching is being done by the blind ignorant and irresponsible mob, while pogroms are being carried on by the people higher up.

You will ask "why do they do that?" Just for a pastime.

Some newspapers expressed themselves that Poland declared war against [illegible] Jews. We scout such a war against non-combatants. We scorn a war with cowards who attack defenseless women and children, who first disarm our self-protecting young men under peaceful pretenses and then kill them from behind their backs. Shame on those who call such cowardice war. If Poland wants honorable warfare, we accept the challenge. In fact, we will throw down the gauntlet first. Let the Allied nations for whom our sons bled so freely, let the nations who enabled Americans, who coaxed our Jewish lads into a war for Democracy, and then betrayed their wives, fathers, mothers and sisters into the hands of brutes, allow us to equip a regiment to go together with our nearly three million Jewish soldiers who fought under the flag of the Allies to fight against the barbarous Poles even as valiantly as we fought against, well, shall I say, the less barbarous Germans. No one can make a better offer than the Jews. For what are the qualifications of a good soldier? Morale, self-denial, fatitude and endurance. History will show as to which nation has shown the most endurance.

For honorable warfare we are always ready, even if not prepared. Let the citizens and decorations of Jewish soldiers testify. In honorable combat all of us Jews are willing to be exterminated even completely. But the children of Israel, the seeds of the prophets, the lineal descendants of the Maccabees flatly and categorically refuse to be slaughtered like rats, to be throttled like snakes, to be crushed like worms. Only a completely demoralized and thoroughly depraved world can tolerate such a state of affairs.

Poland had become the fondled child, the pet of those Allies who went into the war for aggrandizement and material gain. Why? Being lynched is more or less guilty of a crime, while the victims of the pograms are absolutely innocent. An important distinction, is it not between these two. And there is yet another difference between these two. The satanic work of lynching is being done by the blind ignorant and irresponsible mob, text that she is killing "lawless" Jews

Yes, we are lawless only in the sense that we are not vouchsafed any law to protect us, no law to save the lives of our defenseless women and children. In other words, we have been outlawed. Yes, we have been outlawed by the flower of civilization. Do people really believe that we deserve no protection of the law? If so, let them say that openly, so that we may know where we are at. The outrageous insinuation of the leaders of the new Poland that the Jews in their domain are lawless finds its parallel only in the notorious amount of slander coming from the same source that Jews use the blood of Christians for ritual purposes.

Has not the cup of Israel's tragedy been filled to its brim yet? For centuries we hoped that the time would finally come when Israel too would see light. Patiently we waited for the dawn of a new era. With the strong confidence in humanity and with the fortitude characteristic of our race we pierced through the darkness of the "dark ages" and projected our visions into the far future. How refreshed, how gladdened because Israel's cry had been heard that at last a war for real civilization, for genuine Democracy was being fought. With all our heart, with all his energy he plunged into the great struggle. His eyes received a new lustre, his face became brightened, and the old wrinkles began to become smoothed down by the new hope. Then came the war. With throbbing hearts and with tearful eyes, we cast our wistful and hopeful glances across the ocean to the tribunal of justice that was set up in Versailles. We lifted up our eyes to the mountains, daring fervently, "Thence will come our help."

But what now? Is our tragedy to be worse than ever before? Has light came to the world only to make us see our misery in a new light, just unspeakable, and inconceivable agony? There are societies and organizations for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Are we worse than animals? Is the Jew who was the first to give the conception of justice to the world to be the last to enjoy its blessings? Oh, ungrateful, treacherous, false world! Why encumber your dictionaries with such meaningless words as justice, humanity, righteousness, civilization? Why make your dictionaries so bulky and heavy. When there is a single word that can take the place of all the afore mentioned terms—namesfnge. Erase, blot out those words from your codes. Why blaspheme? The German Ex-Kaiser shocked the Allied world by his sacrilegious appeal to God. Now some of our Allies shock God by this hypocritical auction, shame and shameful reference to justice.

This is the tone in which America should speak to the world. America staked its all for the sake of fourteen idealistic terms, for the sake of true idealism for the sake of establishing justice in the world. Is this the way in which those that are able are paying America it debt? Even Mr. Charles Hughes said in New York the other day at the protest meeting in Madison Square Garden, "Connivance at the terrible massacres of the Jews at the hands of Poland is a betrayal of the princi-

ples for which America fought. The dire distress of the [illegible] of Jews is also an American issue. And I am sure America knows how to take care of its principles and ideals, so that a whole Nation should not have to mourn in the way the Jewish Nation does.

RABBI MOSES RUMANOWSKY.

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Let Us Clean Your Carpets Now
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Awning Making
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## A Cooling, Refreshing Beverage

### Sparkling Home Made Root Beer Always on Hand

Nothing complicated nor difficult about making it, either! You will be glad to have wholesome, delicious glasses for the kiddies when they come home clamoring for something cool. You'll enjoy a refreshing glass yourself when you are tired. And you will be delighted to have a cool, tempting glass for the friends who drop in unexpectedly.

All you need for this delicious, wholesome, homemade root beer is a 25c bottle of Hires Household Extract, sugar, and a yeast cake. That one 25c bottle of Hires Household Extract makes 40 pints or 80 glasses at a cost of less than 1c a glass, so you see, in addition to its being easy to make, it is surprisingly economical!

And you can drink as much as you want, because it is pure. Hires Household Extract contains no substitutes nor artificial flavors.

Get your old bottles up stairs today (short necked, long necked, quart and pint). You have them! Or for those who use the 10c size Hires, when you buy your Hires Household Extract, a supply of Hires especially designed air-tight bottle stoppers.

Once you have homemade delicious, sparkling root beer, you will never again be without it!




A Model of Good Taste

is such a monument as is shown in the illustration. This and many similar as well as many different designs are shown in our Book of Monument Designs which we would like to submit to you. We suggest that you do not order the monument you have in mind until you have consulted this book and talked with our designer.

I. B. Dickinson
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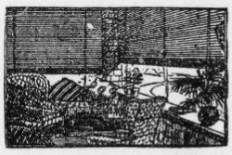
# DIVES, POMEROY & STEWART

## What Dresses Have You Ready For Summer

There never was such fine choosing as there is these days in the Sections of Cotton Dress Goods.

**Voiles** in plain and fancy patterns on light and dark grounds, Yard, ..... 25c and 45c
**Dress Ginghams** in fancy plaids. Yard, 29c, 39c, 35c, 39c and 45c
**Percales** in dress and shirting patterns. Yard, ..... 29c and 29c
**Wash Suiting** for boys' suits and rompers. Yard, .... 29c and 45c

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.



## Aerolux Porch Shades

### *In A Basement Sale At $2.75 to $10*

Aerolux shades for porches and verandas are altogether different from ordinary makes of shades. Their patented construction closes out the heat and glare of the sun and permits cooling breezes to enter, transforming the porch into a comfortable, shady and cool resting place.

They can be raised or lowered instantly.

Made in brown, green and white:

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $2.75 |
| 5 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $3.80 |
| 6 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $4.50 |
| 7 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $5.50 |
| 8 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $6.00 |
| 10 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $8.00 |
| 12 ft. wide by 7½ ft. drop, | $10.00 |

Made in brown:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $3.15 |
| 6 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $3.65 |
| 7 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $4.40 |
| 8 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $4.80 |
| 10 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $6.50 |
| 12 ft. wide by 6.8 drop, | $8.40 |

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Basement.

## You Will Own A Star Electric Vibrator If You Attend The Demonstration This Week

Not until the Star electric vibrator was perfected was it possible to present a vibrator that came within the means of the average person. Now it is possible for every home to enjoy the rejuvenating effects of an electric massage.

A special demonstration of the Star is now in progress in the Market Street Aisle. The price is remarkably low at $5.00



Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Basement.



## A Sale Of Blouses For Memorial Day

### *Dainty Georgettes & Fine Quality Crepe de Chines*

Hundreds of new blouses in a score of handsome styles are featured in a pre-Memorial Day occasion in the Silk Blouse section on the second floor. This is a season when a woman cannot have too many blouses.

The first thing that you will observe in the showing is the extent to which quality has been carried in the georgette styles.

### *Special Values Are Shown At $5.50 to $12.50*

There are handsome styles for informal occasions as well as many elaborate creations for afternoon and evening.

The shades most in favor are navy, Liberty blue, flesh, white and orchid.

Exceptional values are offered in Crepe de Chine blouses at ..... $3.50 to $6.50

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

## White Shoes Of Course For Summer

Popularized by the great vogue for filmy, light and white dresses, white shoes will be among every woman's articles of dress.

Our stocks are more complete in white footwear than they have ever been heretofore, and early selections are advised.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Cloth Colonials ..... | $4.50 |
| White Cloth Pumps ..... | $5.50 |
| White Cloth Oxfords, $6.00 and | $7.00 |
| White Pro-buck Oxfords ..... | $6.50 |
| White Nubuck Oxfords ..... | $6.00 |
| White Canvas Oxfords ..... | $5.00 |

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

## Printed Georgette and Foulard Silks

Two of the season's most popular dress weaves are these soft luxurious silks of georgette and foulard.

In printed patterns are new georgettes, sheer and clinging; 40 inches wide, at ..... $3.00

Foulards in navy, black, taupe, amethyst and copen grounds; 36 inches wide, yard, ..... $2.50

New Velveteen for sports coats, in Victory red, Victory blue and black, yard, ..... $3.50

Kumsi Kumsa in new plaid patterns, yard ..... $7.50

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

## Summertime Frocks For Juniors & Girls

### *Enchanting Styles In Colors & White*

Dainty types of dresses that will appeal to girls as well as their mothers are shown in style after style in the Junior Girls' Department.

Whether your daughter be light or dark of complexion, slender or of stocky build, there are artistic styles that you may choose from at very modest prices.

Dainty little white voile frocks are shown at $3.50 to $12.50

Regulation frocks and Jack Tar togs, for hard, everyday usage, are priced at ..... $4.50 to $7.50

White and flesh georgette dresses, beautifully trimmed and carefully made, are ..... $27.50 to $32.50

Printed georgette frocks with ruffles and frills are $22.50



Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor.



## Summer Millinery

### *Light, Lacy and Lovely*

Here are delicate laces and sheer tulles and filmy organdies, rainbow tints and bright colors, flowers and gay ribbon trimmings — all expressing the joyous spirit of the day.

As befits your new Hat, these modes are airy and dainty — fitting complements for the frilly frocks of Summer,

$5.00 $6.00 $6.50

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Second Floor Front.

## Bedroom Furniture Offered At Savings Of A Fourth

| | |
|---|---|
| $45.00 Mahogany Toilet Table, reduced to ..... | $33.75 |
| $65.00 Mahogany Toilet Table, reduced to ..... | $48.75 |
| $39.00 Walnut Chiffrobe, reduced to ..... | $29.25 |
| $55.00 Mahogany Bed, reduced to ..... | $41.25 |
| $49.00 Walnut Bed, reduced to ..... | $36.75 |
| $75.00 Walnut Chiffrobe, reduced to ..... | $56.25 |
| $49.00 Mahogany Bed, reduced to ..... | $36.75 |
| $29.00 Ivory Bed, reduced to ..... | $19.50 |

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Fourth Floor.

## 1200 Boys Will Want To Wear One of These "Kaynee" Blouses

Mothers of boys from 6 to 16 will be interested in the news that brings these durable blouses to them at 89c. Ready tomorrow.

Kaynee white madras blouses in collar styles or with neck band; sizes 6 to 16. Each ..... 89c

Kaynee stripe madras blouses with collar attached; sizes 6 to 16. Each ..... 89c

Serviceable Summer blouses of the Kaynee line at 89c are of blue dark stripe chambray in sizes 6 to 16.

Sport blouses blue chambray and stripe percale, with adjustable collar and sport sleeves ..... 89c

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Men's Store.

## White & Flesh Ribbed Vests 39c to 59c

### *Special Values For Women Regular and Extra Sizes*

Women's white cotton ribbed vests; low neck, sleeveless and bodice styles; regular sizes, 39c; extra sizes ..... 50c
White cotton ribbed vests; low neck and sleeveless; regular sizes, 39c; extra sizes ..... 50c
Pink cotton ribbed vests ..... 39c
White lisle ribbed vests; regular sizes, 50c; extra sizes, 59c

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Street Floor.

SECOND PART.

Daily The Courier

Connellsville's Biggest and Best Newspaper. Sworn Average Daily Circulation

VOL. 17, NO. 226. CONNELLSVILLE, PA., MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1919. pt.2 p.1

# APPEALS TO AMERICA TO ACT QUICKLY IF LIVES OF SOME SIX MILLION JEWS ARE TO BE SAVED

**Louis Marshall, Back From Abroad, Tells of Terrible Conditions There.**

## SEEK $35,000,000 HERE

**Campaigns Must Be Held Quickly, Mr. Marshall Declares, as Millions Will Not Survive to Enjoy Its Benefits; Delay Means Loss of Many.**

Special to The Courier.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—"Let me say to you candidly and in all solemnity that Jewry abroad is tottering on the brink. The lives of some six million people are at stake. I say advisedly that never in the history of our people whose tribulations have been notorious throughout the ages, has there been such a welter of misery, poverty and suffering. Horrors and both physical and spiritual torture that would sound unbelievable if narrated are the common lot of millions of Jewish people in the old world.

"In what is almost its last death throe, European Jewry turns in frantic appeal to the three and one-half million Jews of America to give of their plenty the small measure of aid which shall stay the destruction threatening that large portion of the race which dwells across the sea."

This, in brief, is the urgent appeal which Louis Marshall, chairman of the American Jewish Relief committee, who has just returned from his work in Paris as Jewish representative at the peace conference, has dispatched to A. Leo Weil, A. J. Sunstein and I. W. Frank of Pittsburg, Jacob D. Lit, Louis Gerstley and Samuel Fels of Philadelphia, David Kaufman of Harrisburg and other members of the Pennsylvania State Jewish Relief committee. The local men are engaged in the organization of the campaign to be held this fall to raise this state's share of the $35,000,000 fund being sought for Jewish relief work abroad.

"It is absolutely necessary," Mr. Marshall says, "that our campaigns be held quickly. The civil, political and religious rights of the Jews in Eastern Europe have been well secured and guaranteed at the peace table, but literally millions will never survive the present disastrous times to enjoy these vast benefits unless America responds with the funds needed to tide them over the crisis now upon them.

"American Jews can count upon their many friends to aid in this humanitarian work, but the Jews must take the lead in the herculean tas. Staple foods, clothing, medicines and other basic supplies, all of which are practically unobtainable in much of Eastern Europe, must be shipped in quantities from this side. Given this simple aid for a few months, Jewry in Europe will be able to rehabilitate itself quickly. But delay will prove fatal. American Jews were not slackers during the war. There must be no slackers in the battle for the lives of millions of our brothers abroad."

## TRAINS FRENCH

**American Gets Results With Army Athletes at Inter-Allied Games.**

PARIS, July 12.—That the French track and field team which took part in the Inter-Allied games at the Pershing stadium was trained by an American is a fact which caused no little dissatisfaction among the French athletic directors and resulted in considerable open criticism in the French press of Lieutenant Colonel See, of the French army, who is in charge of athletics for the pollu. However the colonel was obdurate and said to the American, Louis G. Schroeder of the Y. M. C. A.: "You are trainer-in-chief of the French army track and field team with absolute charge," and the colonel stuck to it. (The French team won seven places in the finals, winning the Modified Marathon and taking two second places and four thirds.)

Colonel See pointed out to his French colleagues that the French athletes never had been able to do anything in the Olympic games, and it was time an effort was made to adopt the methods of the Americans who had been cleaning up in this line for a long time. Schroeder's work in training athletes for the preliminaries had been closely watched by Colonel See, and when it produced results in the trials for the French army championships, the colonel set out to get Schroeder for trainer of the champions to take part in the Inter-Allied games. Schroeder was a member of the athletic faculty of the "Y" training school at Springfield, Mass., before entering the work in the A. E. F.

MISS EMMA NOVAKOVA



Miss Emma Novakova has come to America from Prague as the personal representative of Miss Alice Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak Red Cross. She is also secretary of the juvenile court of Prague and is studying conditions here with a view to adopting some of the methods of our juvenile court administration to her problems.

### New Principal.

John A. Eatz assumed the duties of principal of the Southwestern State normal school at California, Pa., Friday, succeeding Dr. W. F. Herzog, who had filled the position for seven years. Dr. Herzog will enter the teachers' college of the University of Columbia this fall as a student.

# STATE ADOPTS WEATHERPROOF SIGN FOR INDICATING DETOU

**Cardboard Markers to Be Replaced With Red and White Metal Plates.**

## LIST OF ALL DETOURS

Special to The Courier.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4—The State Highway Department today announced that the black and white cardboard signs used heretofore in marking detours on state highway routes are to be replaced with metal indicators within a few days. These new signs are a stagecoach red in color, with a large white arrow. They are visible at a great distance and the weather will not affect them. In many instances during the last month the rain and winds have destroyed the pasteboard signs, causing confusion to travelers. The state highway department in its efforts to make traveling as easy as possible despite the large number of detours necessary, has adopted the metal markers.

The State Highway Department today announced a list of detours existing in Pennsylvania. Announcement was also made of road sections which have been oiled or otherwise surfaced during the last few days. The detour list is as follows:

**Lincoln Highway**

From Salvia to Harrisonville, Fulton county; from Chambersburg to Fayetteville, Franklin county, and from Berwick to Farmers, York county.

**National Pike**

No detours.

**William Penn Highway**

(Travelers on this road are advised, east bound, to use the Lincoln highway to Greensburg; then crossing the William Penn highway to New Alexandria. Within two weeks a detour will be inaugurated on this road in Cambria county, which will necessitate the detouring of all traffic through Indiana and Saltsburg, to Pittsburg.)

Detours are to be found between Ebensburg and Cresson; at Duncansville, Hollidaysburg, Lewistown, Mifflintown, between Clarks Ferry bridge and Harrisburg (from Clarks Ferry pass through Duncannon and Marysville to Harrisburg); near Stoughstown, at Robesonia, at Sinking Springs. On the New York extension of this road, a detour will be found southeast of Allentown.

PLATTON ROZSCHESTEVEN



Platton Rozschestevensky, met
itan of Odessa, and one of the h
dignitaries of the Russian church
comes to the United States to
an appeal for his country. The
ats, who is an avowed enemy o
olshevism, arrived from Novorli
the Vladimir after fleeing Russi
cause the bolsheviki had plac
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township, one-half mile to a po
the same township. On Route N
from a point in Conemaugh tow
7.8 miles northwardly; also in
erset borough.

Westmoreland county, on
No. 119—From a point in Li
township one-half mile to Lig
also from a point in Unity tow
.6 mile westwardly and from a
in Hempfield township to termi
the road in the same township.

### Women's Uniform.

A regulation khaki uniform
been adopted for P. R. R. wom

[The Daily Courier (Connellsville, PA), Monday, August 4, 1919]

"Suplicas a America para actuar rápidamente si las vidas de seis millones de judíos deben ser salvadas."

El Sabio de Sión Nathan Straus publicó este artículo en el *San Fransico Chronicle* alegando que "6.000.000 de Judios" estaban en peligro.

6,000,000 JEWS IN BREAD LINE, STRAUS WRITES
NATHAN STRAUS
*San Francisco Chronicle (1869-Current File)*: Oct 19, 1919;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The San Francisco Chronicle (1865-1922)

# 6,000,000 JEWS IN BREAD LINE, STRAUS WRITES

## More Than Third of Entire Race in World Reduced to Despair in Europe

## PITIFUL PICTURE DRAWN

## Appeal Issued for Mothers Driven Insane by Seeing Children Starved

By **NATHAN STRAUS**

NATHAN STRAUS, noted philanthropist and merchant, who pleads for the relief of destitute Jewish people in Eastern Europe.



NEW YORK, October 18.—Terrible as conditions have been for the last five years among the destitute Jews of Eastern Europe, they have never before been so appalling as they are at the present moment. With the coming of winter the climax of tragedy has been reached, according to the latest reports from American Jewish relief workers, in every part of these stricken countries. At no time since hostilities ceased has the suffering been so intense as it is now among the Jews in these unfortunate lands.

Six million Jews, out of the 16,000,000 in the world, or considerably more than a third of the entire Jewish race, are today standing in bread lines or getting the soup on which they live from the soup kitchens of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

### ORPHANS LIVE ON STREETS

Thousands of them are sick, hundreds of thousands are without homes—all are destitute. A hundred thousand Jewish orphans, many of whom are sleeping and living on the streets, look forward with terror to the coming of the winter. It is impossible to compute the number of mothers who have gone insane as they watched their children starve or the number of typhus patients who are praying for death as they lie sick, without hospitals or medicines or sufficient food.

One year more of malnutrition has so weakened these poverty-stricken Jews that they will not be able to endure the rigors of the winter even as well as they did last year, when thousands of them died from cold and hunger. The number of refugees has been greatly increased also by the Bolshevik fighting, and innumerable homes have been destroyed within the last twelve months.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews are living today in open fields or unroofed platforms, fifteen families to a platform, in broken houses, in stalls of old stables or in holes in the ground. They are clad, for the most part, in the rags they have worn for the last five years, with strips of cloth bound to their feet or bits of bark tied to their soles to serve as shoes.

### PROMPT AID NECESSARY

help of the Joint Distribution Committee of American funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

Every month this summer 27,000 Jewish children were sent to vacation homes to recover their strength, depleted by starvation. Last month 500 additional children were sent from Vienna to Holland, where private homes were to receive them and 500 other invalids were sent from Vienna to Trieste to convalesce.

Extensive as it seems, the aid now being given children in Eastern Europe does not nearly meet the need, and unless funds are raised to carry on the work on an infinitely greater scale, the coming spring will find comparatively few children alive in these stricken lands. Herbert Hoover of the American food commission, who just returned to America, commented upon this fact, and said that it would have been impossible for the food commission, to have kept between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 children in Eastern Europe alive even until now without the help of the American Jewish Relief Committee's funds.

There is no corner of Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, or Palestine so remote that the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers has not reached it with some supplies for the unfortunate populace, either Jews or Gentiles or both. A relief train of forty-four cars recently carried food and old clothing and bedding to a number of towns in Siberia. Eight motor trucks, laden with crackers and condensed milk, are even now following upon the trial of the Bolsheviki in Poland as they retreat, in order to save the people still left alive from death by starvation. All this work must be continued.

### SHIPS CARRY SUPPLIES

Almost everyone in the United

[San Francisco Chronicle – October 19, 1919]

*The Fulton Patriot* publica un artículo afirmando que la judería mundial está sufriendo la mayor crisis de su historia.



# WORLD JEWRY AT GREATEST CRISIS

**Leaders in America Striving to Save Race in Europe From Destruction.**

## MUST SEND AID QUICKLY.

**Children Are the Most Pitiful Sufferers From the Cataclysm That Has Ruined a Once Prosperous People.**

The Jews in almost every country of the world except America are in a state more dire and terrible, perhaps, than any in which they have found themselves since the fall of Jerusalem. Briefly, the Jewish race in much of Europe is on the verge of annihilation.

The countries in which the plight of the Jews is the worst are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Serbia, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey, Greece and Siberia. In Vilna, a typical town of Poland, the Jewish population has been cut down by starvation, typhus and other diseases in the last five years from 90,000 to 45,000. Nearly half of the survivors are dependent upon relief supplies sent by their co-religionists in America. Warsaw, Kovno, Constanza, and many other cities throughout Central and Eastern Europe tell the same tale.

American Jews, aroused by the reports that first filtered through after the signing of the armistice, immediately organized under the American Jewish Relief Committee, of 15 East 40th Street, New York City, to save their race abroad. They sent some 20 commissioners to various foreign countries to investigate the truth of these reports. Almost all these commissioners have now returned and the first-hand information that they have brought back is more alarming than the early unsubstantiated reports. Such men as Nathan Straus, Henry Morgenthau, Julius Rosenwald, Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, and many other prominent members of this committee are now bending every effort to arouse America to the great need abroad and rush the food and supplies across the ocean which, if sent quickly, will save the Jewish race from destruction.

Saddest of the victims of all this woe are the children. Tens of thousands of pitiful youngsters who are seven or eight years old have gone so long undernourished that they are little further developed than normal infants of one or two years. In the Polish cities orphaned children wander about the streets, homeless and unable to get into the orphanages. These are already overcrowded and depend primarily upon American relief funds to keep them going.

# JEWISH RELIEF WORK IS NOW WORLDWIDE

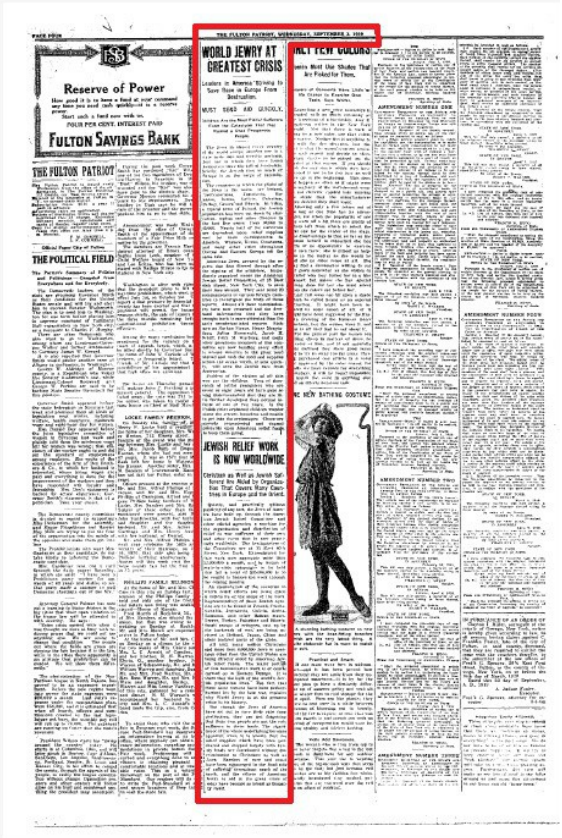
**Christian as Well as Jewish Sufferers Are Aided by Organization That Covers Many Countries in Europe and the Orient.**

Quietly, and practically without publicity of any sort, the Jews of America have built up, through the American Jewish Relief Committee and other official agencies, a machine for the organization and distribution of relief to war sufferers of their own and other races that is now practically worldwide. The headquarters of the Committee are at 15 East 40th Street, New York. Expenditures for this work now aggregate more than $2,000,000 a month, and by means of state-by-state campaigns to be held this fall a total of $35,000,000 is to be sought to finance the work through the coming months.

An enumeration of the countries in which relief efforts are being made is indicative of the scope of the work. Representatives of these Jewish agencies are to be found in Poland, Czecho-slovakia, Jugoslavia, Galicia, Serbia, Rumania, and other Balkan states. Greece, Turkey, Palestine and Siberia. Small groups of refugees, cast up by the backwash of war, are being assisted in Holland, Japan, China and other isolated parts of the globe.

All told, many million Christians and more than 6,000,000 Jews in countries other than the United States are being directly aided by American Jewish relief funds. The major portion of this humanitarian work is of course carried on in Eastern Europe. It is there that the bulk of the world's Jewish population lives. The fact that these same nations have been perhaps hardest hit by the late war, explains why World Jewry is at the greatest crisis in its history.

But though the Jews of America have set out to save their race from destruction, they are not forgetting that their own people are not the only sufferers in these lands. The significance of the whole undertaking becomes apparent when it is known that the relief supplies which have been purchased and shipped largely with Jewish funds are distributed without discrimination to Christians as well as Jews. Barriers of race and creed have been submerged in the flood tide of suffering throughout much of the earth, and the efforts of American Jewry to aid in the great crisis of today have become as broad as humanity itself.




[The Fulton Patriot – September 3, 1919 p.4]

*'Los líderes en America [están] esforzandose para salvar la raza en Europa de la destrucción."*

*"La judería mundial está en la mayor crisis de su historia."*

Más propaganda de persecución en el mismo año. Otra vez " 6.000.000 de Judíos" como víctimas, por supuesto.

# UKRAINIAN JEWS AIM TO STOP POGROMS

## Commission to Visit Europe and Prepare a Memorandum for President Wilson.

## LANSING GIVES PERMISSION

Mass Meeting Hears That 127,000 Jews Have Been Killed and 6,000,000 Are in Peril.

Tales of massacres in which 127,000 Jews had either been killed or wounded during the last six months were told by the speakers, and all of them, speaking in English, Yiddish, Polish, or Russian, pointed out the disgrace of these pogroms upon twentieth century civilization.

The matter of relief was taken up, and it was decided that the Federation of Ukrainian Jews request this Government to lift the blockade so that food and funds may be sent to their destitute relatives in Eastern Europe. The President reported that there were 3,000,000 Jews in Ukrainia and a like number in Poland, all of whom were in need of assistance from America.

Before Ukrainia should be recognized by America or any of the other allies, it was said that she should first desist from her persecutions of innocent Jews. Until the commission which is to be appointed shall have reported that the Jews are actually receiving equal rights, friendly relations should not be made, it was urged.

The commission, which will probably consist of ten of the leading Ukrainians in America, is to work out a memorandum of the conditions in Eastern Europe, which will be sent to President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and to all Senators and Congressmen.

An information bureau will also be established by the organization to take care of the reports of the commission-

with their relatives and friends in their native land.

Demonstration mass-meetings similar to the one which took place at Madison Square Garden some time ago will be held in every important city in the United States, as the beginning of a protest movement to put an end to the pogroms across the seas.

When the question of appointing a commission was proposed Reuben Fink, the representative of the society at Washington, said that he had seen Secretary Lansing during the week and that he received Mr. Lansing's consent that the delegation be sent over.

"We come out now before the world with the determined slogan, 'Those pogroms must stop,'" said the President in his annual message. "It is only a question of holding these facts continually before the civilized world: we must not permit the world to slumber. This fact that the population of 6,000,000 souls in Ukrainia and in Poland have received notice through action and by word that they are going to be completely exterminated—this fact stands before the whole world as the paramount issue of the present day."

The New York Times
Published: September 8, 1919
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times - September 8, 1919*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B00E0DE153AE03ABC4053DFBF668382609EDE&scp=65&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

# WHAT AMERICAN DOLLARS MEAN TO STARVING JEWS

**The Need: SIX MILLION STARVING SOULS.**

Six million Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and Siberia are dying of starvation. Refugees, they wander homeless, hungry, in rags. Herbert Hoover has said that one million people will die in Eastern Europe this winter. Thousands upon thousands will perish of starvation and exposure unless immediate aid comes from America. The destitution of Jewish war sufferers during the coming months will probably surpass anything ever known in the history of human suffering. Their suffering is worse than death—it is the lingering torture of starvation, the piteous tragedy of emaciation, the horrible waiting, in agony of hunger, for the grim reaper to end their misery. These six million despairing souls are totally dependent on American generosity for the bare necessities of life.

**The Object: $35,000,000 for 6,000,000 LIVES.**

This year finds Prussianism and autocracy destroyed but famine remains threatening world peace and happiness. Until a stable government is established and industry begins

*The Alliance herald. (Alliance, Box Butte County, Neb.), September 11, 1919, p.12*

# HOOVER VISITS JEWS; TELLS OF SUFFERING

American Food Administrator Pictures Terrible Conditions in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

## $400,000 FUND IS ASKED OF NEBRASKA THIS MONTH

**CHILDREN ARE SO WEAK THAT THEY CANNOT WALK.**

"Dr. Goldfiamm of Warsaw tells me upon the authority of his medical reputation that in his clinic during the past year there has not been a Jewish child up to four years of age who could walk. Some of the children have forgotten, have unlearned how to walk. They have been rachitic from under-nourishment, from being fed once a day this warm potato soup and this hunk of bread."
—From an eye-witness.

First-hand information of the starvation and destitution of the Jewish peoples of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, as it exists today, is brought out of this land of sorrow and horror by Herbert Hoover, head of the inter-allied relief organization, who has returned to Vienna after a trip of inspection.

Mr. Hoover declared that the economic situation in much of the territory he visited could only be expressed by the term "complete demoralization." He continued:

"As a result of seven invasions by different armies, the country has been largely denuded of buildings. Those regions are four-fifths uncultivated."

The territory which Mr. Hoover visited is but a part of that in which 6,000,000 Jews, sufferers of war and war's equally horrible after-math, stand helpless today, hopeless, too, save for the promise of aid from America, which may give them food and clothing, until order comes out of chaos and gives them again a chance to make their own livelihood.

To meet this trust of starving and destitute humanity, the American Jewish War Relief Committee is conducting a nation-wide campaign for $35,000,000, as a 1919 budget to supply the MINIMUM needs. Nebraska's share of this fund, $400,000, to be raised in a campaign during the week of September 15-22.

George Brandeis, well-known Omaha merchant, has accepted the chairmanship of the Nebraska committee, non-sectarian, under the chairmanship of Governor McKelvie.

Harry Wolf, leading Omaha realtor, has agreed to pay the entire expense of the Nebraska campaign. This means that every cent that every other contributor gives will be used for direct relief, in food, clothing, hospital supplies and other necessities of life.

Headquarters of the campaign have been established in a "hut" on the Court House square at Omaha.

## WHAT AMERICAN DOLLARS MEAN TO STARVING JEWS

**The Need: SIX MILLION STARVING SOULS.**

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**The Object: $35,000,000 for 6,000,000 LIVES.**

This year finds Prussianism and autocracy destroyed but famine remains threatening world peace and happiness. Until a stable government is established and industry begins again, the Jewish war sufferers are entirely dependent upon our help. America must respond with characteristic generosity to save the lives of these stricken people whom our boys have freed. The minimum adequate for relief is $35,000,000. If Nebraska is to stand its share with other states, it must contribute $400,000. Without this money the indispensable food and clothing cannot be secured. Without it, the work of rescue cannot go on.

**HOW THE MONEY IS DISTRIBUTED.**

With the sanction and assistance of the state department at Washington, these funds are sent through a branch committee in the Netherlands and by it distributed to the various relief centers.

**YOUR CONTRIBUTION.**

George Brandeis,
Treasurer, Nebraska Committee for Jewish Relief.

Dear Sir:

I hereby subscribe $..... for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, all of which is to be used for direct relief.

(Signed) .....

(Enclose your check and mail to George Brandeis, Jewish War Relief Committee, Court House Square, Omaha, Nebraska).

**Use Time to Advantage.**

Time, which never stands still itself, will not allow any one of us to stand still. It delivers into our hands sixty minutes every hour and compels us to dispose of them in some way. Whether we will or not, a constant accounting has to be rendered. One who falls into the habit of dissipating time dissipates not only opportunity but happiness, for the spendthrift of time becomes a spendthrift of the other things which make life worth while.—Forbes Magazine.

**Paid for Listening.**

For 123 years a sermon has been preached in Hendon (Eng.) parish church on the text, "Human life is a bubble." Richard Johnson, who died in 1795, left the masters and wardens of the Stationers' company trustees of his estate, and out of the interest the vicar of Hendon was to receive one guinea for preaching this sermon, and two wardens of the company a guinea each for listening to it.


They Satisfy

*What d'yer know about that?*

EVERY other cigarette you ever smoked stopped somewhere short of giving you what Chesterfields *can* and *do* give—the greater enjoyment of a cigarette that *satisfies*.

Chesterfields do more than please the taste. They go straight to your "smoke-spot". They let you know you're smoking. They *satisfy*—just as a bite before bedtime satisfies when you're really hungry.

Fine Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—wonderfully blended—that's the answer.

*And the blend is the manufacturer's private formula. Unlike a patent, it cannot be copied or even closely imitated.*

It's Chesterfields—and Chesterfields only—if you want this new thing in cigarette enjoyment.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES




Fresh and Firm Always
Packed first in paper, then in tin foil and finally enclosed in a moisture-proof paper envelope and sealed.

TURKISH AND DOMESTIC TOBACCOS—BLENDED
—*and the blend can't be copied.*



HOTEL CONANT
OMAHA



250 ROOMS — 250 BATHS
RATES $1.50 AND UP
50 ROOMS WITH BATH $2.50
100 ROOMS WITH BATH $2.00
100 ROOMS WITH BATH $1.50



## Experts or Theorists—Which?

The packing industry is intricate, complex—far more so than the railroads or the telegraph.

Every day multiplying needs of society increase its problems and multiplying responsibilities demand more of it.

Highly trained experts, specialists of years' experience, thinkers and creative men, devote their lives, their energies, their activities, to solving the problems of the packing industry and meeting its widening duties.

Swift & Company is not a few dozen packing plants, a few hundred branch houses, a few thousand refrigerator cars, and a few million dollars of capital, but an organization of such men. It is the experience, intelligence, initiative and activity which operates this physical equipment.

Can this intelligence, this experience, this initiative and creative effort which handles this business at a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound from all sources, be fostered through the intervention of political theorists, however pure their purposes? Or be replaced by legislation? Does Congress really think that it can?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you.
Address Swift & Company,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.









T. W FARRIS R. F. MARCY R. W. HANLEY

## Farris, Marcy Co.

Live Stock Commission Co.
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Omaha, Nebraska

THE BEST PROOF OF OUR ABILITY IS THE SUCCESS WE HAVE ALREADY ATTAINED. OUR BEST RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FROM OUR SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Successful and Efficient in the Handling of Range Cattle

Trenton Evening Times: Luchando contra la hambruna mas alla del rio. Seis millones de judios denuncian la destitucion en Europa del este, se necesitan suministros.

# FIGHT STARVATION BEYOND RIVER BUG

## Six Million Jews Reported Destituto in Eastern Europe.

## Supplies Needed

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The River Bug, which served, until recently, as a boundary of the Bolshevik fighting is today a boundary of another kind.

Its eastern shore bounds on one side the hungriest and the most stricken territory in the world today. Five million people are at the point of starvation east of the River Bug, according to figures given out by the American Jewish Relief Committee, and compiled by the American Red Cross, and American Jewish Relief agents. A great number of them are Jews. The war has left [illegible] destitute and stricken Jews in eastern Europe, a number as great as the entire population of New York City, utterly helpless, in many cases sick, in every case hungry and dependent.

If all the people in the territory east of the Bug River could be fed properly at once, disease would soon disappear, doctors in this afflicted region say. If they could replace the rags which they have worn since the beginning of the war, with fresh clothing, the epidemics would cease to spread. If their living places could be made habitable and clean, it would no longer be as it is today the most desolate expanse of land in the world. It is toward this end that the two great organizations, one of Gentiles and the other of Jews, are working hand-in-hand, differences of creed forgotten, in the great practical need that they face.

*Trenton Evening Times (Trenton, NJ), Sunday, September 28, 1919, p. 4.*

The Colorado Springs Gazette: Seis millones de judíos forman a diario la cola del pan.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1919

# SIX MILLION JEWS FORM DAILY IN A BREAD LINE

### Human Beings Suffer Horrors Untellable, Says Red Cross Man Who Saw Men Starving

Six million Jews, men, women and children, a number as great as the population of the state of Illinois including Chicago, form the bread line in Europe every day. They get their only food from the American relief funds, from milk stations, from hospitals and from open fields, as many of them are living without shelter. That such conditions exist in Europe are vouchsafed for by the statement of a great body of investigators who have gone to Europe in the interest of the war-ridden people.

Dr. H. I. Davis of Chicago, a major in the American Red Cross commission, in speaking of the condition of the desolated land in which the Jews are now eking out an existence said: "It is a purgatory, and in it human beings are suffering untellable horrors."

In the great American campaign to secure $35,000,000 for the relief of these people El Paso county and Colorado Springs have been given a quota of $16,500. Of this sum little more than $6,000 has been contributed and the period of voluntary contribution has continued for more than two weeks. Yesterday less than $100 were contributed and the campaign made less progress than any day since its opening.

The report at the close of banking hours yesterday was announced by Henry Sachs, chairman, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $6,229.00 |
| Father G. Raber | 10.00 |
| F. O. W. Gustafson | 1.00 |
| St. Stephens church | 10.00 |
| Kate Burns | 10.00 |
| Master William D. Witkind | 25.00 |
| Helen B. Owen | 5.00 |
| Ben Rolli | 2.00 |
| Busy Corner Cigar store | 2.50 |
| Total | $6,294.50 |

who gained great notoriety in this sec-

## Army Casualty List

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed in action | 1 |
| Died from accident and other causes | 4 |
| Died of disease | 6 |
| Wounded severely | 9 |
| Wounded (degree undetermined) | 4 |
| Wounded slightly | 6 |
| Total | 30 |

(No Coloradoans on Today's List).

Total number of casualties to date, not including those reported above:

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed in action (including 382 at sea) | 34,572 |
| Died from wounds | 13,955 |
| Died of disease | 23,655 |
| Died from accident and other causes | 5,296 |
| Wounded in action (over 85 per cent returned to duty | 214,429 |
| Missing in action (not including prisoners released and returned) | 2 |
| Total to date | 291,919 |

# GAS PRESSURE IS LOW, QUALITY GOOD, CLAIM

### Dostal Tells City Officials That New Machinery at Plant Will Improve Service

Pressure conditions and not the quality of gas furnished by the Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power company has caused the complaint made by consumers, according to J. F. Dostal, general manager of the company. The statement is made in a letter addressed to C. R. Manning, public utilities secretary for the city, in response to a request for additional information concerning the "quality of gas" which caused the filing of a complaint petition with both the state public utilities commission and the city council.

# OCTOBER 26 IS DATE SET FOR CHANGING CLOCKS

### Final Return to Old Time and End of Daylight Saving Comes Late in Month

The grandfather's clock in the hall, the cuckoo clock over the mantle, Big Ben and little Ben will receive their final set back at midnight of the night of October 26. The official notice reads that the return to the "old time" shall take place at midnight of the last Sunday in October. Notice at first went out to make the change the second Sunday, but it was later noted that October 12 was Columbus day and setting the clocks back might interfere with the celebration of that day, so it was postponed to the last Sunday.

The setting back of the clocks this time will mark the passing of the daylight-saving system. The present congress recently passed a bill repealing the daylight-saving act. President Wilson vetoed the bill, but it was finally repassed over the veto.

Pueblo and Colorado Springs stage line cars leave 106 East Pikes Peak Ave. 8 a. m. and 1 p. m. Phone Main 789. Adv.

# WEIR HAS OIL LEASES ON 5,000 ACRES NOW

### State Lands Near Fountain to Be Drilled On; Private Leases Also Required

With the filing of a second oil and gas lease at the office of the county recorder yesterday Robert D. Weir, local oil promoter, obtained the petroleum rights to more than 5,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Fountain. The second lease, as the first, is for a trifle more than 2,500 acres of the state land. In addition to these holdings Weir has leased several hundred acres of private individuals in the Fountain valley.

The rental is 10 cents an acre an-

*The Colorado Springs Gazette; Thurday, October 2, 1919*

# YOM KIPPUR CELEBRATED IN ALL SYNAGOGUES

## No Good Jew Will Eat For Entire Day.

Today is Yom Kippur, the great Jewish Day of Atonement. It will be faithfully celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, institutions and homes in America. To its sanctity as the most important of the Fast Days, there is added a double significance for the calendar has brought Yom Kippur on the Jewish Sabbath, making it a doubly sacred day, and it is perhaps the most tragic Day of Atonement in the history of ancient Jewry.

America is the only land in which the new month of Tishri, the Hebraic January, brings any joy to the Jewish population. The year of 5680, reckoning from the Day of Abraham on the Jewish calendar, dawned on September 25th, the Feast Day of Rosh Hashonah. It was not a feast day for some six million starving Jews of Europe because every day for the four years has been a fast day for most of them. So today's Yom Kippur fast will be all too easy for these millions to observe.

The Yom Kippur fast, during the twenty-four hours when no good Jew will allow food to pass his lips, will be little more than a continuation of the five year fast that has been the lot of the 6,000,000 Jews in Europe.

The fortnight between Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur is observed as a period of repentence, during which the Divine Judge weighs the earthly deeds against each individual before entering his final fate in the Book of Judgement. This year it is a period of deep sorrow as well for many American Jews. The records of Jewish relief agencies in New York show that several hundred thousands have tried without avail to trace their dear ones abroad who have been swallowed up in the chaos of war when communications were broken. These people are at a loss whether to hope that their loved ones are dead or that it is their fate to face a new year of terrible suffering and sorrow.

Another sad phase of this year's Yom Kippur will be the memorial service for the dead, when almost every Jewish family in the stricken countries, together with many in America, will mourn the loss of one or more of their members.

In view of the terrible situation abroad, Jews throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $35,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the Jewish Peoples' Relief Committee which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.

[The Bridgeport times and evening farmer. (Bridgeport, Conn.), October 04, 1919, Page 7]

*"...seis millones de judíos hambrientos..."*

# Sunday Services In The Churches

St. George's church, Clinton and Beechwood avenue. Services at 8 and 10:30. Sunday school at 12.

Church of Christ, William and Vernon streets. Breaking of Bread at 10:30 a. m. Bible school at 12:15 p. m. Gospel service at 7:30 p. m.

Danish Lutheran church, 34 Beech street. Service at 7:30 p. m.

Calvary church, corner North avenue and Wells street, Rev. G. J. Sutherland, pastor. Evening service and sermon at 7:30.

The Sunday school of the First English Lutheran church, corner Laurel avenue and Grove street, will have its annual rally at its session from 12 to 1. At 10:30 the fall communion service will be held. The evening services which had been discontinued during the summer will begin at 7:30. The male quartet will sing.

St. John's Episcopal church, Park and Fairfield avenues, Rev. Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr., rector. Services at 8 and 10:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. Sunday school at noon.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 871 Lafayette street. Sunday services: 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at 8 o'clock. Reading room, Security building, 1,115 Main street.

The King's Highway church, Spring street and Noble avenue, resumes its work tomorrow on a new schedule. The regular services will be held at 9:30 and 7:30. The Sunday school will follow the morning service. The pastor will speak in the morning on "Christ and the Nations," and in the evening a short course of lectures on "The Fight for Religious Liberty" will begin. These lectures are illustrated with some fine stereopticon views. A cordial invitation is extended to attend these services.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Kossuth street and Barnum avenue, the Rev. Benjamin F. Root, rector: 10:30 a. m., divine service and sermon; 12:10 p. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., prayer and sermon.

West End Congregational church, Colorado avenue, between Fairfield avenue and State street, Rev. H. H. White, minister. Services at 10:30. Sermon "Will a Man Rob God?"; 12, Sunday school; 6:30, C. E.; 7:30, C. E.

Trinity church, Nichols, Rev. G. J. Sutherland, rector. Mass for Communion, 9 a. m. Evening service and sermon at 2:30.

Olivet Congregational church, Main street and North avenue, Dr. Herbert S. Brown, minister. Church school at 9:45. Worship at 11. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30. Cantata at 7:30.

Washington Park M. E. church, Barnum and Noble avenues, Rev. A. P. Campbell, minister. Morning worship at 10:30; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday school at 12:00. "Daily Day." Epworth League at 7:30. Evening service at 8. Subject of sermon, "A Barley Cake."

Park Street Congregational church, Barnum avenue and Park street, Gerald H. Beard minister: 10:30, "Prayer as a Channel of the Spiritual Power"; 12:05, Sunday school; Men's classes; 8, "The Wealth of Jesus" (I) "Come—Be Satisfied."

Grace M. E. church, corner Clinton and Fairfield avenues, A. J. Martin, pastor. Daily Day services will be held in the church at 9:30 o'clock, and in the Sunday school at 12. The pastor will have for his morning subject, "The Christian Standard." The Men's Fraternal Auxiliary will have a part in the exercises of the school. A good program is prepared and a large attendance is expected. Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30. Good music and a welcome awaits all. Midweek prayer service at 7:45 Wednesday evening.

The United Congregational church, Broad and Gilbert streets, Rev. William Horace Day, D. D., pastor: 10:30, morning service, "I Am Debtor." Dr. Day's anthem: "The Lord is King." Sermon; offertory, "Jesus, Like a Shepherd." Noldlinger; 12:05, Sunday school. Special classes and graded classes; Men's club class, led by Dr. Day, "The Economic Outlook"; 4:30, Junior C. E.'s; 6, vesper communion service and reception of members; anthem, "Across Dark Ground"; 6:15, Senior C. E. Wednesday, 7:45, Church Night. Studies in Acts, led by Dr. Day.

Trinity church, Broad street and Fairfield avenue, Rev. Father Allaire, rector. Rev. Father Carney, curate: 8 a. m., Mass for Communion; 9:30, church school; 10:30, Matins; 11 a. m., high mass of morning time. An inspiring musical service in harmony with the theme is planned by the director of music. All sittings are free in this church, and visitors from out of town are welcome to use them.

Second Baptist church, Arctic and Kossuth streets, H. Schuyler Pierce, minister: 10:30, worship and Lord's Supper. Subject, "Pour a Tube it Rock" 12, Bible school; 6:30, C. E.; 7:30, worship and sermon. Subject, "The Discovery of Christ."

Christ church, Courtland street, John G. Sadtler, rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:05. Morning subject, "The Nation-wide Campaign."

## ROTARY CLUBS CAMPAIGN IS UNDER WAY

The Rotary club's safety first campaign is under way. The first move was made yesterday when a chart, posted on the Read building at the corner of Main street and Fairfield avenue, was marked to show the death of Harry Lamb, a newsboy who was killed Wednesday in an automobile accident.

As the name of the first accident victim for October went on the chart, Alan Albert, of the Read store, sounded taps and the attention that was attracted together with the significance of the sounding of the last call, made a marked impression on the throngs that were in the street at the time.

## HOURS OF SERVICES IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

St. Augustine's church, corner of Washington avenue and Pequonnock street, Rev. James B. Nihill, P. R., pastor. Masses, Sunday, at 7, 8, 9, 10 and high mass, 11:15. Vespers and benediction, 4 o'clock.

St. Mary's church, Pembroke street, corner Stephen. Rev. Matthew Treynor, pastor. Masses, 7:30, 9 and 10:30. Sunday school after 9 o'clock mass. Sunday afternoon services, 3:30.

Sacred Heart church, 717 Myrtle avenue, Rev. Richard Moore, LL.D., pastor. Masses at 7, 8, 10 and 11:00. Sunday school following 9 o'clock mass. Sunday evening services at 7:30.

St. Patrick's church, North avenue and Porter street, Rev. Father Lynch, pastor. Masses, Sunday, 7:30, 9, 9:30 and 10:30. Sunday school after 9:30 mass. Evening services 7 o'clock.

St. Charles church, 1256 East Main street, Rev. Patrick McGivney, pastor. Masses at 7, 8:15 and 10:30 (high mass). Children's mass at 8. Holy hour and benediction every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Blessed Sacrament church, Union avenue and Orange street, Rev. T. B. Smith, pastor. Winter schedule of masses, 7, 8, 9 and 10:30 o'clock. Last mass is a high mass.

St. Peter's church, 521 Howard avenue. Rev. Thomas Kelly, pastor. Masses at 7:30, 9 and 10:30 a. m.

St. Thomas' church, Fairfield, Rev. Father Burke, pastor. Masses, 7, 8:15, 10:30. Children's mass, 8:15 with Sunday school following; 10:30, mass, high.

St. James' church, Stratford, Rev. Father O'Connor, pastor. Masses, 7:30, 8:30, 10:30. Sunday school after 8:30 mass.

St. Joseph's church, 42 Madison avenue. Masses, Sunday, 8:30 and 10:30. Sunday school, 9 to 9:45. Blessing Sunday, October 5, afternoon services, Sunday, 4 o'clock.

Holy Rosary church, 385 East Washington avenue, Rev. M. J. Keating, pastor. Masses, 6, 7:30, 9 and 10:30, (high mass). Sunday school after 9 o'clock mass.

St. Anthony's (French), 96 Colorado avenue. Father Massicot, pastor. Masses at 7:30 and 9:30. Sunday evening services at 7.

Holy Cross (Croatian) church, 450 Pine street. Pastor, Rev. Michael Golo. Masses at 8 and 10:30.

St. Stephen's (Hungarian) church, Spruce street, corner Kossuth avenue. Rev. Stephen Chernitzky, pastor. Masses, 7:30, 9 and 10:30. Benediction and vespers, 2 p. m.

St. Johns of Nepomuck (Slovak), 326 Brooks street, Rev. Andrew Komara, pastor. Masses, 7, 8, 9 and 10:30.

St. Michael's (Polish), 310 Sterling street, Rev. Father Piglewski, pastor. Masses, 7:45, 9 and 10:30.

Sts. Cyril and Methodius church, corner Crescent avenue and Church street, Rev. Caspar Pannicle, pastor. Masses, 9:30, 10:30.

## PARK ST. CONGREGATIONAL.

Park Street Congregational church, on the main thoroughfare of the East Side, invites all summer people and residents not connected with other churches, to its services in its renewed home of worship tomorrow.

At 10:30 in the morning the minister, Dr. Gerald H. Beard, will preach on "Prayer as a Channel of the Spiritual Power." This is one of a course of sermons on "The Chief Means and Value of Christianity to the Modern World." The choir will render the Magnificat by Packer, and "The King of Love My Shepherd Is."

The Bible school is beginning this month its new studies for the year, and offers a splendid opportunity of religious education for both adults and children. The Men's class, which is studying "The Ideals of the Hebrew State," and the Kappa Nu club will be found of special attraction to men.

At the evening service Dr. Beard begins tomorrow a series of addresses on "The Wealth of Jesus." These addresses will seek to connect the teaching and offer of Jesus with the most practical needs of men in our time. An inspiring musical service in harmony with the theme is planned by the director of music. All sittings are free in this church, and visitors from out of town are welcome to use them.

## TWO CHURCHES TO JOIN WITH UNITED CHURCH

At the United Congregational church tomorrow morning at the 10:30 o'clock service, Dr. William Horace Day will preach on the subject, "I Am Debtor." The Holy Communion will be celebrated at a 5 o'clock vesper service in the afternoon, and new members will be received. An impressive part of the service will be the reception by the pastors of the two churches which will then formally become branches of the United church, Rev. Maurice J. Dunckelee of Bethany chapel and Rev. Canlo Cerrela of the Italian Congregational church. After their reception as associate pastors of the United church, they will assist Dr. Day, pastor of the church, in the services of the Holy Communion.

Next Sunday evening Oct. 12th, Community Forum will open for the season, with Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale, as speaker on the subject, "Why I am Not a Socialist." G. C. Shaw, president of the Forum, has secured some unusually splendid speakers for the Forum series this winter. On the 19th, Hamilton Holt, editor of the "Independent," will speak on "The League of Nations—An Inside View." Mr. Holt was in Paris during the Peace Conference.

# YOM KIPPUR CELEBRATED IN ALL SYNAGOGUES

## No Good Jew Will Eat For Entire Day.

Today is Yom Kippur, the great Jewish Day of Atonement. It will be faithfully celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, institutions and homes in America. To its sanctity as the most important of the Past Days, there is added a double significance for the calendar has brought Yom Kippur on the Jewish Sabbath, making it a doubly sacred day, and it is perhaps the most unique Day of Atonement in the history of ancient Jewry.

America is the only land in which the new month of Tishri, the Hebraic January, brings any joy to the Jewish population. The year 5680 which is coming from the Day of Abraham on the Jewish calendar, dawned on September 15th, the Feast Day of Rosh Hashonah. It was not a feast day for some millions starving of Europe because every day for the four years has been a fast day for most of them. So today's Yom Kippur fast will be all too easy for those millions to observe.

The Yom Kippur fast, during the twenty-four hours when no good Jew will allow food to pass his lips, will be little more than a continuation of the five year fast that has been the lot of the 6,000,000 in Europe.

The torrential between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur is observed as a period of repentance, during which the Divine Judge weighs the earthly deeds against each individual before entering his final fate in the Book of Judgement. This year it is a period of deep sorrow as well for many American as the records of Jewish relief agencies in New York show that several hundred thousands have tried without avail to trace their dear ones abroad who have been swallowed up in the chaos of war when communications were broken. These people are at a loss whether to hope that their loved ones are dead or that it is their fate to face a new year of terrible suffering and sorrow.

Another sad phase of this year's Yom Kippur will be the memorial service for the dead, when almost every Jewish family in the stricken countries, together with many in America, will mourn the loss of one or more of their members.

In view of the terrible situation abroad, throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $25,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the Jewish People' Relief Committee which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.

# GOV. HOLCOMB'S PROCLAMATION FOR THRIFT WEEK

Hartford, Oct. 4.—Governor Holcomb today issued a proclamation inviting the citizens of Connecticut to observe Thrift Week, beginning Monday, October 6th, as a means of reducing the high cost of living, bringing about a universal knowledge of economic saving, and the dissemination of the knowledge of safe investment to all.

It is as follows: "In accordance with a request of the Treasury Department of the United States:

"I hereby request and urge that the citizens of Connecticut set aside the week beginning Monday, October 6th, as THRIFT WEEK. If our nation is to receive relief from the present unrest and the high prices and high necessities of life, it is necessary that our people shall save systematically and buy wisely.

"Prices of commodities cannot be reduced without the help of the people. Therefore I urge that every man, woman, and child in Connecticut realize, for their own and the common good, the importance of buying wisely to reduce the present cost and wisely to avoid waste; saving diligently to provide for the future, and producing more for the benefit of the country's welfare. It is the desire of those in charge of arrangements for Thrift Week that the following emphasis be laid on the nationwide effort now being made to reduce the high cost of living, and to encourage our savings and extend the knowledge of safe investment to all our people."

### THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Tomorrow the annual autumn rally of the People's Presbyterian church, Laurel and Park avenues, will begin in its several departments. It promises that members and friends all attend and lend a hand.

The sermon of the minister, Rev. H. A. Davenport, may shatter some cherished idols of thought, but will substitute choice realities for mischievous delusions. It will consider the seventh incident of the Jesus first visit to the Jewish metropolis. Larger and deeper emphasis is being placed on scripture, praying and conference. A devotional praise which the male quartet cordially help to enrich.

The varied exercises of the school at 12 m. will be conducted from the desk by Superintendent Harrington, assisted by an invited speaker and orchestra.

The Christian Endeavor service at 6:30 p. m. will include the usual first Sabbath consecration. After their reception as associate pastors of the United church, they will assist Dr. Day, pastor of the church, in the services of the Holy Communion.

Next Sunday evening Oct. 12th, Community Forum will open for the season, with Dr. Charles R. Brown, of Yale, as speaker on the subject, "Why I am Not a Socialist." S. C. Shaw, president of the Forum, has secured some unusually splendid speakers for the Forum series this winter. On the 19th, Hamilton Holt, editor of the "Independent," will speak on "The League of Nations—An Inside View." Mr. Holt was in Paris during the Peace Conference.

## $300 FOR CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Board of Apportionment last evening set aside from the unexpended balance in the special salaries account $500 for the relief of the stricken citizens of Corpus Christi, Texas, where cyclone recently destroyed the place and cost one thousand lives.

## DON'T.

DON'T—Carry a lighted match, candle or lamp into a clothes closet. It is dangerous.

DON'T—Allow paper, rags or rubbish in the cellar, attic or closet. Clean up during the month of November.

DON'T—Use kerosene to light the fire in the kitchen stove. Many women have been burned to death by so doing.

DON'T—Forget to disconnect the electric flat iron when leaving it even for a moment. Thousands of fires have been caused by electric irons.

DON'T—Fail to remind people who smoke to be careful where they throw their cigar or cigarette butts. They constitute one of the worst fire causes.

DON'T—Allow children to play with matches or leave matches where small children can get at them and set fire to themselves and their homes.

DON'T—Carry a match, candle or lamp into the cellar at night as it is safer to do your cellar work in daylight.

DON'T—Smoke in bed. It is a foolish habit.

DON'T—Forget to clean out your stove and furnace pipes. Have your chimney cleaned.

DON'T—Try to "get by" with a rusty or broken stove or furnace pipe. It is cheaper and safer to put in a new one.

DON'T—Put ashes in a wooden barrel or box or pile them against a wooden partition in the cellar.

Co-operate with the Fire Department to do all that you can to prevent fire. Caution your friends against fire risks.

D. E. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer.
B. F. D.

# K. OF C. WILL EXTEND THEIR SCHOLARSHIP

The Knights of Columbus have decided to extend scholarships to each man who successfully qualified in the entrance examinations which have been held at the colleges and universities selected, excepting one or two instances. In the first announcement of the scholarship awards to all former soldiers, sailors and marines, it was planned to award fifty scholarships to the men best qualified for academic training and fifty more to veterans who sought scientific courses which included mining, agricultural and engineering courses.

So remarkable have been the percentages attained by the former service men, the Committee on War Activities in charge of the scholarships decide to extend the awards. The Committee made the following announcement: "The applications of the former service men for Knights of Columbus free scholarships having been received, and the entry examinations held, the committee feels that so many men have made such a good showing in their examinations, that it has decided to extend the scholarship to each and every successful candidate."

The several hundred men who participated in the examinations represented some forty-four states.

The scholarships provide books, living expenses and tuition.

## VESTED CHOIR IS TO BEGIN ITS VESPER SERVICES

The vested choir of St. John's Episcopal church under the direction of Alvin C. Beal, organist and choirmaster, will resume its musical service which proved so popular on the first Sunday afternoon of each month last year.

On Sunday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock a splendid program of dignified and musical selections will be rendered by the choir of 40 boys and men: Prelude, Evensong, Johnston; processional Hymn, "As the Lord Has High Feast," Goss; Psalm 29, Anglican Chant; Magnificat in E, Roberts; Nunc Dimittis in E, Roberts; Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem." Clare; Hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy," Dykes; Anthem, "Lead Kindly Light," Woods and Every Smelling Tree," West; Sacred Song, Amen, Stainer; Recessional Hymn, "On Our Way Rejoicing." Brown; Postlude, Chorale No. 2, Cesar Franck.

# Doctors Prepare To Fight Grip

## Expect Renewed Outbreak of Epidemic This Fall.

Medical authorities agree that there is great likelihood of another grip epidemic during the next few months. They say that in the past, serious epidemics of grip have usually repeated themselves for three and sometimes four years and they fully expect that last year's scourge will return to make itself felt in all sections of the country. Every effort is being made by health authorities to combat the disease.

It is a public duty to see that every member of the family is put into the best possible physical condition to fight off an attack of grip. For this purpose no tonic and tonic can be used than Father John's Medicine, which is all pure and wholesome nourishment and which builds up new, resisting power.

However slight a cold may appear when it first develops, it should not be neglected. It is important to remember that Father John's Medicine has been in use for more than sixty years in homes and hospitals throughout the country for colds and as a tonic body-builder. By soothing and healing the mucous lining of the breathing passages gives relief from irritating coughs. It's pure food elements make new flesh and strength. Remember, Father John's Medicine is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs.


# The D M Read Co

*Established 1857*

The store closes daily at 6 o'clock

## One thousand yards All Wool Dress Goods to go on sale Monday Morning

**Attention!** Economical women who are planning their winter wardrobe will benefit by inspecting this line of dress goods, which embraces all materials in favor for dresses, suits, skirts and coats. Such an offer may not come again this season, and in the list are cloths of weight and texture, which if bought now will prove a good investment the entire winter.

**Serges, Jersey Cloth, Velours, Plaids,**
**Checks, Wool Taffetas, Mohairs**
**Plain and Fancy Cloakings**
**One and one-half to seven yard lengths**
**Much below market prices.**

A complete list of colors in favorite shades are represented in this collection.

Third Floor.

### The Matter of Gloves

It is a pleasure to wear gloves of such delightful character and comfort as that which is combined in these of French Glace Kid.

**French Glace** made from the finest selected kid, guaranteed perspiration proof. They are full pique with finely stitched backs, two clasps, in black only, $4.25

**French Glace,** one clasp, full pique sewn. A special make with short fingers, assuring a good fit and perfect satisfaction. White, black and colors, with self and white contrast, $3.50

Main floor.

### Hair Combs

A brilliant group. High-backed Spanish Combs, Colonial Combs of cut shell, Side and Tuck Combs, Barettes, etc., set with rhinestones.

A beautiful display, shown at the jewelry section.

Main floor.

### Dennison Section

Paper, cord, seals, etc., which are needed for decorative purposes.

White Wrapping Paper, 24 inches wide, 15 cts

Tissue Paper, red or green, 15 cts a roll
2 rolls for 25 cts

Main floor.

### Candy

"Hopjes," a delicious coffee candy from Switzerland. In tin packages, 15, 35, 75 cts and $1.50

Maple Sweethearts, maple sugar with walnuts or pecans, in heart shape. 75 cts a box

Mirror Assorted Taffies, 30 cts a box

Main floor.

The D M Read Co
*Established 1857*



P. Sproviera
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Chiropractor
Palmer Graduate
Leading chiropractic institution in the World.
Consultation and Laboratory.
Chiropractic adjustments and X-ray Examinations at the lowest rates.
Hours—Adjustment, $1.00.
Twelve, $10.00 (if paid for in advance).
1022 Main St., Newfield Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.
Phone R. 4021
Lady Attendant.


GEORGE REINECKE
vs. Order of Notice
WILLIAM F. WHITEHEAD

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, ss. SUPERIOR COURT.

Bridgeport, Oct. 2, A. D. 1919

Upon the complaint of the said George Reinecke, praying for reasons therein set forth, for a foreclosure of a mortgage more particularly described in said complaint, and for possession of said mortgaged premises, returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County, on the first Tuesday of November, 1919.

It appearing to said being found by the subscribing authority that the said defendant is absent from this state and gone to parts unknown, and formerly resided in Bridgeport, Connecticut,

Therefore Ordered, that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The Bridgeport Times and Evening Farmer, a newspaper printed in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., three times successively, commencing on or before the 20th day of October, A. D. 1919.

FRED W. TRACY,
Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County
G3a*

### REGISTRAR'S NOTICE

The Registrars of Voters will be in session Monday, October 6, 1919, at their office, Room 4, City Hall, State street, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of perfecting the voting lists and to receive applications of those persons who desire to be made electors. Applications will not be received after 5 o'clock p. m. on that date.

WILLIAM LOUNSBURY,
THOMAS F. WHITE,
General Registrars of Voters.
G 1 u*


IT ISN'T A PIE
Unless it's Frisbie. Name on every pie.
At Your Grocers.

Don't Let That Cold Linger, It Is Dangerous
go at once to the
ATLAS TURKISH BATHS
247 Fairfield Ave.
Friday Is Reserved for Ladies.


APPLICATIONS of any of the following parts may be secured by parcel post or signed at the rates by 5 subscribers to this paper.
Chiropractic Adjustments Will Remove the Cause of
DISEASE


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Rates to Suit All
If After paying the doctor and druggist is it wise to spend your last dollar for the funeral?
If Isn't it better to save some of the insurance money for the living to carry you over the sad months following your bereavement.
If Do not be misled by the idea that you must spend all your money for a decent burial.

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Graduate and Licensed Undertakers and Embalmers
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Advertise in The Times

# Jewish People Observe Yom Kippur

Today is Yom Kippur, the great Jewish Day Atonement. It will be faithfully celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, institutions and Jewish homes in America. To its sanctity as the most important of the Fast Days, there is added a double significance for the calendar has brought Yom Kippur on the Jewish Sabbath, making it a doubly sacred day, and it is perhaps the most tragic Day of Atonement in the history of ancient Jewry.

America is the only land in which the new month of Tishri, the Hebraic January, brings any joy to the Jewish population. The year of 5680, reckoning from the Day of Abraham on the Jewish calendar, dawned on September 25th, the Feast Day of Rosh Hashonah. It was not a feast for some six million starving Jews of Europe because every day for the past four years has been a fast day for most of them. So today's Yom Kippur fast will be all too easy for these millions to observe.

In view of the terrible situation abroad, Jews throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $35,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish Peoples' Relief Committee which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.

The evening Caledonian. (St. Johnsbury, Vt.), October 04, 1919, p.4

## Evening Caledonian

Established 1837

Published daily, except Sundays Evening Caledonian Publishing Co. 125 Eastern Avenue Herbert A. Smith, Editor and Publisher St. Johnsbury, Vt. Telephone 660

TERMS—By mail, $4 a year; six months $2; three months, $1. Delivered by carrier in St. Johnsbury at 50 cents a month. All subscriptions by order of the government are payable in advance.

As members of the Associated Press that organization is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special despatches herein are also reserved.

Entered as second-class matter May 1, 1916, at the post office at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, under the act of March 3, 1879.


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919

(Barre Times)

Apparently the courageous customs inspector, Ralph B. Flanders of Island Pond, paid the penalty of his relentless and unremitting pursuit of opium and liquor smugglers. The story reads like a movie scenario and gives us some idea of what to expect when the country finally "goes dry" and a half million deputies, more or less, undertake to enforce the law.




**A Friend of Mine**

a retail druggist of Tampa, Fla., which, by the way is the largest cigar manufacturing city in the world, conceived the idea that druggists should have their own cigar factory, and after some effort he succeeded in organizing a company. I joined and shortly after they began manufacturing cigars I stocked some of the brands I thought best suited for my trade and the results have been most gratifying.

No dope or foreign substance is used as is the case with many cigars on the market, only pure tobacco which is skillfully blended with the leaf grown in different sections of the island of Cuba.

The factory has been inspected several times by druggists and always found in a neat and sanitary condition.

In a Tampa-Cuba Cigar you get more value for your money than in any other.

Try a cigar that is made right, kept right and sold right.

Fomento Cubano 13c, two for 25c.

Ta-Cu (pronounced "take you") 8 c, four for 30c.

WELCOME B. EASTMAN
Reliable Pharmacist
36-38 Eastern Avenue


### PRESS COMMENT

Keep the Good Cows in Vermont

(Hardwick Gazette)

The Hardwick Gazette calls attention to the fact that 90 per cent. of the 320,000 herd blooded Jerseys that was sold at the Bronson auction at East Hardwick, went to New England buyers, the balance going as far west as Kansas, and that Vermont dairymen were bidders on 79 per cent. of the stock. This famous herd, continues the Gazette, was founded in 1858, by William D. Bronson and carefully bred later by his son, Timothy G. Bronson, who died four years ago, and had acquired a national reputation.

It is a matter of state pride that so much of this herd was kept in Vermont, as it means much for the future of dairying to have only the best stock on the farm.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

The above comment has been published in a number of state papers. It was gratifying to us to state that so much of this blooded herd remained in the state, although it was lost to the town. In this connection the Gazette might recall the fact that this year, three important sales of blooded cattle have been held in the town of Hardwick. The first was the G. H. Albee sale, which was of Holstein stock, and reached nearly $12,000; the next was that of G. J. Perkins & Son, of the same breed of cattle and amounted to about $7,500, and the one above commented on. A good share of the first two sales also remained in the state and in this section in particular. Probably few towns, if any in the state, have had as many sales of as highly bred cattle in one season. Naturally where such herds have existed the propagation of blooded cattle has become common in the community and the farmers of this section have been and are being rewarded for their efforts in returns from their dairies.

### NEWS OF THE STATE

The Chapin Literary Club or St. Albans recently celebrated its 24th anniversary.

Milton Archer, demented over financial affairs, committed suicide at his home in Chester Depot by taking paris green. He was 42 years old and born in Hartland.


**Why Not?**

**Buy Oysters and Fresh Fish**

where they make a business of selling them. Thus you are assured of always getting fresh stock.

Leave your orders for
**Dressed Poultry**

**Cook & Rolfe**
76 Railroad Street



## Evening Caledonian

Established 1837


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919

### LOCAL NEWS

Allen Bartlett is able to go to his home in Danville after being here several weeks in Brightlook hospital.

Mrs. Wilkie's orchestra played for a dance at Lyndonville Thursday night.

Omit that usual Sunday auto ride tomorrow, and go to church. It will count for more.

The church needs you—and you need it. Be on hand tomorrow, will you?

The whole town is going to church tomorrow. Are you going to be the only one to stay home?

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanton attended the funeral of George Cuthbertson at Greensboro Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coyle and daughter, Miss Frank, Miss Campbell of Wilder are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Orum Stevens returned to their home in North Danville after Mr. Stevens being here in the hospital the past six weeks.

Captain Parley Hartwell has been sent with the Machine Gun Battalion from Camp Dodge to Omaha on account of the race riot there.

Mrs. Christie McLeod of Lowell, Mass., who has been spending a short time in town with friends, returned to her home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Laughlin and R. K. Laughlin of Boston and Miss Rider of Lowell, who have spent the past ten days with Mrs. L. S. Miner left for their home Saturday afternoon by auto.

Would you like to live in a community where there was no church, and where Christian ideals were unknown? Then why not do your part to make the church a "going concern?"

Harry E. Flood of Cambridge, Mass., has been visiting the Tower brothers for the past two weeks. Mr. Flood has just returned from France, where he was in the service for the past three years.

The first corn roast of the season was held Thursday night on Harris Hill by the following young people: Miss Bertha Asselin, Eva Paradis Helen Piche, Albertine Lamontagne, Blanche Spaulding, Grace Waite, Jennie Asselin, Petroinelle Asselin, Will Paradis, Alphonse Asselin, Gustave Asselin, John Provost, Antonio Demers, Bill Magliares, Euclide Lamontagne. Coffee and sandwiches were served and music by a victrola.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Flood were given a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Errol C. Grant on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Flood are leaving for their new home in Plainfield very soon. They were presented with a chair by the 24 friends present and a very enjoyable evening was passed playing cards. Refreshments were served and good wishes extended to them as they leave for their new home.


We have a complete supply of

**Cigars and Tobacco**

Buy Your Smokes Here

**BARQUIN'S Cigar Store**
**Bowling Alley**



**Brown's Cigar Store**

United Cigar Store Agency

High-Grade Cigars
Tobaccos Cigarettes
Smokers' Articles
and Candy

Guns and Ammunition

49 Main Street
St. Johnsbury, Vt.


## Academy Notes

The foot ball season of the Green and White begins today, when the squad journeys to Barre to engage Spaulding Seminary in a fight for the possession of the pigskin. Owing to the poor footing the practice for the last two nights has consisted mainly in lengthy signal practice although Friday night a short scrimmage was held. The probable lineup for today's game was: Captain Silsby, center; Osgood and Gilfillan, guards; Maurice and Harvey, tackles; Bowen and Shores, ends; Warden at quarterback; May and Lampher, half backs and Ashton at fullback. We are just quietly wondering what will happen when Ashton hits that line? French, Lyster, Hamilton and Hunter are accompanying the team in case of any casualties.

### STATE NEWS

Interesting Happenings Here and There From all Sections of Old Vermont

Judge Edwin L. Hastings, aged 75, and assistant judge of the Windham county court eight years until a year ago, died Thursday at his home in Townshend. He was a native of Windham and in 1866 married Mary E. Farr of that town, moving to Townshend three years later. He was a prominent farmer and at one time was largely interested in sheep husbandry. Judge Hastings was school superintendent a number of years, also lister, constable, tax collector and town treasurer at different times and represented Townshend in the Legislature of 1890.

The Barre police are still looking for Antonio Cedroni, whose name was Verino, and who was charged with shooting at Leo Speaili, but who actually hit Joe Christofero of Montpelier, Saturday evening. It is believed Cedroni has gone in the direction of Boston and will try to get passports to go to Italy, for it is understood he intended to make that form of a getaway.

### Jewish People Observe Yom Kippur

Today is Yom Kippur, the great Jewish Day Atonement. It will be faithfully celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, institutions and Jewish homes in America. To its sanctity as the most important of the Fast Days, there is added a double significance for the calendar has brought Yom Kippur on the Jewish Sabbath, making it a doubly sacred day, and it is perhaps the most tragic Day of Atonement in the history of ancient Jewry.

America is the only land in which the new month of Tishri, the Hebraic January, brings any joy to the Jewish population. The year of 5680, reckoning from the Day of Abraham on the Jewish calendar, dawned on September 25th, the Feast Day of Rosh Hashonah. It was not a feast for some 10 million starving Jews of Europe because every day for the past four years has been a fast day for most of them. So today's Yom Kippur fast will be all too easy for these millions to observe.

In view of the terrible situation abroad, Jews throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $35,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish Peoples' Relief Committee which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.


Nearly Time
For The
**MARDI GRAS**
**Dancing Party**
—AT—
**LECLERC'S HALL**
—ON—
**Monday, Oct. 6th**

Streamers, Confetti and Paper Hats Free

**Sargent Brothers' Orchestra**

Are You Lucky?



**Choice Cuts**

BEEF, PORK, VEAL, LAMB
FOWLS and CHICKENS

**Weeks & Barrett**
Main Street Market
51 Main Street



# AUCTION

We have consigned us for sale by David Labay of Danville the following described property and will sell the same at Auction

## Tuesday, Oct. 7, '19

at his farm on the road from North Danville to Frank Moore's farm at the foot of Dole Hill, commencing at one o'clock sharp, 11 Grade Holstein Cows, several of them fresh and more to freshen soon, 1 two-year-old Registered Holstein Bull, 6 two-year-old Holstein Heifers to freshen this winter, 3 one-year-old Holstein Heifer and 5 Heifer Calves; all well-bred stock; 2 good work horses, weight about 1250 each; an extra nice pair of iron gray Colts, 3 and 4 years old, weight 2500, well broken and close matched; 100 tons Hay, 10 tons Straw, 400 bushel Oats, 200 bushel Barley, 50 bushel Wheat, 25 head Poultry.

**GILMAN BROTHERS**


# BUSINESS DIRECTORY


**The Strongest Insurance in the World**
IS WRITTEN BY
**The Crawford Ranney Agency**
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**DR. DALE S. ATWOOD**
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
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Trusses Fitted for Rupture

**CHAS. S. HASTINGS**
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St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Confectionary, Cigars, Notions.

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Supplies Schools with Teachers, Teachers with Schools
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**GUY W. HILL**
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**DR. W. A. GAGE**
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Spinal trouble a specialty. Office hours 2 until 4 every afternoon. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, 7 until 8.
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**G. C. FRYE**
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LAWYERS
Citizens Bank Block
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**Warm Storage for Your Auto, $3.00 Per Month**
Cars overhauled. Center Garage
St. Johnsbury Center. Tel. 506-J

**Public Stenographer**
**Mrs. Elmer E. Hooker**
34 Railroad Street Tel. 416-13

**OH MY STOMACH**

"I had stomach trouble so badly that nothing I ate would digest as it should," said Sadie E. Hamilton, Portland, Me., as she began a remarkable story of the relief she has secured from Argo-Phosphate, the new reconstructive, stomach tonic and system purifier.

"Everything that I ate would lie in my stomach like a lump," she explained. "Gas would form and I would suffer distress all the time. I got so I could hardly keep anything down. Trying to get relief, I had my stomach pumped out, but even this did not help me as I continued just as bad.

"I kept hearing so much about Argo-Phosphate that I thought maybe it might help me and I decided to try it. I have taken two bottles and to my surprise I am already feeling fine. I can eat anything and I am not troubled at all.

"I am completely rid of my old stomach trouble that I had for three years. I have not felt so well for years and I am certainly glad to endorse Argo-Phosphate because I want others to be helped by this wonderful medicine."

"The spirit of wanting to help others is what makes suffering men and women give these splendid public endorsements of Argo-phosphate," said a local druggist.

Dispensed by Welcome B. Eastman, Chas. A. Searles & Co., St. Johnsbury, Edmund's Pharmacy, Lyndonville and Chas. H. Coburn, West Burke.


NOTICE

My wife, Florence L. McKelvey, having left my bed and board I will pay no bills contracted by her after this notice.

C. E. McKELVEY,
St. Johnsbury

adv. 3 t*


**Dunnett, Shields & Conant**
LAWYERS
Tel. 65 St Johnsbury, Vt.

**W. A. FREEMAN**
**Upholsterer**
Specialists: Household Goods Packed and Crated. All kinds of Furniture Refinished. Made to Order—Parlor Furniture, Draperies, Shades, Cushions, Mattresses and Awnings. Tel. 628-R, 55 Eastern Avenue.

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**Monuments and Markers**
Call to G. E. Veilleux Granite Co., where you can see the work all set up before you buy. The show room is opposite the Passenger Station, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

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32 Spring Street. Tel. 647-W

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**PALMER BROS.**
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing.
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Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. New York
Office in Citizens Bank Block

**JAMES B. CAMPBELL**
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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ORCHESTRA
Music for all occasions. For information address C. L. Sargent, Manager, P. O. Box 352.

**Richards Vulcanizing Co.**
CALDERWOOD BLOCK
46 Pearl Street
**St. Johnsbury, Vermont**
Baby Carriages re-tired while you wait
Telephone 495-W

**BOWLING AND BILLIARDS**

Soft drinks, cigars and cigarettes
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Eyes Examined Glasses Furnished
SPECIALIST IN OPTOMETRY
St. Johnsbury, Vermont
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GENERAL AGENTS
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Montpelier, Vt.
Also Agents for
Fire, Accident, Health, Boiler, Plate Glass, Burglary, Automobile and Compensation Insurance
Pythian Building, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Telephone 39-M

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I guarantee every truss I fit to hold the rupture perfectly, to be easy and comfortable, to give complete satisfaction in every way.
WELCOME B. EASTMAN

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Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1.30 to 4.00 p. m.
Rheumatism, Asthma and diseases of lungs

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Office Hours 9—12. 1.30—5.
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**THE GEORGE P. MOORE INSURANCE AGENCY**
Insurance—Any Kind
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Life, Accident & Health, Liability, Auto Fire.
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**ALL KINDS OF FRUIT**
IN SEASON
Best in Market—Candy, Tobacco, Tonic—Full line
G. T. SANTOLUCITO
St. Johnsbury, Vermont
TWO STORES—Corner Eastern Avenue and Railroad street, under A. L. Bailey's Music store, opposite depot. Also 63 Main street.

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These boys will explain the Pictorial Review Service to those of you who are not already subscribers to the Pictorial Review Magazine, which is the recognized fashion authority in over 1,800,000 homes.

Through this wonderful magazine you may keep abreast of everything new for women. Every pattern illustrated is carried in our complete stock, found at our Pattern Counter in our Downstairs store.

The boys who will call on you are bona-fide Pictorial Review representatives and have nothing else to offer you.

**Randall's Department Store**
77-81 Railroad Street
St. Johnsbury, Vermont


**Much Difference.**

It would be a different world if we were as discouraged with ourselves as with other people.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

**Woman Architects in Serbia.**

Belgrade, the Serbian capital, was the first municipality in the world to employ women architects.

## YOM KIPPUR

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In view of the terrible situation abroad, Jews throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $35,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish relief committee, the central relief committee and the Jewish peoples' relief committee, which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.

The Ocala evening star. (Ocala, Fla.), October 04, 1919, p.2

# OCALA EVENING STAR

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY
OF OCALA, FLA.

R. H. Carroll, President
P. V. Lenvengood, Secretary-Treasurer
J. H. Benjamin, Editor

Entered at Ocala, Fla., postoffice as second-class matter.

TELEPHONES
Business Office .....Five-One
Editorial Department .....Two-Seven

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Six months, in advance..... 3.00
Three months, in advance..... 1.50
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Reading Notices: 5c. per line for first insertion; 3c. per line for each subsequent insertion. One change a week allowed on readers without extra composition charges.

Cards will be made for mounting.

Legal advertisements at legal rates.

Electros must be mounted, or charge


Every American schoolboy should be taught to shoot, so he can defend his country if the necessity arises.

If every lot owner in Ocala planted just one orange tree this winter, just imagine the difference in appearance three years hence.

The Prince of Wales said that "Matters are very striking in America," but that was before the big railroad strike began in England.

Abraham Lincoln said. "A nation cannot exist part bond and part free.' And if he had lived today he would say, "A nation cannot exist part striking and part struck."

Hugo Haase, leader of the minority socialists in the German reichstag, confesses that the people are tired of upheavals and "the communists recognize the waning of revolutionary enthusiasm."

Says the Leesburg Commercial: "Those Marion county motorists overlooked one big bet. There are a lot of pretty girls in Ocala but they must not have been invited. Only a few of them went."

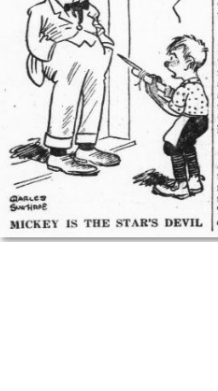
John Mooney, brother of Tom Mooney, the murderer and bomb thrower, sent this advice to the Chicago Federation of Labor, "Adopt the British labor idea—more holidays and more general strikes."

Joe Earman of the Palm Beach Post, who has been trying to recuperate at Tate Springs, Tenn., is back at West Palm Beach, as busy as ever with public and private affairs. Joe, who is chairman of the state board of health, is kicking against the proposed leper colony for Florida.

Gov. Catts informs the Tampa Tribune that it will have to settle with him and, his two sons when the campaign is over. Its likely that if the gov. calls on his two sons to accompany him on any such excursion, they will lay the old man on a comfortable mattress and sit on him till he promises to be good.

More than 10 per cent of the marriages in this country end in divorce, and the number of divorces has been steadily increasing for thirty years. Since 1906 the number of divorce cases has increased in every state except Colorado, Maine, South Dakota and West Virginia. In 1916 31.1 per cent of the divorces were to husbands and 74.8 per cent to wives. Out of 168,702 divorces, 12,486 were for infidelity and only 3625 for drunkenness.

MICKIE SAYS




MICKEY IS THE STAR'S DEVIL

## PUBLICANS AND SINNERS

Says the Gainesville Sun: "Thanks, dear brother, of the Ocala Star, for the invitation to go down to your fine town and sit with the publicans and sinners. We've got some here too, although Gainesville's population is as good as there is in the world. The Star says:

"'We observe that Col. Bob Davis of the Gainesville Sun has stirred up the Pharisees in that village by recommending picture shows on Sunday afternoons. Come, sit in with us publicans and sinners, colonel; the Lord associated with us quite freely when he was on earth.'

"The little article we wrote, favoring Sunday afternoon moving pictures, we wrote with good intent and to subserve a good purpose. The article was wilfully misconstrued by some and by some was misunderstood. I suggested afternoons and specially specified that no church or Sunday school hour should be interfered with. I thought, while good people of ample means were riding along the cool roads and through the green woods, and there were poor people who had nowhere to go—nothing to do, but sit and brood and become bolsheviks, it might be well to provide something for them. For our pains we have been told that Gainesville is good enough—as it is. We notice that you speak of us, dear Star as a village. Maybe that is what we are—just a village. We love, however, to call ourselves a city.

"But village or city, we go and sit with publicans and sinners. We would be glad to know that Christ was sitting there with us. We have committed many sins, but we know of one of which he would acquit us. He would put his hand upon our head and say: 'Son of sin, you are not a hypocrite.' What we have had to say about this recreation was simply our idea. It may not have been a good one. Maybe it will be best for the poor to save and get an automobile. Then they can ride to their hearts' content—and commit no sin."

A writer in the Gainesville News, Elmer McCreary, we suppose, tells of some of his experiences in France. He says that when he and a number of other whites were at one of the hospital camps, they were compelled to eat and sleep, mixed promiscuously with negroes, tho' there was plenty of room to allow them to be separated, and he says it was the fault of the officers in charge of the camp. Any American officer who brought about such a state of affairs must have been vastly ignorant of the feeling of both white and colored soldiers. Neither wants to mix with the other.

Tonight in Madison Square Garden, New York, King Albert of Belgium, one of the great war heroes of the world war, will attend a meeting of the American Legion. This is a splendid indication of the prestige that the legion has acquired. It is the official organization of the men who were in the service, between April 6, 1917 and Nov. 11, 1918. The legion has been chartered by an act of Congress. A special committee has been appointed to secure the membership of every ex-service man in Marion county in the legion.

Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says: "Government ownership proposes a speculative experiment at colossal expense in an hour when the nation staggers under the burden of unprecedented debt. No plan could be devised that would more certainly demoralize the business structure of the nation, jeopardize the savings of the industrious or more certainly increase the cost of sustaining the life of every human being in the nation."

The Walsh-Dunne report on Ireland, made public some months ago, and which caused great indignation in America against England, and consequent agitation in England against America, has been proven to be a tissue of lies. Walsh and Dunne are prejudiced against America anyhow, and when they went to Ireland they fell into the hands of the Sinn Fein and accepted as gospel truth all that was told them.

President Wilson was criticised at Billings, Montana, for his remarks about radicalism and unrest, it being argued that these were a direct incitement to unrest leading to bolshevism. The president said: "As long as things are wrong, I do not intend to ask men to stop agitating. I only intend to beg that they will agitate in an orderly fashion."

Rev. F. B. Meyer, a widely known London minister, says: "Many girls think that men can be won by the flesh, but men are too sensible. They are not going to marry girls who go about half naked. A man may flirt with a girl who goes to extremes in these fashions, but he will not marry her."

The trouble is and around Helena, Ark., is said to be greatly owing to the work of agitators, who disseminated seditious talk and sowed seditious literature among the negroes. There is too much of the latter circulating around here and we would advise the colored people to notify the postoffice to refuse it. One of these publications comes to our desk; it has no sense nor patriotism in it, but alles all it can to incite the negroes to fight the whites. The men who send out this sort of stuff are no friends to the negroes. They want to use them in a revolution against the government, but if such a revolution succeeded the negroes under it would receive much worse treatment than they do now. There are about six white men in this country to one negro and recent events show that prejudice against them in the north is much more bitter and unfair than in the South. They should be wiser than to allow themselves to be used as catspaws by either politicians or bolsheviki.

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The Jews in the war-racked countries abroad have suffered more than any other people, and they are dying by thousands of starvation and disease. The Yom Kippur fast, during the twenty-four hours who no good Jew will allow food to pass his lips, will be little more than a continuation of the five-year fast that has been the lot of the 6,000,000 Jews in Europe. Orphaned children and widows are continually being turned away from the overcrowded charitable institutions and food stations to die in the streets of Poland and nearby countries. The only hope that the great mass of Jewry will survive the coming winter depends upon America.

The fortnight between Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur is observed as a period of repentance during which the Divine Judge weighs the earthly deeds against each individual before entering his final fiat in the book of judgment. This year it is a period of deep sorrow as well for many American Jews. The records of Jewish relief agencies in New York show that several hundred thousands have tried without avail to trace their dear ones abroad who have been swallowed up in the chaos of war when communications were broken. These people are at a loss whether to hope that their loved ones are dead or that it is their fate to face a new year of terrible suffering and sorrow. Another sad phase of this year's Yom Kippur will be the memorial service for the dead, when almost every Jewish family in the stricken countries, together with many in America, will mourn the loss of one or more of their members.

In view of the terrible situation abroad, Jews throughout the country have organized campaigns and drives to raise a total of $35,000,000 in the United States under the direction of the American Jewish relief committee, the central relief committee and the Jewish peoples' relief committee, which are appropriately culminating in many states with the beginning of the Jewish New Year.

That terrible occurrence in Trau, which the Miami Herald has thrown a fit about, has caused much more excitement in the Herald office and the United States Senate than in Trau. The facts are these: Trau is a city on the east coast of the Adriatic, and until the war ended disastrously for Austria was under control of that power. Under the rules of the armistice, Trau is in the zone which is policed by Americans. The adjacent country belongs to the Jugo-Slavs. A party of Italian soldiers, acting without the authority of their government, entered Trau. The Jugo-Slavs rallied to drive them out. The American naval commander responsible for the peace of that part of the coast, landed a small party of men, who requested the Italians to withdraw. They did so, and the trouble ended. If they had not been there, it is more than likely there would have been a fight, followed by war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. At the present stage of world affairs, Americans have more moral power than soldiers or sailors of other nations and their requests are granted where the demands of others have to be backed by force. The Herald should know this. But when its doesn't know that Egypt has never been under the control of Germany, and when it thinks the famous old cruiser Olympia is a battleship, its ignorance on other subjects is not wondered at.


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ESTABLISHED 1891

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## INTELLIGENT SAVING

There is a very real value for every American in the fact that by combining the money spent for useless things one could purchase something really worth while.

And that is all there is to intelligent saving.

Not hoarding—not miserliness—but wise judgment about every cent that is spent. Get full money's worth; give up foolish present expenditures in order to obtain, in the future, some really substantial luxury.

Right now such intelligent saving is more than mere thrift; more than a promoter of personal or family efficiency. —it is a direct aid to your Government in helping it to meet its war-assumed obligations, if you will convert these savings into Thrift and W. S. S. until such time as you really need the cash.

## UNCLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, FOR RENT AND SIMILAR LOCAL NEEDS

RATES—Six line maximum, one time, 25c.; three times, 50c.; six times 75c; one month $3. Payable in advance.

FOR SALE—(Wood Cut to Order.) Reduce the high cost of keeping comfortable this winter by buying your wood cut ready to burn direct from the producer, thereby saving the profits of the city wood yard. Orders filled anywhere in the city. Phone 39 M. C. P. Howell, Ocala. 4-m

FOR SALE—Seaboard restaurant. Other business interests make sale necessary. Apply to R. A. Sandifer, Ocala, Fla. 3-6t*

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping apartments. Apply at Oklawaha Inn. Phone 507. 2-3t*

FOR SALE—One John Dere hay press. Blowers Lime & Phosphate Co., Ocala, Fla. 10-1-3t*

LOST—Between Ocala and Gainesville, October 1st, 31 x 4 newly retreaded clincher tire—Silvertown tread. Name and address on tire, "F. E. Maxwell, Quitman, Ga." Reward for return to F. E. Maxwell, Eustis, Fla. 1-3t*

FOR SALE—A miscellaneous lot of furniture and household goods. May be seen at residence of Mrs. Smith McAteer, South Third street, next to primary school. 30-6t

WANTED—Your order for high grade office stationery. Star Job Office. 26-tf*

FOR SALE—Complete wood mill, including delivery truck. Everything ready to run. Terms if desired. See me at once. F. W. Ditto, Ocala. 30-tf

FURNITURE, ETC.—I buy and sell second hand furniture. Experts put it in good condition before re-selling. Repair sewing machines, lawn mowers, enamelware, etc. J. W. Hunter, 310, 312, 314 South Main St. 23-tf

FOR SALE—Guavas in five-crate lots or more, at $1.25 per bushel crate, f. o. b. Leesburg. Box 281, Leesburg, Fla. 29-6t

WOOD—Phone 146 for all lengths oak or pine wood; thoroughly seasoned. Special price on quantity orders. Put in your winter supply now. Smoak's Wood Yard. 15-tf

WANTED—A copy of the "Tragedies of Oakhurst," written by the late Beatrice Mareau who resided in Ocala some years ago. Address, "Mrs. F. E. B.," care Star office. 29-6t

REWARD!—Liberal reward will be paid for the return of kodak with film inside, left on southbound A. C. L. train near Gainesville last Friday afternoon. Mrs. C. G. Herrick, 638 Third Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla. 29-6t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—Model K Hupmobile in first class condition. For demonstration see Collier Brothers, Ocala, Fla. 18-tf


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HAVE YOU EVERYTHING FOR MAKING THEM WHITE?

A GOOD TOOTH BRUSH is one of the First Necessities of Civilization.

We offer a fine line of Tooth Brushes also a full line of fine Dentifrices, the Powders, Liquids, Pastes, etc.

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COLLIER BROTHERS
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The Star is an advertising medium thru which you can reach Ocala people.

*The Pittsburgh Gazette Times* afirma en un artículo que seis millones de judíos están en peligro.



MEAL





SCOUTS



agrees to take back
ployes. If he had only
war and task him
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great personal risk,
the highest type of
oral courage. "If in
save another life we
Mr. Ehler said, "what
Could be paid to us
said of us: 'Greater
an than this, that he
for a friend.'"



# One Bowl of Soup

*is ALL this child will get today!*

One bowl of Soup is all that she and 800,000 like her will get to eat.

And THAT SOUP—is made of a quart of oatmeal, five pounds of meat, (if meat is obtainable) and one bushel of potatoes to every thousand plates.

The little girl's parents will get nothing —they had their soup yesterday.

One bowl of gruel and a slice of bread, so black, so soggy, so unnourishing, that eating it seems impossible, is all that a child can be fed each 24 hours.

The adults are given a bowl each two days, while to quiet the pains arising from the tearing hunger that constantly besets them, they are allowed on alternate days, a cup of a concoction called tea, brewed from bark, and unsweetened.

Still they live—these 6,000,000 helpless, starving, homeless people—live in the hope that AMERICA will rescue them.

The Jews of America have already contributed $25,000,000 for their relief. But the burden is too great for them to bear alone. Help, and MORE help, must be provided.

## "FOOD!" IS THE CRY FROM OVERSEAS

Tomorrow morning many men and women will go forth into the homes, the offices, the stores, mills and factories of Allegheny county bringing you this little girl's plea. They ask in the name of humanity, and in the name of a creedless charity, that you open your ears to the cry of hunger and your heart to the prayer for succor.

**Jewish War Relief Committee, 175 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh, Grant 5788**

**Western Pennsylvania Campaign, October 6 through to October 13.**

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Maurice Falk, Vice Chairman
Louis Caplan, Secretary
Miss Sophie Levin, Executive Sec.
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# Towns Near Irwin Planning Homecoming Celebration in Hon or ofReturned Heroes

Preparations for Irwin's home-com- ther of the Nineteenth Engineers and

teenth Infantry, Rainbow Division.

James S. Keister, aged 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Keister, entered the service July 30, 1918, and died of pneumonia January 6, 1919. He was a sergeant in the Spruce Production Division.

Albert H. West, aged 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. West of Zanesville, formerly of Ardara, died of pneumonia January 20, 1919. He was a

chairman; F. M. Rainey, Charles Smith, W. H. Raver and Thomas Elliott.

Invitation and reception committee —R. T. McCormick, chairman; C. B. Auel, L. B. Cummings, W. R. Fleming, W. F. Gallagher, John H. Hamberg, E. E. Helman, J. E. Irwin, L. S. Malone, W. L. Martin, Dr. G. W. Miller, Harry Patrick, W. T. Ray, C. D. Sensenich, Benjamin Steele, H. E.

## CREDIT MEN TO MEET IN EAST END MONDAY

Change of Name of Organization to Be Suggested—Officers Nominated.

[The Pittsburgh Gazette Times - Oct 5, 1919, section 6, p.16]

EVERY BOY SCOUT PREPARES HIS OWN MEAL



# 10 DEATHS HERE IN WEEK CAUSED BY TUBERCULOSIS

Health Report Shows 32 New Cases of Disease in Same Period.

MANY DISPENSARIES



# WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

By LAWRENCE McDONALD.

Gettysburg Experts Team to Show Farm

# Eats Candy But Loses Her Fat



# V. OF F. W. POST TO BE INSTALLED HERE TUESDAY

Organization in Soho District to Be Named for World War Heroes.

# MACCABEES TO HAVE BANQUET OCTOBER 29

Former Pittsburgh Clergyman to Make Address—Otto Commander to Be Guest.




# One Bowl of Soup

*is ALL this child will get today!*

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And THAT SOUP—is made of a quart of oatmeal, five pounds of meat, (if meat is obtainable) and one bushel of potatoes to every thousand plates.

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# CREDIT MEN TO MEET IN EAST END MONDAY

Change of Name of Organization to Be Suggested—Officers Nominated.

# PITT EVENING SCHOOL TO MOVE DOWNTOWN


# Treat Your Rupture

# FREE TRIAL OFFER

*The Sun*: "El invierto aumenta el sufrimiento de 6 millones de judíos hambrientos".



# WINTER INCREASES WOE OF 6,000,000 STARVING JEWS

TERRIBLE as conditions have been for the past five years among the destitute Jews of eastern Europe, they have never before been so appalling as they are at the present moment. With the coming of the winter, the climax of tragedy has been reached, according to the latest reports from American Jewish relief workers in every part of these stricken countries.

To sum up the situation of these starving Jews sounds like a summary of all human woe. Six million Jews out of the 16,000,000 in the world, or considerably more than a third of the entire Jewish race, are to-day standing in bread lines or getting the soup on which they live from the soup kitchens of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers!

Thousands of them are sick, hundreds of thousands are without homes, all are destitute. A hundred thousand Jewish orphans, many of whom are sleeping and living on the streets, look forward with terror to the coming of the winter. It is impossible to compute the number of mothers who have gone insane as they watched their children starve, or the number of typhus patients who are praying for death, as they lie sick, without hospitals or medicines or sufficient food.

**Weakened by Malnutrition.**

One year more of malnutrition has so weakened these poverty-stricken Jews that they will not be able to endure the rigors of the winter even as well as they did last year, when thousands of them died from cold and hunger. The number of refugees has been greatly increased also by the Bolsheviki fighting and innumerable homes have been destroyed within the last 12 months.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews are living to-day in open fields or on unroofed platforms, 15 families to a platform, in broken houses, in stalls of old stables or in holes in the ground. They are clad, for the most part, in the rags they have worn for the past five years, with strips of cloth bound to their feet, or bits of bark tied to their soles to serve as shoes.

There are thousands of children in the number who at 8 or 10 years of age are not larger than babies of a few months. They cannot walk or even stand because of weakness induced by starvation.

Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of the Central Synagogue, Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York, who has just returned from several months of relief work in eastern Europe, confirmed the report that epidemics through the winter was impossible for hundreds of thousands of Jews, men, women and children, without immediate aid.

"Only the promptest action on the part of the people of the United States can save them from freezing to death and from starvation during the coming winter," he said. "If these unfortunate men, women and children are to be kept alive scores of additional soup kitchens must be opened, and large shipments of shoes and clothing and bedding must be sent to Europe immediately."

**$2,000,000 Monthly Not Enough.**

Although more than $2,000,000 is now being spent every month in eastern Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee from sums donated in the United States to the American Jewish Relief Committee and other American Jewish relief agencies, this sum is not nearly sufficient for the needs of 6,000,000 destitute persons, thousands of them sick. This sum makes possible the expenditure of a dollar a month as the entire outlay for every three penniless persons. Obviously this is not enough to support life in them.

The chief thing that the relief workers have been able to do thus far has been to concern themselves with the immediate need for food of these starving people, the daily cup of soup for the elders, the mug of milk for the hungry children. Even then they have been compelled by lack of funds to see thousands turned away unfed. The coming of winter will compel them to go into the problem more deeply. Scores of orphanages must be opened and hundreds of private homes to take in the little Jewish orphans who will otherwise be left on the street all winter.

"It was no uncommon thing for a child to be found dead on the streets," Miss Rose Klombers, a relief worker recently back from Palestine, reported upon her return.

"In Constantinople you could not step outside the doors of even the best theatres and hotels without almost stepping upon the children lying there, trying to sleep, huddled together for warmth," Miss Hetty Goldman, another relief worker, said.

**Typhus Epidemic Is Raging.**

Hospitals must be opened in large numbers. An epidemic of typhus, a disease which is caused by filth and which is inevitable among a people who have had to wear the same clothing for years, is raging in eastern Europe and further East. By the Red Cross computation there are 100,000 cases of this dread malady in Siberia alone. There is a great lack of all sorts of medical supplies in the hospitals, as well as of linen and of bedding. Even in the operating rooms bandages made by piecing together hundreds of scraps of cloth are used. The linen in eastern Europe has all been used up.

Shelter for the winter must be found for such Jews as are now living in houses entirely open to the elements, or in fields, or in holes dug in the ground. This includes the greater part of the population in hundreds of towns in Poland and Lithuania. Jacob Billikopf, one of the best known Jewish relief workers of the United States, tells of a field just outside of Wilna, in

[The sun. (New York [N.Y.]), October 19, 1919, Section 8, Page 7, Image 97]

# ARMY OFFICERS SOLVING LOST LUGGAGE PUZZLE

## Three Great Piers at Hoboken Overflowing With Soldiers' Belongings That Were Dropped Somewhere in France—Staff of Nearly 500 Sorting Property and Seeking Owners

NOT as the busiest days of sailings from the former North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship line piers in Hoboken was ever seen as much activity as is now the case on those piers every day of the week. Three of them, 1, 2 and 3, are given up to the vast accumulation of lost baggage of the members of the American Expeditionary Force. It belongs to individuals of every official degree and was dropped somewhere in France. It has been returned to this country by the owners. Untouched in many cases, unrecorded in almost all cases and unclaimed in every instance, the lost luggage department of the army has a staggering problem to solve.

But it does solve a great number of these puzzles. From 1,000 to 2,000 pieces are traced to their owners every day and started homeward at Government expense. Four or more pieces, are turned over, investigated in rain for clue to ownership and sifted on an estate to wait for additional information.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Pickering is in charge of this lost luggage puzzle, with Capt. F. E. Walker as his assistant. His office is on Pier 3, Hoboken, and includes a floor room full of desks, stenographers, typewriters and other assistants, a large assemblage of civilian workers. There are in the department 450 civilians, 22 enlisted men and 24 officers. Numerous as are the members of this unit they need reinforcement and probably will get it. The work is heavy at its best, difficulties is slow, difficult and subject to continual interruptions. Unless a piece of luggage under discussion is put clear through a straight course of search for an owner it is apt to fall back into the unexamined list and all the work on it has to be done over.

**Three Piers Not Enough.**

Into the working force as well as the space now devoted to lost luggage have to be increased. Three piers with the sidetracks between them now in use are not sufficient for space to store away temporarily the baggage that is being removed daily by shipments from France. This lost baggage arrives at all Atlantic ports, in fact which considerably increases the difficulty of tracing owners, for all of this luggage must be brought to Hoboken and viewed out on these piers. Recently a big quantity was unloaded at Newport News; it had to be reshipped.

There lay on the Government docks at Hoboken September 15 approximately 18,000 pieces of baggage made up of 9,000 trunk lockers, 15,000 bed rolls, 1,000 suit cases and 150,000 barrack bags which have been brought overseas and to be reclaimed by owners. In many of them there is an odor of seasoning, many have names without addresses and many show addresses that are illegible.

The lost baggage department has adopted a good system and is very successful in finding owners for two-thirds of this lost luggage. As the bags and trunks arrive off a ship they are each given a number and assigned to a section on the pier. Then a description of each piece is carefully recorded, whether with the name of the owner or if not, purpose to be attached. If an address is found (and efforts to find it commensurate with the supposed owner, in many cases owners of baggage due no longer reside at the address shown on the luggage, or a new shipping direction is required. In some instances the name will appear on a trunk or bag or suit case as "Captain John Smith, New York" or "Lieutenant John Doe, Chicago." One can easily understand that such an incomplete address is more confusing than helpful.

After this preliminary inspection and record has been made the bags and trunks are turned over to assemblers to open and try to find some clue by which may each piece. A card containing information has been gleaned in any way and from whatever source is made and carefully filed. Sometimes enough information is obtained thus to enable a clerk to write to a probable owner.

**Uniforms Give Descriptions.**

When a claim is made for lost baggage the Claimant is asked for a detailed description, which is in turn checked on a card of a different color. When the two cards are produced the trunk, bag or box in the claim may be in quickly found and shipped by the Government by express to its owner's address.

The difficult desire is to get the recovered baggage to its proper destination as soon as possible. He made the room and the purpose of the desk room branch is to bring owners and their goods together with as little delay as may be. He asks that all persons who have lost baggage in France in the neighborhood of Hoboken should register in person. The persons who live too far away to be able to visit the pier in person are requested to write direct to the Lost Luggage Branch, Pier 1, Hoboken, N. J., and give a full and accurate description of the luggage they are seeking to recover. Upon receipt of letters of this description a search is made of the files of the trunks which will likely and when the box is found it is sent forward at Government expense.

A trip around the three piers now being devoted to this service on an inch inside covering considerable time and promise to be the best way of getting what detail is involved in the task. The ride itself covers many miles and in each division of a pier something new is to be seen. Down the long pier (1) where the first liners used to take on board Roosevelts and where all sorts of "bricks" do voyage to the sailing days, where also mountains of luggage destined for stateroom use were piled up, now are to be seen mountains of overcoats and barrack bags. The former were discarded after being worn on the voyage home by soldiers to keep their uniforms clean and are not to be considered as part of the lost luggage, but the rolls and barrack bags fall within this definition. They belonged to the first soldiers sent over and were taken from the piers on their arrival in France as being superfluous baggage.

**Pathetic Trinkets in the Bags.**

In these rolls were many things that the young soldiers judged to be necessary for their comfort, but which their superior officers warned at once "overweight." Neither judged to be some of the things that still remain in these bags, souvenirs of home, of France and little articles that wife and mother packed in them so that their boys could call back home and have coffee making outfit, a rubber bathtub, baggage. A complete machine gun of German origin is its companion piece.

As was expected a great deal of this baggage is utterly worthless, but much of it also has real value and this part relating to what cargoes ought not to have been abandoned. His underwear, garments, suit after suit of them, are in the bags; fat, also watches, among which is a valuable woman's watch in platinum, and jewelry of all kinds.

**The Bananas Smashers' Work.**

Baggage attaching that used to be a perennial subject per the course to them upon the shore of the indestructible trunk would seem to have come back to its own again in Europe from the war, for rarely does in the history of travel did baggage suf-



CHECKING RECENTLY LANDED ROLLS and PACKAGES



OFFICERS' TRUNKS by the HUNDRED



SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF BUNDLES



SORTING ARMY BAGGAGE

a sword (the family sword descended from some military ancestor) are a few of the articles that figured among the rejected impedimenta and which were left to some French storehouse to be called for.

All unmarked baggage is pinned over carefully to find Government property, which is sent at once to another pier, and the remainder put back in bag or trunk as carefully as possible under circumstances which do not lend to ease. Gangs of civilians are at work on this process of selection under the eye of an officer, and these men constantly in the dust and dirt that have naturally accumulated the famous chiffoniers of Paris.

**There's Literature, Too.**

The strangest things are found in this search, things that nobody can imagine a soldier would burden himself with. Ostrich feathers, women's hats, boxes of talcum, powder, rouge and many things unmentionable. It is not possible to be sure that these singular articles to be found in a soldier's baggage staring with him from this side, and it is very likely that many of them were picked up in France with the idea that the wife or the sweetheart would find them useful when their soldiers brought them back to America.

Every musical instrument except a piano has been found and always without a mark of identification. Drums of drums of all kinds and sizes, violins, flutes, cornets are piled up in the sections of the piers that can be reached away from the light. Ignored gentry who somehow get in lose to lift a trifle now and then. There are a good golf sticks, golf bats fully equipped for a game on the links of Europe, collapsible bathtubs, blankets and confectionaries are here almost without number. Even there is the artist farthest removed from a necessity of war that has not turned up to await its owner. A gas carriage weighing several tons figures among the strange things that have been returned as lost



lay on this soldier staff too. Rail cause crushed out of all semblance to themselves or their kind, tokens of brutal squeezed practically flat are sent in the docks by Lieutenant Kraus, great is the damage to those boxes and bags that a force of experts has been employed to try to restore them to a degree of usefulness. They do what they can in many cases but in a jacked trunk resemble itself before it withstood the clash of war, but in these cases they are obliged to crate them before it would be possible to ship for them on the invisible boxes and the actual trunks are ready they are removed from the backboxes where

those laborers work over them and located up in a separate part of one of the piers, each article of course having its storage place recorded.

After all is done to get these dispatch things back to their rightful owners there will remain a vast amount of baggage that nobody claims. When he became of it, Capt. Walker was asked if the Government would end the followers' inquiries, all efforts to trace children having failed, but he preferred not to commit himself to an opinion on this subject.

"There will be time enough for many soldiers to disclose," said he, "when we have used every means to get the stuff out. Our success has been remarkable so far when you consider what we have to overcome, and other matters have to transport, so that we have clothes things after we have sent baggage to what we call our last depot. Therefore the Government will not be in a hurry to surrender all section of lost baggage."

# GIRL SCOUTS SEEK RECRUITS

## National Campaign for Members and Funds Starts October 25—Troop in Every City Block Aim of Leaders

THE way to do it, girls, is to start in your own block. Nobody will object. Not even mother, who may want you to help nurse the baby or give her a hand at the dishes or go to the grocery after something she has forgot to buy in for the dinner menu; or she may want you to practice half an hour on the piano or to do your lessons before dark, because you entice father and interrupt his smoke of an hour after dinner, when you will persist in sitting around with your books, asking questions and sharpening your pencils on the mahogany table and tracking up the rug with your feet, begging to go to the movies and dragging your chair instead of sitting hand-and—well, lots of little things like that.

Count the girls in your block of about your own age. It makes no difference if these girls are a social strata above or below you, if they are your classmates or your schoolmates or go to the same church. It makes no difference if the father of one of them installs all the shoes in the block or another father sells your mother cold storage eggs at fresh egg prices, or her mother has to plant dandelions to eke out three meals a day or makes her daughter's dresses out of discarded skirts, bah.

**The Thing to Do Is to Start.**

The thing is to get together. Get together and form a Girl Scout patrol. You don't need anything but the urge to start with. Then write to headquarters, 189 Lexington avenue, Manhattan, and get a hand-book. Eight girls make a patrol; sixteen girls make a troop. Though if there should be thirty-two girls none are left in a block who want to belong to a troop they may form a second and will make a lively showing. A little study of the handbook will tell you what to do first.

But before this meet and talk it over and decide which girl in the block over 12 years of age of good character and cheerful personality, and intelligent to sort of doers, and the one you are all agreed that you like the best of all the grownups, then call upon her and ask her if she will be your captain. Give her the handbook to read and the next day call for the first patrol meeting, but be prepared to qualify as a tender-foot. If she comes a cropper—that is, if she doesn't get it quite straight in her mind, as for instance, how to tie a knot of the following knots: reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, sow-tree fisherman's and sheep shank, she may go down to headquarters herself and learn. There are quite a few classes for training captains in operation now, and certainly if you choose a girl to be your captain she will appreciate the honor enough to try to find out how to be a good captain. To be a tender-foot you must know how to tie the aforementioned knots, to be able to find the name of the Governor of the state and the Mayor of your city, to know the history of the flag and how to fly it. Then you are ready to make the scout promise:

**On my duty to God and to my country.**

**To help other people at all times.**

**To obey the laws of the Scouts.**

Then you learn the salute and the secret sign of the Scouts and Scout motto, which is "Be Prepared."

**The Captain's Authority.**

The captain has the power to enroll scouts and to recommend them to the local committee for badges and service. She has the power to refuse a scout from her patrol and to withdraw her badges and discharge her through a scout who considers herself unjustly treated may appeal to the local council. The captain chooses her lieutenant to work with her and the lieutenant must be over 18 years of age. The patrol leader, girls in your own circles. She holds her office for an indefinite time and is chosen by the captain and lieutenant, and takes entire charge in their absence. The patrol leader calls the roll, keeps a record of attendance and a record of dues, is responsible for keeping the dues room in perfect order. It is the patrol leader also in the real confidante of

**Typhus Epidemic in Rogieg.**

Hospitals must be opened in large numbers. An epidemic of typhus, a disease which is caused by flies and which is inevitable among a people who have had to wear the same clothing for years, is raging in eastern Europe and further East. By the Red Cross authorities there are 150,000 cases of this dread malady in Siberia alone. There is a great lack of all sorts of medical supplies in the hospitals, as well as of linen and of bedding. Even in the operating rooms bandages made by boiling tattered remnants of soaps of cloth are used. The linen is eastern. Europe has all been used up.

Shelter for the winter must be found for such as are now living in boxes entirely open to the elements, or in fields, or in holes dug in the ground. This includes the greater part of the population in hundreds of towns in Poland and Lithuania. Jacob Billikopf, one of the best known Jewish relief workers of the United States, tells of finds just outside at Wilno, in

# All About Asbestos

ASBESTOS (Canada is the great) producer and exporter of asbestos, that article, which is worth coming into wide use, is found in many parts of the United States. There are deposits in Maryland and Virginia within a few miles of Washington, and some of the deposits in this country are reached via commercial wear. Despite this fact, however, the American industries depend on Canada as they do on the Canadian quarries for their supply.

Asbestos is a curious substance that has been known for many centuries. Some of the peoples of ancient times used it, and it was sometimes woven into cloth which was considered of such value as a shroud for the dead. There are many varieties, and a large number of names of different substances have been applied to these varieties. The fibrous asbestos, commonly called "mountain wood," is a variety pro-


# WINTER INCREASES WOE OF 6,000,000 STARVING JEWS

TERRIBLE as conditions have been for the past five years among the destitute Jews of eastern Europe, they have never before been so appalling as they are at the present moment. With the coming of the winter, the climax of tragedy has been reached, according to the latest reports from American Jewish relief workers in every part of these stricken countries.

To sum up the situation of these starving Jews outside the a summary of the 16,836,690 in the world, or considerably more than a third of the entire Jewish race, are to-day dwelling in bread lines or getting the soup on. Watch their fare from the soup kitchens of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers!

Thousands of them are sick, hundreds of thousands are without bread, all are destitute. A hundred thousand Jewish orphans, many of whom are sleeping and living on the streets, look forward with terror to the coming of the winter. It is impossible to complete the number of mothers who have seen disease as they watched their children starve, or the number of typhus patients who are praying for death, as they lie sick, without hospitals or medicines or sufficient food.

**Weakened by Malnutrition.**

One year more of malnutrition has so weakened these poverty-stricken Jews that they will not be able to endure the rigors of the winter even as well as they did last year, when thousands of them died from cold and hunger. The number of refugees has been greatly increased since by the Bolshevik fighting and innumerable homes have been destroyed within the last 12 months.

Hundreds of thousands of Jews are to-day in open fields or on unroofed platforms. It families to a platform, to broken houses, in stalls of old stables or in holes in the ground. They are said, for the most part, to be rags they have worn for the past five years, with strips of cloth bound to their feet, or bits of bark tied to their soles to serve as shoes.

**There are thousands of children in the number who at 5 or 10 years of age are not larger than babies of a few months. They cannot walk or even stand because of weakness induced by starvation.**

Dr. Nathan Kraus, rabbi of the Central Synagogue, Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York, who has just returned from several months of relief work in eastern Europe, confirmed the report that epidemic through the winter was impossible for hundreds of thousands of Jews, men, women and children, without immediate aid.

"Only the prompt action on the part of the people of the United States can save them from freezing to death and from starvation during the coming winter," he said. "If these unfortunates can, woman and children are to be kept alive scores of additional soup kitchens must be opened, and large shipments of shoes and clothing and bedding must be sent to Europe immediately."

**$2,000,000 Monthly Not Enough.**

Although more than $2,000,000 is now being spent every month in eastern Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee from sums donated in the United States to the American Jewish Relief Committee and other American Jewish relief agencies, this sum is not nearly sufficient for the needs of 6,000,000 destitute persons, thousands of them sick. This sum makes possible the expenditure of a dollar a month on the entire outlay for every three penniless persons. Obviously this is not enough to support life in them.

The chief thing that the relief workers have been able to do thus far has been to preserve themselves with the immediate need for food of these starving people, the daily cry of soup for the chicks, the cry of milk for the hungry children. Then they they have been compelled by lack of funds to see thousands turned away unfed. The running of stoves with canned them to go into the problem more deeply. Scores of orphanages must be opened and hundreds of private homes to take in the little Jewish orphans who will otherwise be left on the street all winter.

"It was an impressive thing for a child to be found dead on the streets," Miss Rose Kaufman, a relief worker recently back from Palestine, reported upon her return.

"In Constantinople you could not step outside the doors of even the best hotels without stumbling over starving Jewish children living there. In Italy, Holland together for warmth," Miss Hetty Goldman, another relief worker, said.

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New York Times: La guerra ha traido una pobreza trágicamente increíble, el hambre y la enfermedad a aproximadamente 6 millones de almas, o la mitad de la población judía sobre la tierra.

# TELLS SAD PLIGHT OF JEWS.

## Felix M. Warburg Says They Were the Worst Sufferers in War.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, who returned several days ago from a trip to Europe for that organization, made public yesterday some of his findings.

"The successive blows of contending armies have all but broken the back of European Jewry," he said, "and have reduced to tragically unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease about 6,000,000 souls, or half the Jewish population of the earth.

"The Jewish people throughout Eastern Europe, by sheer accident of geography, have suffered more from the war than any other element of the population. The potential vitality and the capacity for self-help that remains to these people after the last five years is amazing to me."

The people are deeply moved by the help given them by America, Mr. Warburg said, but it would be fatal to lessen the emergency aid now while millions are in tragic need. The $30,000,000 spent by his committee, he said, has fed and clothed more than a million children and has renewed the hope of five million parents and elders.

"For more than four years," he said, "the war on the Eastern front was fought largely in the congested centres of Jewish population. A straight north and south line from Riga, on the Baltic, to Salonika, on the Aegean Sea, will touch every important battle area of the Eastern war zone and every centre of Jewish population. After the cataclysm of the last few years it is too much to expect this Jewry to become self-sustaining in a short twelve-month."

Mr. Warburg is concerned over the program soon to be started for the discontinuance of emergency relief. This plan, he said, calls for the formation of a $10,000,000 reconstruction corporation.

"This organization," he said, "would afford facilities for constructive aid to Jews abroad in the way of loans and credit at nominal interest rates. The value of this sort of assistance as a substitute for pure charity is apparent."

Other relief projects recommended by Mr. Warburg include the establishment of an express company to forward money and packages from Jews in this country to relatives and friends abroad; the distribution of $120,000 worth of fuel in sections of Poland where destitution is greatest; the purchase of $300,000 worth of cloth in the bolt whereby unemployed workmen of Poland may get raw material, and a plan to reunite those Jewish families that have relatives in the United States and those who have become separated abroad.

The New York Times
Published: November 12, 1919
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*New York Times - November 12, 1919*

Fuente: https://goo.gl/QEI5CI

# Millions and Millions of Human Beings Are Suffering the Tortures of Disease, Hunger and Death—*They Must Be Saved!*



## TOMORROW

### Homes—

O'er the entire country joy and happiness will reign supreme. The smile will bring forth gladness and the family will gather about the festive board where plenty of food has been prepared for the occasion. My! The children will be the happiest of all when they receive their gifts—a day to rejoice—a land of plenty.

### But—

"Over-there"—millions of innocent people are starving and freezing with the cold—almost a million children robbed of their birthright. Ever since their prattling baby days they have only known war. Peace to them is an utter stranger. Think of the long dreary days, with the hunger pangs ever gnawing at their little vitals. Ah—'tis a pitiful sight. Shall these children perish?



**Turn for a moment, if you will, from your own cozy family circle to those 8,000,000 starving, ragged, helpless Jewish men, women and children in Eastern Europe. Consider their lot. You'll have to stretch your imagination to the breaking point; and even then you will not exaggerate the terrible facts, if you were there. The sight is frightful!**

## Today Six Million Jews Are Facing the Darkest Days Ever Known In the History of the Race

In the devastated countries of Poland, Galicia, Rumania, Lithuania and Palestine. The pitiful plight of these poor unfortunates in no fault of theirs, industrial race and innocent victims of circumstances. They have undergone the dreadful war which has already claimed millions of them—they are passing to the great beyond—a case of life and death!

This frugal race of people who have ever been deprived of all means of support are now dying by the thousands for want of food and shelter. Americans—red-blooded, charitable, humanatarian Americans of every religion and creed are asked to join with their Jewish brethern in saving these human lives and remedying the horrible conditions that now exist.

## OPEN YOUR HEART—AND YOUR POCKETBOOK

Give as much as you can possibly afford. Remember the most beautiful thing in life is charity—and money is only good for the happiness it buys. What better use could you put your funds to than saving lives.

To help feed the hungry and clothe the naked and freezing peoples who have suffered the hardships and brutalities of war? Be ready when the solicitor comes next Tuesday—Open your heart and your pocketbook—Give! Give!!—they are pleading.

## A Humanitarian, Non-Sectarian Drive, Tuesday, Dec. 30th

### ALLEN COUNTY JEWISH WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

"Life for Those in the Shadow of Death"

N. L. MICHAEL, *Chairman*
RABBI A. STEINER, *Vice-Chairman*
ROBERT TRAVER, *Sec-Cashier*
MORRIS ROSENBLOOM, *Publicity Director*
THEODORE HARRIS, *Treasurer*

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JOHN E. GALVIN
MAURICE HOFHEIMER
L. V. LARSEN
JOHN G. NEUBAUER
ROBERT J. PLATE
H. L. SOLOMON
E. A. WILLIAMS
A. W. WHEATLEY

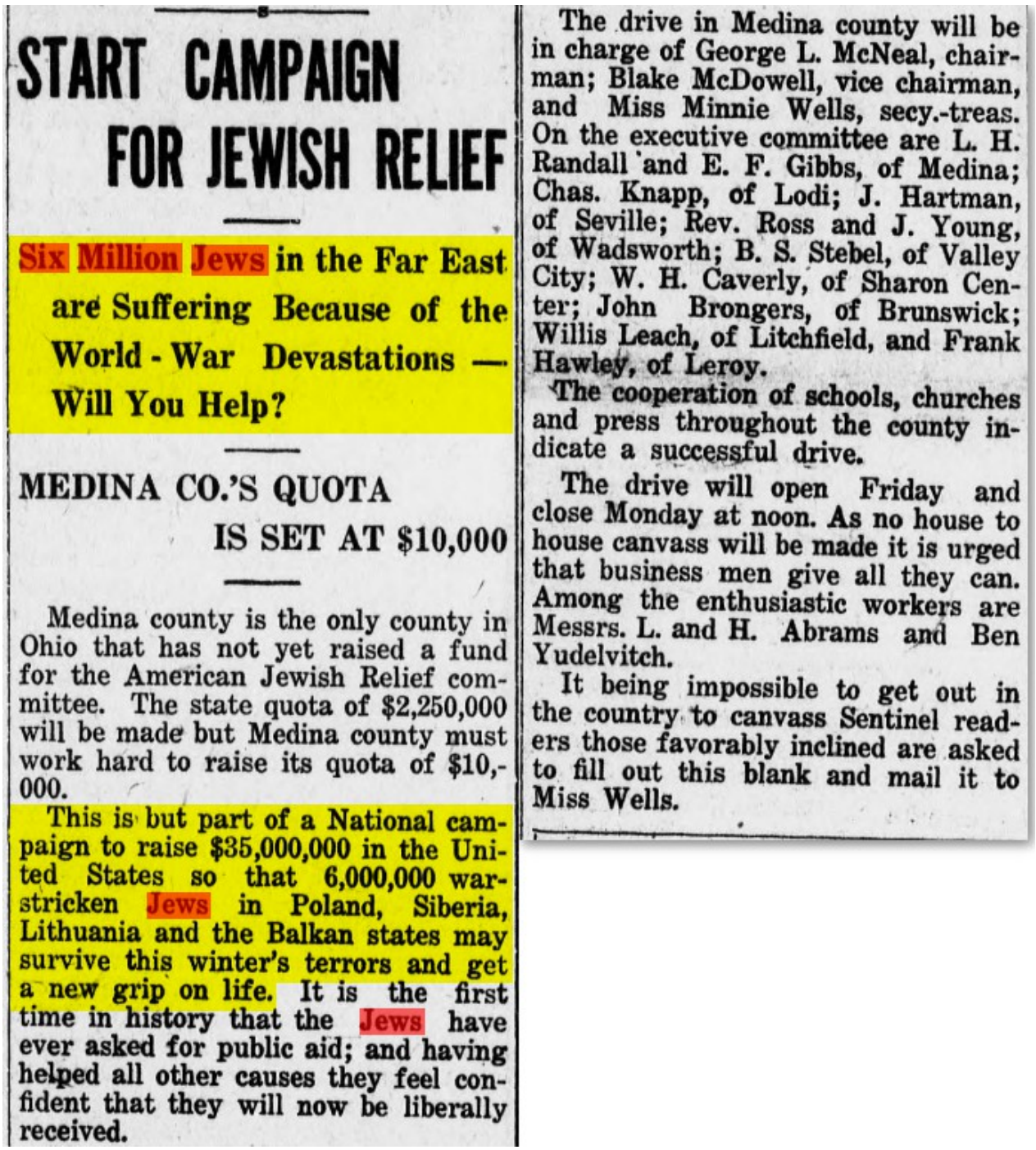
***Lima News* (Ohio), December 24, 1919, p.3**

*Lima News (Ohio), December 24, 1919, p.3*

*"Hoy 6 millones de judíos se enfrentan a los días más oscuros jamás conocidos en la historia de la raza."*

## 1920

Artículo publicado en el *The Medina Sentinel* para la recaudación de fondos para poder ayudar a los 'seis millones de judíos' sufriendo en el lejano Este debido a la devastación producida por la Guerra Mundial.



# START CAMPAIGN FOR JEWISH RELIEF

**Six Million Jews in the Far East are Suffering Because of the World-War Devastations — Will You Help?**

## MEDINA CO.'S QUOTA IS SET AT $10,000

Medina county is the only county in Ohio that has not yet raised a fund for the American Jewish Relief committee. The state quota of $2,250,000 will be made but Medina county must work hard to raise its quota of $10,000.

This is but part of a National campaign to raise $35,000,000 in the United States so that 6,000,000 war-stricken Jews in Poland, Siberia, Lithuania and the Balkan states may survive this winter's terrors and get a new grip on life. It is the first time in history that the Jews have ever asked for public aid; and having helped all other causes they feel confident that they will now be liberally received.

The drive in Medina county will be in charge of George L. McNeal, chairman; Blake McDowell, vice chairman, and Miss Minnie Wells, secy.-treas. On the executive committee are L. H. Randall and E. F. Gibbs, of Medina; Chas. Knapp, of Lodi; J. Hartman, of Seville; Rev. Ross and J. Young, of Wadsworth; B. S. Stebel, of Valley City; W. H. Caverly, of Sharon Center; John Brongers, of Brunswick; Willis Leach, of Litchfield, and Frank Hawley, of Leroy.

The cooperation of schools, churches and press throughout the county indicate a successful drive.

The drive will open Friday and close Monday at noon. As no house to house canvass will be made it is urged that business men give all they can. Among the enthusiastic workers are Messrs. L. and H. Abrams and Ben Yudelvitch.

It being impossible to get out in the country to canvass Sentinel readers those favorably inclined are asked to fill out this blank and mail it to Miss Wells.

*The Medina sentinel. (Medina, Ohio), January 23, 1920, p.1*

"Seis millones de judíos en el lejano Este está sufriendo debido a la devastación de la guerra mundial – Ayudarás?"

"Esto es nada más que parte de una campaña nacional para recaudar los $35.000.000 en los Estados Unidos para que esos 6.000.000 de judíos golpeados por la guerra en Polonia, Siberia, Lituania y los países Balcánicos puedan sobrevivir los terrores de este invierno y conseguir un nuevo 'agarre' en la vida."

# THE MEDINA SENTINEL

VOLUME THIRTY-SIX — MEDINA, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920. — No. 22.


## MILLER PULLS OUT AT MEDINA FOUNDRY TO GO ELSEWHERE

**Trouble Over Foundry Products Said to Emanate From Cleveland Investors — Auto Parts Prove Profitable.**

**PUBLIC SCENTS TROUBLE; WITHHOLDS INVESTMENT**

The two wings in the Miller–Henry Foundry Co. management have failed to flop in unison and there has been a break in consequence. For some time it has been a mooted question as to whether to make furnaces or auto parts, and Mr. Miller, who was at the head of the enterprise, has given precedence to the auto parts. There were several reasons why Mr. Miller felt his action was wise.

In the making of furnace and stove castings double the floor space is used that is necessary in making auto parts and that class of heavy castings. This means a greater total product for the auto parts from the floor space occupied, and as the cost per ton of castings is but little in advance where light ones are made over heavy ones, naturally the more heavy castings that are made the better for the company making them.

Then, in making furnace castings, there is more hard work and greater skill in molding needed. With the making of auto parts it is different. Much of this is done by machine molding, and men with smaller experience can do this work well.

Mr. Miller knows all the details in the different branches of the foundry business. Naturally he wished to make a class of work that would give the foundry as large a tonnage as possible. But others of the foundry people are interested in the furnace manufacturing end, with a manufactory of completed furnaces in Cleveland. This branch must have furnace castings to go ahead on, and the men in charge look to the Medina foundry for the essential parts.

At a recent conference between Mr. Miller and the Cleveland end of the business it is reported that the former agreed to give the latter castings, giving over part of the casting department to that class of work. A few days later, however, and while Mr. Miller was away, the Cleveland end slipped into Medina and went to the foundry and gave orders contrary to those left by Mr. Miller.

At once Mr. Miller took the matter up with the Cleveland end and explained to them that he had $50,000 worth of heavy casting business that he could fill orders on each month if left to himself. He showed them how he could get his money monthly in payment for the work while in casting furnace parts he must wait 8 or 9 months for his pay. He explained, further, how it was impossible to get good men in Medina for furnace work because of a lack of housing conditions, but that any class of men could be used in the machine casting necessary in making auto parts. After explaining this Mr. Miller offered to put $5000 into apartments requiring $15,000 if those wanting furnace castings would carry the rest of the load, but no response was made to this offer.

It is generally known that one of the Cleveland furnace branch has been trying to embarrass Mr. Miller in his work here for some time. Whether this individual wants to be manager, or simply to make Mr. Miller trouble, cannot be definitely determined. In any event Mr. Miller refused to be embarrassed further and gave up his position with the foundry the first of the week.

Mr. Miller came to Medina with very little money a few years ago. But he knew the business, put the company on its feet, and is now recognized as one of the first furnace men in the country.

With the foundry working on auto castings in the past it has meant that the Medina Machine Co. must operate two or three shifts a day. Mr. Miller had a small interest in the machine shop and did what he could for the sake of the enterprise. It may now be necessary, for economy's sake, to erect a foundry in connection with the machine shop. If this proves necessary Medina citizens should deflect from foundry investment any sums that would gravitate there naturally and invest them in the new foundry proposition.

The Medina public has been accused of lacking appreciation for the welfare of the foundry proposition in the past, and men interested have often criticised Medina investors severely for this lack. It may be that Medina investors have known more about the inside workings of the big men in the foundry than was generally believed, and that these local investors withheld their money because they knew certain interests in the foundry were not working in harmony with other interests. It don't take much inside criticism to stampede an investing public when there is a known lack of team work on the part of the big men in the company. This lack has been known by men of money in Medina for some time. Those who have favored Mr. Miller and his management in the past will not now rush to the aid of the foundry company with this split still fresh in their minds.

The foundry has been a good institution for Medina in the past. People who knew of the controversy were living in hopes that the matter would be settled by the erection of a second foundry, and the two classes of work manufactured. That would have doubled the capacity of the foundry and given both factions just the product desired. But the split materialized last week and now Mr. Miller is out of it. A change from a large product of heavy castings at a good price and cash monthly, to a smaller product at a largely increased per cent of cost and a wait of nine months for the money, is not likely to materially increase the dividends. Every well meaning Medina citizen will rejoice to see the foundry proposition weather this little tempest in the teapot, at the same time holding a mental reservation that it has been unnecessary.

### 20-MONTHS OLD HOG DRESSES 708 POUNDS

One hog story leads to another, and the bigger the kill the more interest to Sentinel readers. Here is on from the "dim past."

Over 60 years ago Samuel Kenyon, father of C. C. Kenyon, now resident of Medina, butchered a hog in Medina tp. that was 1 year and 10 months old—6 months younger than the Steingass hog—that weighed 708 pounds. This is not up to the Steingass hog in total weight but has it on the latter for age.

## O. S. U. GLEE CLUB COMING TO MEDINA

**Best Glee Club in Middle West —Boys to be entertained in Medina Homes — Go Early, No Reserved Seats.**

**DATE IS WED., JAN. 28; AT THE CONG. CHURCH**

O. S. U. glee club is coming to Medina for a concert. The date has been set for Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, and the concert will be given in the Congregational church. The club has a membership of 60, 37 of which are hang-overs from the class of 1919, and 36 of that 37 were boys who were in service overseas.

In addition to numbers by the full membership of the club, solos, duets, trios and quartets, a special feature of the work is that of what is called the "syncopated sextet," this last reported as very fine. The organization has done some very conscientious work in preparation for the winter trip, and the club is said to be at its best.

The Community entertainment committee was offered the opportunity of bringing this organization to Medina, thus profiting by the success of the concert. But when it did not care to incur the expense and undertake the work the High school boys and girls, coached by L. H. Randall, accepted the opportunity. The benefits, and they should be large, will go to swell the gym equipment fund of the High school; and present plans contemplate the use of this money for the equipment of the new gym in the Soldiers' Memorial Community House when it is ready for the installation of this equipment.

As the concert will come in the vacation period it is expected that every Medina student at O. S. U. will come home and organize sleigh ride parties to come to Medina for this concert. Alumnus of the university over the county, too, are expected to organize similar parties and aid in swelling the attendance. Managers of the plan assure us that the Congregational auditorium should be filled to overflowing to enjoy this great musical organization.

Tickets will be 50c with no reserve privilege. High and Grammar school boys will sell tickets and each one selling 10 will be given a ticket free. An alumnus who cannot attend can buy a ticket, or if none are offered him he can send his 50c or $1 to the committee.

Certain people have asked the question if this will not interfere with the W. R. U. glee club concert in February. The W. R. U. concert is not till April, some three months later, and the O. S. U. concert should in no way conflict.

The 60 boys and the two or three managers who travel with them are to be entertained in the homes of willing citizens. Already over half of the boys have been spoken for by patriotic Medinaites.

The divisions of the glee club are as follows: there are fourteen first tenors; nine second tenors; nineteen baritones and ten bassos.

## CHURCH CONDITIONS AS THEY NOW EXIST; WHAT IS TO COME?

**Paul Bellamy Quotes From Many Critics, All of Them Friendly to The Institution as a Whole.**

**A PICKING AT SMALL THINGS WONT SAVE IT**

Local conditions and the acts of certain local men have led the editor of the Sentinel to occasionally print a criticism of church conditions in Medina. Certain men "grounded in the faith" have taken exception to statements as printed, intimating that they were unfair or at least unadvised. But substantiating our own statements Saturday's Plain Dealer printed an article from the pen of Paul Bellamy from which we print excerpts to show to Medina people that we are not alone in our contentions, and to indicate to them that what we have printed is a matter of news and not of pique. Mr. Bellamy says:

In America as well as in England, the people who believe that the Protestant church faces a crisis are numbered by the thousands.

This opinion is by no means confined wholly to atheists, unbelievers, and the unchurched.

Many thoughtful leaders of Protestantism, while believing that the church will pull through, feel that changes to meet new conditions must be made and made quickly.

There is no Congregationalist more honored than Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook. In New York the other day he said:

"Churchianity is failing; Christianity is advancing."

Here are a few criticisms from the pens of other men who are not antagonistic to the church as an institution:

"Church members are Pharisees. They adopt a holier than thou attitude. They are complacent. They do not carry the doctrines of Jesus into their daily lives. They lack charity toward sinners.

"The church is narrow and bigoted.

"The church is fighting a losing battle with science by holding to a literal interpretation of the Scriptures.

"The church is capitalistic and lends itself as the tool of the employer in labor's fight for a place in the sun.

"The church is out of touch with reality; it is trying to apply principles of antiquity to problems of the present day.

"The church is daily exercising less influence in the world and must continue to do so."

All of which bears out the Sentinel editor's contention that the church leaders are prone to set up a straw man and then turn in and "kick the stuffin' out of it;" to pick out some form of amusement that the men who are intending to make a fight don't care for or are too crippled to enjoy and then characterize it as Satan or one of his agencies and then strive to crucify every one who won't agree with them and make a fight against it.

## STATE FARM MEET WILL DRAW CROWD

**Week at Columbus Crowded With Instruction and Entertainment For Farmers and Farmers' Wives.**

**MEDINA YOUNG FOLKS WHO HAVE WON TRIPS**

Between 4,000 and 5,000 farmers are expected to attend the eighth annual farmers' week program at Ohio State University Jan. 26 to 30. It is intended to offer farmers and housewives the latest information on agriculture and home economics.

More than 140 practical farmers and specialists from the middle west have been procured to give lectures and demonstrations.

The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation meeting will represent 75,000 farmers. The question of ratifying the constitution of the American Farm Bureau Federation and of raising

(Continued on page 12)

### PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning Sunday, February 1, the subscription price of The Medina Sentinel will be $1.50 per year. This raise in price is made necessary by the continued increase in newsprint.

During the war period newsprint jumped from around three cents a pound to eight. The subscription price of The Sentinel was kept at $1 with the hope that prices would be reduced following the cessation of hostilities. This is not the case, however.

In the past year newsprint prices have continually been on the upward trend, until publishers are now forced to place future orders at from ten to fourteen cents a pound.

Subscriptions received previous to February 1, will be taken at the old rate, either new or renewal, but no subscription will be received for more than one year in advance. Persons at present taking The Sentinel will, however, be permitted to take advantage of the renewal offer by having their time extended one year.

## NEGRO FLOATERS WOULD OBSTRUCT THE ORGANIZATION

**Moderator Refuses to Affiliate With Medina Second Baptist Church If "Floater" Is Made the Pastor.**

**SHERIFF PUTS STOP TO TROUBLE-MAKERS**

Medina has a few colored people that are honest and reliable citizens, men and women whose word is as good as their bond. Naturally these people are never in trouble themselves and don't make trouble for others.

These people are christians and have been affiliated with some of the greater denominations in church activities. Being men and women with families, and having been converted, it has been their desire that their children have an opportunity for christian teaching and culture. As there were but a handful of them, and knowing the expense of maintaining a church and pastor as they should be, these people at first considered the question of affiliating with the church professing the same creed as themselves. Attendance was begun at these churches; and according to several who were interviewed they were treated civilly, but given no welcome; the attitude of these professing christians was cold rather than Christ-like; they saw they were not wanted and with one accord decided not to push their way into the white man's church.

Things drifted along for many years until families in several cases became so large, and the children inquiring about things religious, that these parents state they felt the urge to do something for their children's salvation, and if the white man—with his great profession of brotherly love when he wanted the colored man's vote—wouldn't do anything in the matter then it was up to the colored men, few and poor as they were, to do something for themselves.

The outcome was a movement for a church of their own, and a house has been purchased with that end in view. Then a minister from Lorain was given an opportunity to join them in the establishment of a new church.

The colored people of Medina are a peace loving class who own their properties and pay as they go. They are, too, a class of citizens one can rely on; they wish for the education in the school and church of their children and their aim in life is to get ahead.

There is a second class of colored citizens in Medina, termed floaters by many, who have no property and are here today and gone tomorrow. This second class have no religion, only one or two among them have ever made a profession, but they have an ambition to become leaders among the colored people, even willing in an effort to that end to become trustees or deacons in a church society that they may have a title to their name.

An outside man who represented himself as a minister was given an opportunity to become pastor of the new church, to be called the Second Baptist Church of Medina. At first, in the purpose of the property, it was styled a club; planning later to incorporate into a church. Inquiry was made as to the man who wished to become pastor. A report by the Moderator of the Baptist colored denomination in Ohio came to the effect that the Medina church would not be given fellowship with the parent body if the ambitious pastor was taken into the work. When this report was received by the rejected pastor he at once laid his plans to stop the organization or incorporation of the new church, and boldly stated his position.

The "floating element" among the colored people follows the rejected pastor. Among this following are but one or two who hold certificates of membership in any other organized church. The charge is made, and surface indications corroborate it, that the floating element—here today and gone tomorrow—has declared it will rule or ruin the whole proposition.

Threats were so loud as to what this floating population would do at the Sunday services that Sheriff Bigelow was asked to attend the meeting. So great were the efforts of the floaters to rule or discredit everything that Sheriff Bigelow took a hand and laid down the law to the obstructionists. The matter hung about the church till a late hour Sunday, evidently determined to block everything they did not sanction.

The resident negroes are the ones who must foot the bills and pay for the church edifice and service and they are determined that such being the case they will have the say as to how the money is spent and how the services are to be conducted. There seems to be little or no religion in the ranks of the floaters, just simply a desire to be in a jangle and to help make a winning fight. The authorities might be well within the bounds of right if they told a few of these men to either stay away from the church or to move on to other fields for their disturbance.

A. X. Root was in Cleveland on business Wednesday.

## WORK KING'S DAUGHTERS FOR "ORPHAN" SUPPORT

One French "orphan" is likely to lose its graft shortly. It is a case of the "orphan" being supported by the charitably inclined King's Daughters of the Baptist church. This organization has been doing a noble work, even if its funds have been going to some one not in need.

Recently an investigation was set on foot that has convinced the knowing ones in the organization that instead of the "orphan" being in reality an orphan, and in need, she is in fact a woman who owns and operates a confectionery with a substantial income. Prospects are good that this orphan will lose its foster "mother."

## START CAMPAIGN FOR JEWISH RELIEF

**Six Million Jews in the Far East are Suffering Because of the World-War Devastations — Will You Help?**

**MEDINA CO.'S QUOTA IS SET AT $10,000**

Medina county is the only county in Ohio that has not yet raised a fund for the American Jewish Relief committee. The state quota of $2,250,000 will be made but Medina county must work hard to raise its quota of $10,000.

This is but part of a National campaign to raise $35,000,000 in the United States so that 6,000,000 war-stricken Jews in Poland, Siberia, Lithuania and the Balkan states may survive this winter's terrors and get a new grip on life. It is the first time in history that the Jews have ever asked for public aid; and having helped all other causes they feel confident that they will now be liberally received.

The drive in Medina county will be in charge of George L. McNeal, chairman; Blake McDowell, vice chairman, and Miss Minnie Wells, secy.-treas. On the executive committee are L. H. Randall and E. F. Gibbs, of Medina; Chas. Knapp, of Lodi; J. Hartman, of Seville; Rev. Ross and J. Young, of Wadsworth; R. S. Siebel, of Valley City; W. H. Caverly, of Sharon Center; John Brongers, of Brunswick; Willis Leach, of Litchfield, and Frank Hawley, of Leroy.

The cooperation of schools, churches and press throughout the county indicate a successful drive.

The drive will open Friday and close Monday at noon. As no house to house canvass will be made it is urged that business men give all they can. Among the enthusiastic workers are Messrs. L. and H. Abrams and Ben Yudelvitch.

It being impossible to get out in the country to canvass Sentinel readers those favorably inclined are asked to fill out this blank and mail it to Miss Wells.

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE

I hereby subscribe $..... total to the American Jewish Relief Committee payable to the authorized Treasurer, as follows:

Cash herewith $.....

Additional, if any $.....

Balance to be paid in full Feb. 1, 1920

Name .....

Address .....

City and County .....

Through the kindness of Mr. L. H. Randall the Red Cross rooms have been given the committee as headquarters during the drive. All checks are payable to Miss Minnie Wells, Treasurer.

## FIRE ON N. COURT SOON DROWNED OUT

**Blaze Starts in a Bin of Rubbish in Basement of Colonial Hotel — Puppies Smothered By Smoke.**

**DAMAGE IS NOT LARGE; CONTENTS BADLY SMOKED**

The alarm of fire about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon called the fire department to the Colonial Hotel, on N. Court street. A large volume of smoke was issuing from the windows and furnace chimney. No one was at home and trouble was experienced in making an entrance. The house had been vacated the first of the week by Stanley Funk, and R. W. Crites had moved his family in Wednesday.

What fire there was burned in a mass of paper and rubbish in the basement. No blaze of consequence was to be seen but a huge volume of smoke continued to pour forth from windows and chimney. The fire department turned a hose into the smouldering mass and soon extin-

(continued from page 8.)

## BRUNSWICK HOLDS ITS 27th INSTITUTE FRIDAY, SATURDAY

**Over Three Hundred People Attend Two-Day Sessions In Spite of Extreme Cold And Drifted Roads.**

**PROVES A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY**

(By County Agent Salisbury)

The 27th annual farmers institute was held at Brunswick on last Friday and Saturday. The roads were hard to travel and the weather was extremely cold, yet over three hundred people attended the two day session. Everyone voted it a very successful meeting in spite of the handicaps that were encountered.

The two day speaker was Mr. Dilwyn Stratton, of Winona, O. The township in which Mr. Stratton resides is one of the foremost dairy sections in the United States. In fact, it is doubtful if there is another area of the same size that has accomplished as much in this way. Mr. Stratton devoted considerable time to the work of his community. This was the real purpose of his visit to the institute. Community co-operation was stressed all through the meeting. The cow testing association of his township had at one time the largest record for a year of any in the United States. The first year's work showed an average of 289 lbs. of butter fat per cow and the last finished with an average of 320 pounds. This is an average increase of 4 lbs. per cow for about 350 cows in a period of five years.

The Jersey calf club proved to be one of the best features that they have yet developed to bring out a real community spirit. Incidently it is having its effect in giving the boys and girls a real view of the possibilities of improved cattle on the farm. The forty boys and girls purchased calves at an average cost of $171 and after a year sold the same at public sale at an average of $406 per head.

The matter of placing herds under Federal supervision in the tuberculin test has been taken up by this community with such vigor that only a few herds remain to be tested. It is their hope that they may be the community to be quarantined as a tuberculin free area. This will mean thousands of dollars to them as they will be able to ship their cattle anywhere in the U. S. without further testing.

Certainly those who heard these talks must agree that it is possible for a community to do big things that mean much if a real active co-operation is carried out by all concerned.

Mrs. Laura Reidinger, of Kent, was present one day and gave two splendid talks that were well received. She stressed the need of proper care for the health of our children and gave instances of the service of the school nurse that meant much to the child concerned. She made a real plea for centralization of our schools and showed many of the advantages. A few of these things we are doing in order that we may make our children the responsible sort of citizens that the community needs. Education for the rural life she said was necessary if we could hope to have as many boys and girls as were needed stay on the farm. Too much of our education has been of a sort that leads away from the rural homes.

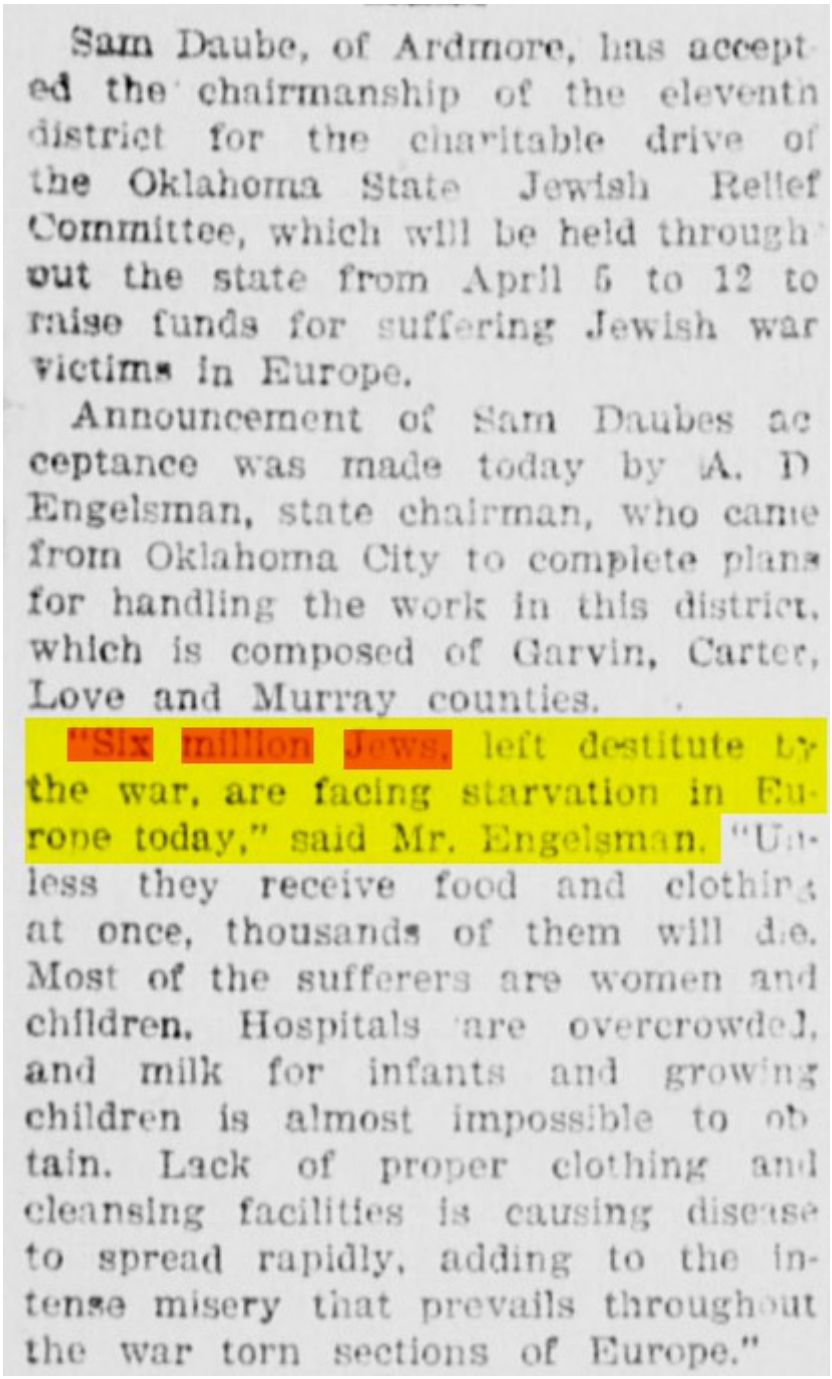
Her second address was on modern rural homes and conveniences. In the discussion she brought out many suggestions that could be copied in many homes that would mean much in the labor saving way to the housewife. She stressed the advantage of electricity in the farm home and said that if one was willing to pay the price that the country home could have every convenience that is found in the city with all the many advantages that can be had only in the open country.

The evening of the first day was given over partly to a discussion of modern school building. An architect was present with the county school superintendent and gave a very interesting address on this matter.

The officers of this year were re-elected. They are Theo. Chapman, pres.; Chas. Newton, vice pres.; A. L. Barber, sec.; Mrs. E. C. Miner, treas. The executive committee are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. James Crum and Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Peck.

Mr. Ben Krotzer has return to his work in Medina, after a visit of several days with relatives and friends in Gibsonburg.

Un artículo del *The Daily Ardmoreite* afira que seis millones de judíos se han visto abocados a la indigencia debido a la guerra.



Sam Daube, of Ardmore, has accepted the chairmanship of the eleventh district for the charitable drive of the Oklahoma State Jewish Relief Committee, which will be held throughout the state from April 5 to 12 to raise funds for suffering Jewish war victims in Europe.

Announcement of Sam Daubes acceptance was made today by A. D Engelsman, state chairman, who came from Oklahoma City to complete plans for handling the work in this district, which is composed of Garvin, Carter, Love and Murray counties.

"Six million Jews, left destitute by the war, are facing starvation in Europe today," said Mr. Engelsman. "Unless they receive food and clothing at once, thousands of them will die. Most of the sufferers are women and children. Hospitals are overcrowded, and milk for infants and growing children is almost impossible to obtain. Lack of proper clothing and cleansing facilities is causing disease to spread rapidly, adding to the intense misery that prevails throughout the war torn sections of Europe."

*The Daily Ardmoreite. (Ardmore, Okla.), March 02, 1920, p.1*

*"Seis millones de judíos, 'son' indigentes debido a la guerra, hoy se enfrentan a morir de hambre en Europa,' dijo Mr. Engelsman."*

# The Texas Company Advances Hewitt Crude to $3.50 a Barrel Effective March 1


# DAILY ARDMOREITE

the Heart of the Oil Region

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS. ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920. VOL. 27. NO. 123. SIX PAGES


## SAM DAUBE WILL BE IN CHARGE OF 11TH DISTRICT OKLAHOMA RELIEF COMMITTEE WORK

Sam Daube, of Ardmore, has accepted the chairmanship of the eleventh district for the countywide drive of the Oklahoma State Jewish Relief Committee, which will be held throughout the state from April 5 to 12 to raise funds for suffering Jewish war victims in Europe.

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Oklahoma's quota has been fixed at $525,000. The United States is expected to provide a total of $25,000,000 to help save the lives of these innocent war victims.

The movement is entirely non-sectarian. Mr. Engelsman explained. It was indorsed by such men as Herbert Hoover, George Ade, Nathan Straus and other national leaders, Governor Robertson, of Oklahoma, has joined other governors in backing the movement. Frank P. Johnson, president of the American National Bank of Oklahoma City, is state treasurer.

## GORE VOTES WITH THE REPUBLICANS FOR THE RESERVATION ADOPTION

Washington, March 2.—The republican peace treaty reservation declaring the right of the United States to decide all domestic questions under the league of nations was readopted by the senate today by a vote of 49 to 35, after several efforts by the democrats to amend it had failed.

Fourteen democrats voted with the solid republican membership for the reservation. On its original adoption last November the vote was 50 to 35, with eleven democrats voting in the affirmative.

The democrats who voted for adoption today were: Ashurst, Arizona; Chamberlain, Oregon; Gore, Oklahoma; Henderson, Nevada; King, Utah; Myers, Montana; Nugent, Idaho; Phelan, California; Pittman, Nevada; Reed, Missouri; Shields, Tennessee; Smith, Georgia; Thomas, Colorado; Trammell, Florida.

### WHEN DOCTORS CANNOT TELL, HOW WILL ONE KNOW WHEN DEATH COMES?

Mena, Ark., March 2.—Physicians and officials of Polk county are unable to determine whether Mrs. Lee Shelton is dead or alive. Mrs. Shelton, who is a young woman living on a farm east of Mena was found in bed apparently lifeless. The evening before she had retired in good health save for a slight cold. A four weeks old babe slept by her side and it was the crying of the infant which aroused her husband next morning. Neighbors called in pronounced the woman dead and arrangements for the burial were started but when Coroner J. C. Hilton was called he was undecided and the funeral was halted.

Sheriff J. A. Thornton was also summoned and he too refused to pronounce the woman dead.

Honolulu.—The premier of China has resigned, according to a special cable from Tokio today to Nippu Jiji, Japanese language newspaper here.

## MANY LIVES LOST WHEN "BOHEMIAN" CRASHED ASHORE IN A BIG SNOW STORM

Halifax, March 2.—Seven lives are believed to have been lost when the crew of the Leyland liner Bohemian abandoned their ship as she was breaking up on the Sambro ledges this morning. Several others were injured.

The ship which was bound from Boston to Liverpool, ran aground in a blinding snow storm, while endeavoring to put into Halifax harbor early yesterday morning. Sixty-four passengers were taken off in safety in the morning, but most of the 150 members of the crew remained on board all day.

Late last night a strong swell developed and the ship began to pound heavily on the rocks. At four o'clock this morning it was decided to abandon her. Three of the ship's boats got away safely but the remainder of the men were unable to take to the boats, according to the reports received here.

The tug Roebling came as close to the stranded ship as possible and the transfer of those still on board was attempted by life lines. It is believed that the loss of life occurred during this operation.

Soon after the crew had left the vessel broke in two and sank.

### NEGRO COMES TO GRIEF TRYING TO DISPOSE OF A PURLOINED EQUINE

Sheriff Garrett captured another colored horse thief yesterday afternoon and now has him behind bars until he can communicate with Love County officials and the owner of the horse who lives near Turnerville, according to a confession made by the man taken into custody.

Monday afternoon Sheriff Garrett was passing by a local wagon yard when he noticed a negro acting in a suspicious manner.

He stopped and became one of the onlookers while the negro tried to sell the horse to some men who were bartering with him. The sheriff soon became convinced that the horse had been stolen and after watching the maneuvers of the negro for some time, took him into custody and turned the horse over to the proprietor of the wagon yard for further orders.

At the jail the negro gave his name as Buster Gaines but finally admitted that his name was Ira Low, and that he had stolen the horse from a man by the name of Mneg, who resides near Turnerville. He said he took the horse last Friday and had it hidden near Ardmore until yesterday when he undertook to dispose of it.

The sheriff is trying to get into communication with the owner of the horse and has also notified the Love county officials of his capture.

### MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF I. W. W. IN HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

Chicago, March 2.—Papers said to contain the names and addresses of virtually every member of the Industrial Workers of the World organization in the United States were in possession of Mackay Hoyne, state's attorney today.

City detectives last night took the lists from a man who gave the name of Alex Cavlly. The detectives reported the man was attempting to "deliver the names to a safe place."

### No More Free Garden Seed

Washington, March 2.—Acting on the recommendation of the new secretary of agriculture, the senate agriculture committee today voted to eliminate from the annual agricultural bill the $240,000 voted by the house to continue the time-hallowed custom of distribution of free seeds by their constituents by members of congress.

### Surprised By Premiers Resignation

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—The public advices from Honolulu last night containing news of the resignation in Peking of Premier Chin Yun P'Eng of the republic of China was received as a surprise by leading Chinese here today. Premier Chin, a non-party man, assumed office four months ago.

## BUT THEY CAN'T DO THIS IN OKLAHOMA



This is an unusual photograph and shows a lot of fun-loving girls lined up ready for the start on a big skating contest on Lake Placid, N. Y. This fun is evidently enticing, but Oklahoma girls find their amusement picking flowers and making bouquets in the bright southern sunshine.

## SHERIFF RACING WITH PURSUING MOB TRYING TO SAVE NEGRO FIEND

McAlester, Okla., March 2.—Warden Fred C. Sweitzer of the state penitentiary here announced at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon that no word had been received from Sheriff H. L. Brown of Chandler, who started from Wewoka last night for McAlester with "Cap" Davis, negro convicted of having assaulted a young school teacher of Chandler.

"We do not anticipate any trouble, however," said Warden Sweitzer. "The roads are in bad condition and it may have been necessary to come by way of Eufaula, which would delay the sheriff's arrival until this evening."

Shawnee, Okla., March 1.—Word was awaited here concerning the fate of a negro who was taken from the local jail late last night by a mob searching for "Cap" Davis, another negro, charged with having attacked a white school teacher.

The mob, which was estimated at 150 persons, split here, part of the members going toward Wewoka to intercept officer hurrying to McAlester with Davis, who had been sentenced to serve 45 years in the penitentiary there. The remainder, escorting the negro, seized here moved toward Chandler.

Another element was added to the situation when an under-sheriff telephoned here from Chandler that two negroes, armed with rifles and shotguns, had stolen two motor cars there and started for Shawnee to meet part of the mob en route to that place.

Wewoka, Okla., March 2.—Eluding what appeared to be a certain lynching party, Sheriff H. L. Brown of Chandler, Okla., and his prisoner, "Cap" Davis, a negro sentenced to 45 years in the state penitentiary yesterday for an alleged assault upon a white school teacher, are today headed toward McAlester and excitement has entirely subsided.

Sheriff Brown, coming here in a motor car from Shawnee last night, with the intention of catching a train for McAlester, learned that a party of men planned to take the negro from the train. He immediately took another automobile and left Wewoka for McAlester before train time, eluding the party which planned to intercept him.

A party of approximately 150 men organized at Shawnee last night to get Brown's prisoner, split, part of them coming here and the others escorting an unnamed negro taken from the Shawnee jail, going toward Chandler. This latter party had not been heard from at Chandler today.

### FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY

New York, March 2.—Monsieur Raphael Peyre, the distinguished French sculptor, whose latest production, "Crusading for Right," has been purchased by the officers and men of the U. S. Marine Corps, will arrive here with his wife on the S. S. Tourraine on March 3rd.

Early last year this famous Paris sculptor announced his intention to fashion from bronze a representative figure of the American crusader of the 20th century. He chose a Marine wearing a trench helmet, disdaining the globe, eagle and anchor. This insignia makes the statue typically "Marine" and influenced the personnel of the Marine Corps to purchase it, by voluntary contributions, at a cost of $11,000.

Arrangements are being made to move the statue from Paris to this country. It will probably be placed in the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, temporarily, until armaments can be made for its permanent installation in a public square in that city.

### Endeavoring to Have Passports Vised

Mexico City, March 2.—Another request that Mexican consuls in the United States vise the passports of Americans who testified recently before the United States senate committee investigating Mexican conditions has been presented by the Mexican embassy here, it is learned from authoritative sources. It is said the Mexican government maintains its stand against granting such visas.

## THE ALLIED NATIONS OF EUROPE CALLED ON TO DEVELOPE THEIR UTMOST PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

PARIS, March 2.—All allied countries will be called upon to develop to the utmost their productive forces and advised that laws improving the condition of workers must be applied to that end, in a manifesto prepared by the economic section of the supreme inter-allied council yesterday, says "Petit Journal," political editor of the Echo de Paris.

"With this object in view," he writes, "the different governments will be told they must support each other to the utmost. A return to the community system created during the war and light heartedly destroyed after the armistice cannot be thought of now, but the manifesto will declare the following principles should be recognized:

"In every country the problem of production in not only national but international and, both as regards the distribution and transport of raw materials, it must be admitted each state must seek not only its own interests, but must accept sacrifices in the interest of the general welfare.

"The necessity for the greatest economy in the manufacture of war materials is apparent, in connection with which a solemn warning will be addressed to small central European states which show signs of asking support of arms of their particular claims. If necessary certain steps will be taken against them.

"Europe must form a genuine economic unity and to return to healthier conditions all ports of it must be considered as one and taken to enable Germany and Russia to contribute to the economic life of the European entity."

## Congress Quarrels Over Soldier Relief Legislation; after Heated Arguments Executive Session Called

Washington, March 2.—Taking up for the first time the whole question of soldier relief legislation, the house ways and means committee got into a row today over procedure, and broke up with some confusion after members had repeated charges made in the house that the measures had been sent to the committee for burial.

After many heated exchanges between members, the committee ordered the room cleared of the crowd of spectators and then, in executive session, finally decided to continue hearings tomorrow.

Before the sudden termination of the session, Franklin d'Olier, national commander of the American Legion, and Thomas W. Miller, chairman of the national legislative committee, presented briefly an outline of what the organization sought from congress. Both declared service men were not asking for a bonus and Miller asserted that 2,000,000 soldiers directly affected were closely watching consideration of the matter of adjustment compensation.

### General Pershing's Report.

Washington, March 2.—Retention of sufficient wartime posts and war plants to permit rapid expansion of the army and resumption of production of war materials, at full capacity, will be recommended by General Pershing, he indicated today on his return here after a three months tour of inspection of camps, cantonments and supply depots.

The general's full report to Secretary Baker probably will be made in ten days.

General Pershing indicated that he would favor retention of most of the national army cantonments and also of nitrate and other plants for the manufacture of materials needed in war time by the army.

He said, however, that these should be maintained on an economical basis.

There is strong sentiment throughout the United States in favor of universal service of some sort, General Pershing said, based on recognition of the benefit of the men themselves and also on the fear that "we might not have allies to hold the line for us in the next war."

"American citizenship is sound to the core," the general said, "and while I hear stories of some discontent, and some revolutionary tendencies, they are instigated for the most part by foreigners."

General Pershing said he had not talked politics to a "in single person" on his trip and is "not talking politics now."

### GOVERNOR BROUGH HEADS NATIONAL GOOD ROADS

Hot Springs, Ark., March 2.—Governor Charles H. Brough who will succeed United States Senator John H. Bankhead as president of the United States Good Roads Association, wired the headquarters of that organization in this city today where the work of preparing for the eighth annual good roads meeting is on, that in the death of Senator Bankhead the good roads movement lost one of its strongest supporters.

The United States good roads and Bankhead national highway associations meet here April 12 to 15.

### Mexico Gathering Data

Mexico City, March 2.—Data relative to recent alleged "murders" of Mexicans in southern United States is being gathered by the Mexican embassy in Washington and the Mexican government is formulating a protest for presentation to the state department, according to information received in semi-official quarters.

## Railway Union Men Favor Giving New Law a Fair Test Before Effort is Made to Test Its Constitutionality

New York, March 2.—President Wilson is preparing to set up the tribunal provided in the railroad bill for considering the wage demands of the 2,000,000 railroad employes.

It was announced at the White House today that he was writing to the unions and railroad companies that they nominate representatives to the wage board. Under the law the unions name six representatives and the roads six. From each of these groups, the president will select three and in addition he will name three representatives of the public. The board of nine as thus constituted will be subject to senate approval.

Decisions of the board will be by majority vote, provided one of the majority is of the public group. The law does not make acceptance of the findings mandatory on either the workers or the roads, but members of congress during debate on the measure expressed the belief that public opinion would compel acceptance.

Representatives of the railroad unions are understood to have voted today to give the new railroad law a trial in bringing about a settlement of their wage demands.

It is understood also that they desired to hold in abeyance plans to test the constitutionality of the law and not to refer the controversy to the union membership for a vote," until the law has been given a fair trial This means, it is said, that all danger of a general strike at this time have been removed. One of the union officials said, "we are all good Americans and desire to go along with the president as far as we can."

## Weather Forecast

Oklahoma—Tonight cloudy, warmer in south portion; Wednesday unsettled.

**Local Temperature.**

Maximum yesterday 55 degrees.
Minimum last night, 41 degrees.

## BIG FIVE FAILED TO KEEP PLEDGES CHARGED BY TEXAS LIVESTOCK MAN

Washington, March 2.—Charges that the "Big Five" meat packers had broken agreements with representatives of livestock organizations not to oppose congressional investigation of the packing industry were made before the house agricultural committee today by E. C. Lassiter, of Texas, representing livestock organizations.

"The packers and their attorneys are not creditable," Mr. Lassiter said. "It is useless for this committee to waste any time in hearing them."

The packers, he continued, have sought to secure control of livestock growers organizations. By "devious and improper methods," he charged, they have extended their grasp on their industry.

Mr. Lassiter read numerous press clippings, letters and testimony in previous official investigations of the packers regarding alleged wrongful practices.

### COLLINS COMPANY BUYS ARDMORE LUMBER INTERESTS OF GRAVES LEEPER & BRO.

E. C. Collins who recently purchased the local branch of the Leeper Lumber Company, is contemplating some minor changes at the yard on West Main street.

The office will be removed from its present location to the rear of the lot, facing Broadway, and some new sheds will be erected.

Mr. Collins is a pioneer citizen of Ardmore and has been connected with the lumber business for nearly 30 years.

For eight years he had charge of the Chickasaw Lumber Company's branch yard at Durant and for the past few years has been with the same firm in Ardmore.

Col. Graves Leeper, who has made Ardmore his home for a number of years, will move headquarters to Sulphur where the company has a branch yard and P. R. Henry who has been in charge of the Leeper interests here will also move there to take up headquarters with the supervision the yards in Murray and Garvin counties of which there are seven.

The new name of the local firm will be, E. C. Collins and Company, successors to Leeper Brothers Lumber Company.

### MADE BUNCH OF MONEY— BY THRESHING OLD STACK

Whitewood, S. D.—Hans Carstensen a rancher living near here, decided recently to take another look at his old hay stack and as a consequence he has added $1,200 to his bank account.

According to Carstensen, he thought for some time that the stack was worthless so far as feed was concerned. Finally he decided to dispose of the stack, but a threshing outfit came along and he was induced to have it put through as a demonstration."

The yield was 3,200 pounds of alfalfa seed which brought him about 39 cents per pound.

### West Virginia Against Suffrage.

Charleston, W. Va., March 2.—Ratification of the national suffrage amendment was refused by the West Virginia senate Monday afternoon, the vote to ratify being 14 to 14. When it was announced, Senator Harvey W. Harmer, who proposed the resolution changed his vote to no. This was done it was stated, in order that he might move for reconsideration.

### Wyoming Oil Bonuses

Casper, Wyo., March 2.—The Midwest Refining Company and the Ohio Oil Company, the largest producers in the Lance oil field, today announced increases in the price of oil ranging from 15 to 25 cents a barrel.

### Off to Training Quarters

Coffeyville, Kansas, March 2.—Washington club of the American league, left here early today for Miami, Fla., the club's spring training camp. Johnson expects to stop in Washington a few days before going to Miami.

## HEALDTON CRUDE ADVANCE MEANS $16,500 DAILY INCREASE IN THE ARDMORE MARKET

The Texas Company made public the news today that it advanced Healdton crude to $3.35 a barrel and made that price effective on the morning of March 1.

In the past six months the price on this crude has advanced from $1.79 to the present figure which is a bounce of $1.55 a barrel. Counting the production of that area at the low figure of 30,000 barrels a day this advance means that the production of the field is bringing to the producers $46,500 more each day than it was bringing at the time oil took its upward start.

The sensational advances that are being made in crude prices have somewhat disturbed the independent refining industries but a local refiner in discussing the matter said that the price of refined products was on the upward trend and he expressed the opinion that it was but a question of only a short time when the refiners could operate at a safe margin and make money on their investments.

## ARDMORE MAN WAS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF LATE SEN. BANKHEAD

Col. Sidney Suggs, representative of The Continental Asphalt and Petroleum Company, is in Oklahoma City on a short business trip. Colonel Suggs returned Sunday from a trip to Fort Worth, Cleburne and Galveston, Texas, in the interest of the company.

Colonel Suggs was personally acquainted with Senator Bankhead, president of the National Good Roads Association, who died yesterday at Washington, and had been closely associated with him on road matters. He was with Senator Bankhead at the National Association meeting at Atlanta, Ga., and last year at Mineral Wells, Texas.

Senator Bankhead's successor, Governor Brough, of Arkansas, is also a personal acquaintance of Mr. Suggs who was a special guest of the governor during an important road meeting held at Little Rock.

### TEXAS STUDENTS TURN THINGS IN ANNUAL CLASS FIGHT

Austin, Texas, March 2.—All but one of the eight students of the University of Texas taken to a hospital after a class fight downtown last night had been released today. The one remaining was reported not seriously injured.

Injuries resulted when students were overcome by the fumes of liquid ammonia, squirted from fire extinguishers by the sophomores as the freshmen tried to rush the doors of a hall which the second year men were holding.

Approximately 500 students were engaged. Bricks and clubs were freely used and numerous minor injuries were sustained by the combatants. A report that one student was knocked from the third story roof and seriously injured could not be confirmed. Practically all of the doors and windows of the building were smashed.

Members of the university faculty today were obtaining the names of the combatants and it was indicated drastic action would be taken. The police stated they had been powerless to stop the affair when lasted several hours.

### Senate Sub-Committee to Tucson

Douglas, Ariz., March 2.—The senate sub-committee of the foreign relations committee, investigating the Mexican situation along the border, will sit at Tucson, on March 5, to take confidential testimony relating to occurrences in Mexico as affecting American citizens, according to word received here today.

## Citizens of Second Ward Should Have Co-Operation in Adding Park to Civic Beauty and Attractiven s

The Daily Ardmoreite desires to offer its services to the Second Ward of this city during this year, toward acquiring a park.

Every other ward in the city has its park, but the Second Ward has none.

It is in keeping with common justice that this city give to those people a park.

That portion of the city has some beautiful spots that can be used for park purposes.

In discussing the matter with a public spirited citizen of that ward the suggestion was made that it be named Daube Park in honor of the name of the family that has done so much for this city and especially for that ward.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sam Daube never missed an opportunity of doing a kindness for the schools and for the poor and for the people in general, and during the war their time and money was given without stint to save the life of the nation.

A number of our good friends in the Second Ward have asked us to use our efforts in their behalf and we are proud of the opportunity to do so.

A meeting of the ward people is desirable to ascertain what the wishes of the people are and then to outline the proper campaign for carrying out the work.

The object sought is worthy of the time of the people of the ward and we await a suggestion of the ward as to the time of a meeting to be held.

El anuncio de una campaña de socorro judía afirma: "Hoy 6.000.000 de Judíos se enfrentan a los días más oscuros jamás conocidos en la historia de la raza".



14 TULSA DAILY WORLD, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1920 SECTION—B.

CHURCHES PLAN BUILDING BOOM

Good Weather Will See Many New Houses of Worship.

SOME ALREADY BEGUN

All Leading Denominations Have Promising Plans for This Year.

The Churches

# Add Up Your Troubles!

## *Strike a Balance and Compare It With This—*



While the 3,500,000 American Jews were loyally fighting and laboring to help "make the World safe for Democracy," the Jews of Eastern Europe, where lives the bulk of the world's Jewish population, were being ground out of existence by the ebb and flow of contending armies.

***Today 6,000,000 Jews Are Facing the Darkest Days Ever Known in the Long History of the Race***

Families are scattered—broken. A hundred thousand children are orphaned. Poverty is the common lot. Whole cities have not known a square meal in five years. Disease stalks on every hand. The death rate mounts to double—triple—quadruple—that ever before known in a civilized country.

### *America Is the Only Hope*

In this, the greatest crisis that Jewry has ever known in centuries of suffering and persecution, the Jews of America turn to their fellow citizens of all races and creeds for that material and immediate aid which alone can save the survivors of the race in Europe from destruction.

## $35,000,000 NEEDED!

This sum represents the amount sought from the country at large. Every cent of it will go to buy food, clothing, medicines and other necessities of life for the destitute, starving and utterly stricken men, women and children across the sea. It is veritable ransom money, for without it millions will surely die!

## JEWISH RELIEF CAMPAIGN




*"Life for Those in the Shadow of Death"*



## GIVE NOW!

Make all Contributions Payable to NEWTON R. GRAHAM, Treasurer, 716 Kennedy Building

Tulsa Daily World
Sunday, April 11th, 1920
Section B. Page 14

[Tulsa Daily World – April 11, 1920]

New York Times: De nuevo otra vez 6 millones de judíos sufriendo, está vez amenazados por el Tifus.

# HOOVER PLEA NETS $1,600,000 FOR JEWS

## Tells of Typhus Menace at Launching of New York Campaign for War Sufferers.

## 3,000,000 CHILDREN IN NEED

### Louis Marshall and Judge Elkus Picture Plight of Stricken People—Large Contributions Made.

Although the American Relief Administration, in an endeavor to prevent the spread of typhus in Europe, recently obtained the entire assignment of anti-typhus material, drugs, machinery, disinfecting plants and motor cars, including all the tremendous equipment that went with each of the continental armies, this equipment is probably not one-third of the amount required "if typhus is not to spread gradually eastward and westward across the whole of Europe."

This statement was made last night by Herbert Hoover, at the Hotel Astor, where more than $1,600,000 was subscribed at a dinner to launch the campaign known as the New York Appeal for Jewish War Sufferers. About 1,000 men and women prominent in all walks of life attended the dinner and listened to the appeals of Mr. Hoover, Louis Marshall, Abram I. Elkus, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, on behalf of the stricken Jews of Europe.

The menace of typhus was the note struck by all the speakers. Mr. Marshall declared that typhus menaced 6,000,000 Jews of Europe.

"In New York City there are 6,000,000 men, women and children," he said. "Imagine that each and every one of these 6,000 000 is without food, clothing, shelter, medicine, nurses, without help; imagine that these six million include you, and your children and your friends and then you will begin to understand what it is that has brought us together and why we propose to find ways and means to help these unfortunate people."

Judge Elkus described the ravages of typhus as he witnessed it when Ambassador at Constantinople, and of his own experience when stricken by it.

Mr. Hoover, who received an ovation when he arose to speak, said that when the veil over Eastern and Central Europe was torn asunder there was revealed a mass of suffering humanity such as the world has not seen since the Thirty Years War. He said it was felt that unless special care and food were provided for them the degeneration of child life would be such that at least one generation in all that area from Lithuania to the Mediterranean would be lost.

Today, he said, 3,000,000 children are still dependent on American charity. The child-feeding service must still go on another year, he added, if the child life of Central Europe is to be maintained.

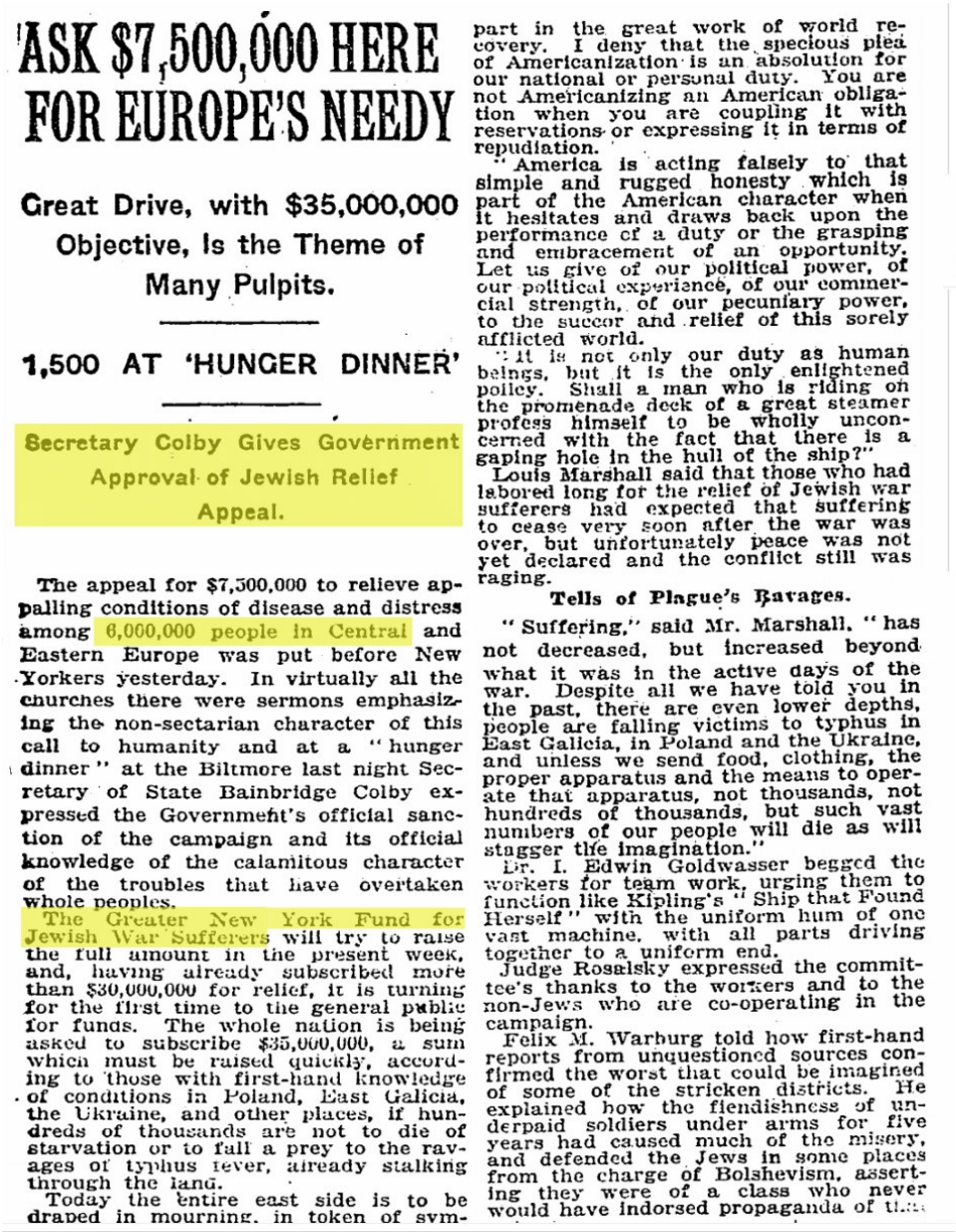
"Suffering," he said, "is unknown in the United States under the terms that it comes home to every town and village through Po
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Congregation Ohab
Family of Nathan I
M. and H. Rosenw
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob
Louis Marshall ...
Michael Friedsam
Samuel and Harry

The New York Times
Published: April 12, 1920
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*New York Times - April 12, 1920*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B07E7DD1E31E03ABC4A52DFB266838B639EDE&scp=68&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

New York Times: 6 millones de judíos son víctimas de la guerra.



# ASK $7,500,000 HERE FOR EUROPE'S NEEDY

## Great Drive, with $35,000,000 Objective, Is the Theme of Many Pulpits.

## 1,500 AT 'HUNGER DINNER'

### Secretary Colby Gives Government Approval of Jewish Relief Appeal.

The appeal for $7,500,000 to relieve appalling conditions of disease and distress among 6,000,000 people in Central and Eastern Europe was put before New Yorkers yesterday. In virtually all the churches there were sermons emphasizing the non-sectarian character of this call to humanity and at a "hunger dinner" at the Biltmore last night Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby expressed the Government's official sanction of the campaign and its official knowledge of the calamitous character of the troubles that have overtaken whole peoples.

The Greater New York Fund for Jewish War Sufferers will try to raise the full amount in the present week, and, having already subscribed more than $30,000,000 for relief, it is turning for the first time to the general public for funds. The whole nation is being asked to subscribe $35,000,000, a sum which must be raised quickly, according to those with first-hand knowledge of conditions in Poland, East Galicia, the Ukraine, and other places, if hundreds of thousands are not to die of starvation or to fall a prey to the ravages of typhus fever, already stalking through the land.

Today the entire east side is to be draped in mourning, in token of sympart in the great work of world recovery. I deny that the specious plea of Americanization is an absolution for our national or personal duty. You are not Americanizing an American obligation when you are coupling it with reservations or expressing it in terms of repudiation.

"America is acting falsely to that simple and rugged honesty which is part of the American character when it hesitates and draws back upon the performance of a duty or the grasping and embracement of an opportunity. Let us give of our political power, of our political experience, of our commercial strength, of our pecuniary power, to the succor and relief of this sorely afflicted world.

"It is not only our duty as human beings, but it is the only enlightened policy. Shall a man who is riding on the promenade deck of a great steamer profess himself to be wholly unconcerned with the fact that there is a gaping hole in the hull of the ship?"

Louis Marshall said that those who had labored long for the relief of Jewish war sufferers had expected that suffering to cease very soon after the war was over, but unfortunately peace was not yet declared and the conflict still was raging.

**Tells of Plague's Ravages.**

"Suffering," said Mr. Marshall, "has not decreased, but increased beyond what it was in the active days of the war. Despite all we have told you in the past, there are even lower depths, people are falling victims to typhus in East Galicia, in Poland and the Ukraine, and unless we send food, clothing, the proper apparatus and the means to operate that apparatus, not thousands, not hundreds of thousands, but such vast numbers of our people will die as will stagger the imagination."

Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser begged the workers for team work, urging them to function like Kipling's "Ship that Found Herself" with the uniform hum of one vast machine, with all parts driving together to a uniform end.

Judge Rosalsky expressed the committee's thanks to the workers and to the non-Jews who are co-operating in the campaign.

Felix M. Warburg told how first-hand reports from unquestioned sources confirmed the worst that could be imagined of some of the stricken districts. He explained how the fiendishness of underpaid soldiers under arms for five years had caused much of the misery, and defended the Jews in some places from the charge of Bolshevism, asserting they were of a class who never would have indorsed propaganda of th

The New York Times
Published: May 3, 1920
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*New York Times - May 3, 1920*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9501E6D81E31E03ABC4B53DFB366838B639EDE&scp=69&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

New York Times: Seis millones de judíos se enfrentan a la estarvación (morir de hambre).

# JEWISH CAMPAIGN EXTENDED A WEEK

## Judge Rosalsky Announces That Efforts to Get Full $7,500,000 Will Continue.

## APPEAL TO SMALL GIVERS

### Full Quota Is Imperative to Succor 6,000,000 Facing Starvation and Disease.

raised by the Jews and disbursed both among Jews and non-Jews abroad, the need today is more pressing than ever because to famine and distress in some of the stricken districts has been added the dread spectre of typhus, and to abandon the sufferers now or to apply half measures in succoring them would mean that some 6,000,000 men, women and children would be exposed to the menace of awful death.

Despite the decision to extend the campaign another week, the canvass thus far has by no means been a failure. Day by day the totals have mounted and the response has been generous. This, however, is the first time the Jews have appealed to all creeds and all races and the sponsors of the campaign feel that it has taken a little time for the universality of the campaign to penetrate to all the people. Each day there has been a mounting response from non-

E. C. Pierson of Washington, D. C., sends a $3 check with the following note: "Wish I could make it a large one."

Dr. E. S. Jackson sends the following: "Inclosed please find check for $5, my humble contribution to the cause."

"As long as the Lord has spared me that I can work and earn a living," writes Miss Frances Flynn, a maid employed at 832 Manida Street, the Bronx. "I will give $10 of my wages to help those that suffer."

Rev. G. E. Sehlbrede of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church writes: "I am not a Jew, but my heart goes out in love and sympathy for the Jewish sufferers in the war desolated lands. I am therefore inclosing herein my check for $5."

M. Leo Gitelson, an ex-soldier, sends these words of encouragement: "I inclose herewith a check for $60, representing the bonus I received from the Government for my service in the army during the war. I wish to contribute it to the campaign." Efforts are being made to arrange a mass meeting through which every student in the public and high schools will be reached.

The New York Times
Published: May 9, 1920
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*New York Times – May 9, 1920*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B01EFD8163AE532A2575AC0A9639C946195D6CF&scp=70&sq=6,000,000+jews&st=p&legacy=true

New York Times: 6 millones de judíos amenazados por el hambre y la enfermedad.

# NEW YORK CITY LAGS IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

## Other Places Have Far Oversubscribed Their Quotas to $35,000,000 Fund.

## ALL CREEDS AID IN WORK

### Leaders Emphasize Needs of Sufferers in War Zones in Urging Support.

The effort to raise $7,500,000 to be expended in relieving the woe which already has descended upon thousands of stricken Jews in Central and Eastern Europe and which threatens 6,000,000 people if famine, disease and industrial prostration are not relieved promptly, enters today upon its third week with the amount needed far from subscribed.

Other cities throughout the country have far oversubscribed their quotas to the total fund of $35,000,000 required by the Joint Distribution Committee which carries out the relief work and Judge Otto Rosalsky, Chairman of the Fund Committee and others active in Judge Otto Rosalsky, Chairman of the Fund Committee and others active in Jewish philanthropy were hopeful that New York would undergo a tardy awakening to the terribleness of conditions which have led the Jews for the first time to make their appeal nonsectarian in character.

Religious leaders of the various Christian creeds have endorsed the movement and urged their peoples to subscribe liberally. Typical of endorsements of this sort in which clergymen of other religions, in some cases voluntarily, have come to the support of the campaign is a letter from the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Director and Chaplain of the Strangers' Welfare Fellowship founded in 1907 by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Dr. Wasson writes:

"May I as a Christian clergyman express the hope that many Christians who can do so will respond to the appeal of the Jewish Welfare Fund, not only because such a response would reflect the spirit of the Master Whom they serve, but also because our Jewish fellow-citizens are always ready and glad to respond to appeals in aid of Christian charities; and the least we can do is to show ourselves as free from sectarian and racial prejudice as they are."

In an effort to make clear the precise object of the campaign, the directors of the fund have issued an answer to some of the questions which naturally would arise in the minds of prospective givers, which says in part:

"Hitherto practically all the money was spent for food, clothing, fuel and shelter. These essential commodities will continue to be supplied so long as the need exists. But new and supreme emphasis is now being placed upon the economic rehabilitation of the Jews of Eastern Europe and Asia. Money is needed to furnish them with tools, raw material and credit to enable them to regain their economic independence."

A discussion of what is being done to combat typhus says:

"The Joint Distribution Committee is co-operating with the Polish Government and all relief organizations in the anti-typhus battle. It has appropriated $100,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Polish Government to buy coal with which to place in operation the American Army's delousing machinery now in Poland, the most effective single weapon against typhus fever. It has sent to Poland Dr. Harry Plotz, one of the world's foremost experts on typhus fever, the discoverer of the fact that typhus is spread by body lice, and who gave to the world the first successful anti-typhus serum."

Paul Baerwald, 389 Fifth Avenue, is Treasurer of the fund.

The New York Times
Published: May 16, 1920
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times - May 16, 1920*

Fuente: https://goo.gl/akcual

# JEWISH RELIEF DRIVE WILL START THURSDAY

## Louis Marshall, Chairman of Committee, to Speak at Dinner Here That Day.

The Jewish relief campaign (nonsectarian) for the 6,000,000 sufferers from the war in eastern Europe will be formally launched Thursday with a dinner at Rauscher's. Louis Marshall of New York, chairman of the Jewish relief committee, who represented the minority nations at the peace conference, will be the principal speaker.

The local campaign is part of a national effort to raise $35,000,000, and plans have been arranged by the Washington executive committee, of which Simon Lyon is chairman.

Dr. Abram Simon of the Eighth Street Temple has asked the clergy of Washington to mention the campaign from their pulpits next Sunday, and in his letter says: "Today the situation beggars description. Six million Jews face exhaustion, starvation and extinction. The reports from our American and authoritative agents in Europe indicate such an unheard-of state of suffering that the Jewish people in our land are constrained to ask their Christian brethren to share some of the sacrifices in this campaign for humanity."

Members of the Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. will hold a joint mass meeting Wednesday night in the interest of the campaign. The Orthodox Jewish congregations have arranged for a mass meeting on Tuesday night, May 25, and the co-operation of the civic and fraternal organization has been asked.

[Evening star. (Washington, D.C.), May 17, 1920, p.14]

*"Seis millones de judíos se enfrentan al agotamiento, la hambruna y la extinción."*

# GOVERNORS' BOARD VISITS MOUNT VERNON

**Members Praise Care Given National Shrine by Ladies' Association.**

The official board of visitors appointed each year by the Governor of Virginia to visit Mount Vernon made its annual visit of inspection Saturday, and the members declared themselves in terms of highest appreciation of the care given this national shrine by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

It is the constant aim of the association to follow strictly the injunction of its founder, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who, in her farewell address at request, in 1874, said:

"Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge—see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. Let no irreverent hand change it, no vandal hands desecrate it with the fingers of iconoclasm. Those who go to the home in which he lived and died wish to see in what he lived and died. Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty."

**Repairs Are Made.**

This charge has been conscientiously carried out. At each annual meeting all matters dealing with the proper management, necessary repairs and security of the mansion and grounds around it receive careful consideration, and the only changes made are in the direction of restoration to Washington's time.

The constant effort of the association has been to reassemble at Mount Vernon the furniture and other household belongings of Washington which had become scattered and lost during the years before Mount Vernon came into the hands of the association.

**Go to Washington's Church.**

Before these are accepted they are thoroughly investigated and nothing is placed in the mansion marked "original" which was not there in Washington's time.

Yesterday the members of the association attended church at Pohick, the Truro Parish Church, which Washington attended. The service on Sunday was of an especial significance, as it was a memorial to Miss Lucy Townsend, the late vice regent of New York state, who was largely responsible for the restoration of the church to its appearance in Washington's time.

# IRISH FRIENDS FAVOR SELF-DETERMINATION

**National Representation for the District Included in Resolution Unanimously Adopted.**

A resolution presented by Rev. James A. Geary, pledging the support of the organization to the delegates from the District of Columbia to both political conventions who would stand for self-determination for all peoples and national representation for the District, was unanimously adopted by the Friends of Irish Freedom at a mass meeting at 601 E street last night.

"Ireland stands as a symbol of the great fight for freedom that is being carried on all over the world," said Basil Manley, political economist and chairman of the citizens' executive committee, the principal speaker of the evening.

He said that he opposed the incarceration of such men as Eugene V. Debs, as it had the tendency to set them up as martyrs and did more to augment their following than all the soap-box orators in the country.

Rosa F. Downing presided and announced that May 23 had been selected by the Ancient Order of Hibernians as a day for the people of the county of Ireland. He asked that the members of the Protestant faith to celebrate the day in their respective churches.

A resolution asking the President to release all political prisoners not confined for the commission of any overt act, but for the expression of opinion alone, was referred to a special committee. G. G. Rorke also spoke.

# JEWISH RELIEF DRIVE WILL START THURSDAY

**Louis Marshall, Chairman of Committee, to Speak at Dinner Here That Day.**

The Jewish relief campaign (nonsectarian) for the 4,000,000 sufferers from the war in eastern Europe will be formally launched Thursday with a dinner at Rauscher's, Louis Marshall of New York, chairman of the Jewish relief committee, who represented the minority nations at the peace conference, will be the principal speaker.

The national campaign is part of a national effort to raise $25,000,000, and plans have been arranged by the Washington executive committee, of which Simon Lyon is chairman.

Dr. Abram Simon of the Washington Street Temple has asked the clergy of Washington to mention the campaign from their rostrums next Sunday, and in his letter says: "Think of the situation [illegible] face exhaustion, starvation and extinction. The reports from our American and other relief agents in Europe indicate such an unheard-of state of suffering that the Jewish people in our land are heartbreaked to ask all Christian brethren to share some of the sacrifices in this campaign for humanity."

Members of the Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. will hold a joint mass meeting Wednesday night in the interest of the campaign. The orthodox Jewish congregations have arranged for a mass meeting on Tuesday night, May 25, and the co-operation of the civic and fraternal organization has been asked.

**FALLS FROM SCAFFOLD.**

**Jersey City Man Unconscious When Picked Up at Union Station.**

Unable to obtain a satisfactory view of the city from the platform in front of Union station yesterday afternoon, Charles Lee Tracey, thirty-three years old, 111 Wayman avenue, Jersey City, climbed a pile of lumber and mounted his footing and fell to the pavement. Tracey remained unconscious when picked up and taken to Casualty Hospital.

The young man was one of 15,000 persons who came here on the Hoof Game excursion from New York, and several excursionists witnessed the accident. Relatives of the injured man were notified that they would come here and look after him.

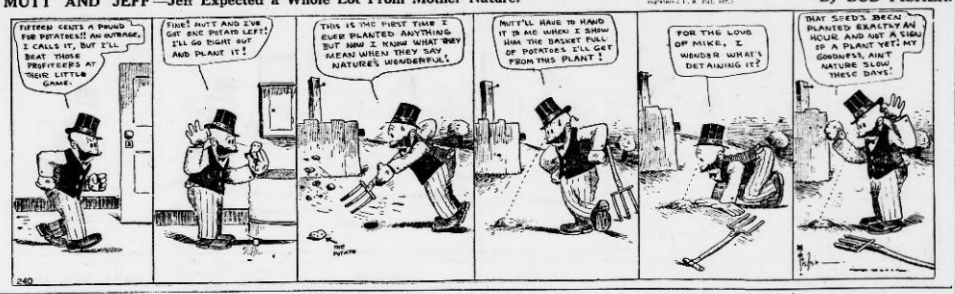
**DUTCH FAMILIES ARRIVE.**

**Scores on Way to Iowa and South Dakota Farms.**

NEW YORK, May 17.—Scores of Dutch farmers, [illegible] and children, arrived [illegible] steerage [illegible] their way to farms in Iowa and South Dakota. The families, [illegible] ties occupied nearly all of [illegible] sed and third cabin accommodations.

Thousands of others will follow, they said, as soon as present passport and other restrictions to transatlantic travel are modified.

## MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Expected a Whole Lot From Mother Nature. —By BUD FISHER.




# SOUTH HAS BIGGEST GAIN IN AUTO REGISTRATION

**Figures Show 7,508,848 Cars in United States, Cotton Growers Leading Increase.**

Greatest gains in registration of automobiles were shown in the south, are states, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reports in a review of the automobile industry for the last year. In announcing that there are 7,508,848 motor vehicles registered in the United States the chamber reported that non-thing of the automobile owners are farmers and that the greatest percentage of increase in registration had been found in the cotton-growing sections of the south.

This exceptional gain, it states, is due to the fact that there have been heavy demands for cotton during the war and since, which has put the south in a strong financial position and has enabled thousands of cotton growers to up, reduce power for transportation, whereas in the previous year over the greater part of this was too poor to afford efficient farm equipment.

South Carolina led all states in the percentage of gain in registration with 61 per cent. South Carolina showed the second largest state gain with 43 per cent. New York had the largest state registration and the largest gross gain, while California leads for the number of automobiles in ratio to her population.

**SEEKS ELECTRICIAN HELPERS**

**Civil Service Announces Examination for Navy Yard.**

The Civil Service Commission today announced an examination for helpers, electrician, at Washington navy yard. No educational test will be given, and applicants will not be assembled for a mental examination. Application blanks may be secured from the labor board, navy yard service, navy yard, Washington, D. C., and must be filed with the board by June 9.

## Change of Base

Kansas winds are always blowing, and my path of life seems thorny; so I'm packing up and going to the groves of California. There beside the sobbing ocean I shall sit and do my singing, filled with prunes and sweet emotion, while the golden hours are winging. Kansas heat is always hotter than the kind that starts you sweating; Kansas rain is full of water, and each day I get a wetting; so I go to San Diego where the honey bees are buzzin'; there I'll fill myself with sago, and sing anthems by the dozen. There the scenes are most inspiring, and the natives love them dearly, and a man who lives by trying ought to earn ten dollars yearly. By the broad and blue Pacific I'll compose my dippy stanzas, filled with yearnings most terrific for the sun-baked plains of Kansas. Resting on my downy pillows, after hours of fierce endeavor, I will watch the mighty billows rolling as they've rolled forever; oh, I'll watch them in their glory, and remark, "I'd give a penny to get back to old Empory where of brine there isn't any!"

WALT MASON.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria is quoted as denying that a plot is afoot to restore the Hapsburg dynasty.


AMUSEMENTS.

WEEK COMMENCING TONIGHT
WITH ALL YOUR FAVORITES
MATINEES THURSDAY SATURDAY
THE NAUGHTY WIFE
A SCREAMING FARCE IN 3 ACTS
By Fred Jackson
BUY SEATS NOW FOR
CAPPY RICKS
WEEK OF MONDAY, MAY 24
SHUBERT-GARRICK Branch Box Office Allen's, 15th & F

AMUSEMENTS.

TODAY'S BEST ATTRACTIONS
IN WASHINGTON'S FOREMOST THEATERS
CRANDALL'S F ST. AT TENTH
METROPOLITAN
TODAY AND ENTIRE WEEK
LOUISE GLAUM
With Star Support in C. Gardner Sullivan's
"SEX"
Brilliant Score—Varied Added Attractions
CRANDALL'S 18th and Columbia Rd.
KNICKERBOCKER
TODAY, BEGINNING AT 6:30 P.M.
LOUISE GLAUM in "SEX"
SYMPHONY—MANY ADDED ATTRACTIONS

Special Film Features

EMPIRE—BET. H St. N.E.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
Supported by Radcliffe Fellows and noted cast, in
"In Search of a Sinner"
DUMBARTON 1349 Wisconsin Ave. Maurice Tourneur's Production in "MY LADY'S GARTER."
NEW THEATER 333 9th St. N.E.
REVERE Ga. Ave. & Park Rd.
THEDA BARA, in "SALOME." ROBERT WARWICK, in "THE STOLEN VOICE."
OLYMPIC 1631 E St. N.W.
ANITA STEWART, in "IN OLD KENTUCKY."
LYRIC
EARLE WILLIAMS in Hidden Chambers' Popular Stage Success, "CAPTAIN SWIFT"
NEW STANTON 6th and C Sts. N.E. 6:15, 8:00, 9:30 P.M.
BEATRICE MICHELENA in "THE FLAME OF HELLGATE."
HOME LAST DAY—
ALICE BRADY in "SINNERS"
PRINCESS
EARLE WILLIAMS in "CAPTAIN SWIFT"
CAROLINA
IRENE CASTLE in "THE AMATEUR WIFE"
REGENT ALICE BRADY in "A WOMAN ALONE," 10th & Col. Rd., A Fox Sunshine Comedy.
CRANDALL'S METROPOLITAN F Street at 10th
TODAY AND WEEK—LOUISE GLAUM in "SEX." ADDED ATTRACTION AND SYMPHONY.

CRANDALL'S KNICKERBOCKER 18th St. at Col. Rd.
TODAY—LOUISE GLAUM in "SEX." And COMEDY, "MERELY A MAID."
TOMORROW—ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN, in "THE WOMAN HATER" and SPECIAL FEATURE, "MOTHER'S ANGEL."
CRANDALL'S Theater 9th & E Sts. TODAY AND TOMORROW—CORINNE GRIFFITH, in "THE GARTER GIRL." And ENID BENNETT in "TROTTING THROUGH TURKEY."
CRANDALL'S SAVOY THEATER 14th St. and Col. Rd.
TODAY, DUSTIN FARNUM, in "THE FOX." "SIAM BROTHERS." SUPPLEMENTED BY "CUPID'S FRIENDS," in "BLACK BEAUTY." And COMEDY, "THE BOOB."
TOMORROW—GERALDINE FARRAR, in "THE WOMAN AND THE PUPPET."
CRANDALL'S AVENUE GRAND 945 Pa. Ave. S.E.
MAY 2 P.M. DAILY 3 P.M. SUNDAY. MARY MACLAREN, in "MILE HIGH." MARY MACLAREN, in "MILE HIGH." TOMORROW—MARY MURRAY AND DAVID POWELL, in "NO MAN WITH THE PANCE."
CRANDALL'S APOLLO THEATER 624 H S.E.
TODAY—GERALDINE FARRAR, in "THE WOMAN AND THE PUPPET." TOMORROW—OLIVE THOMAS, in "TOOT! LIGHTS AND SHADOWS."
CRANDALL'S YORK THEATER Ga. Ave. & Quebec St. Now Never Fox Nos.
TODAY—MOLLIE KING, in "WOMEN MEN PRODUCT" and COMEDY, "OVER THE TRANSOM."
TOMORROW—HOUSE PETERS, in "SILA HUSBANDS AND CALLED WIVES."
AMERICAN 1st, St. and R. I. Ave. EARLE WILLIAMS, in "THE MAN OF THE MOMENT."
LIBERTY North Capitol and F Sts. ALL-STAR CAST, in "EYES AS EYE."
RAPHAEL 9th and G Sts. N.W.
WALLACE REID, in "FORTY MILE DESERT."
TRUXTON North Capitol and G Sts. N.W.
LAST DAY—
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, in "HOUSE OF HATE." And Serial Picture, "THE FORBIDDEN WOMEN."
ELITE 11th Street and R. I. Ave. NORMA TALMADGE, in "SHE LOVES AND LIES."
CIRCLE CONSISTENTLY GOOD 2105 Pa. Ave. Ph. W. 895.
ANITA STEWART, in "MAN AND HIS MONEY." And COMEDY, "HOLMES, TRAVELOGUE AND COMEDY."

LOEW'S PALACE
Continuous 10:30 a. m.—11 p. m.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK
ETHEL CLAYTON
IN
"A LADY IN LOVE"
Overture—"The Golden Girl"

LOEW'S COLUMBIA
Continuous 10:30 a. m.—11 p. m.
TODAY, TOMORROW, WED.
OLIVE THOMAS
IN
"YOUTHFUL FOLLY"
Beginning Thursday
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in "The Notorious Mrs. Sands"

GLEN ECHO
FREE ADMISSION PARK
AMUSEMENT
DANCING
To the Best Music of Washington and All Other Amusements including the New Features.
OLD MILL AND HILARITY HALL

WILL H. HAYS
Chairman Republican National Committee, will speak to the Republican Women of Washington at the
New Willard Hotel
TUESDAY AFTERNOON
MAY 18 at 4 P.M.
Tickets can be obtained at REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, 1326 New York Ave.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CLASSES DAILY AT 5 AND 8 P.M.
WM. R. HOUGHTEN, Teacher,
District National Bank Building.
1406 G Street N.W.
Only the authorized literature of the Mother Church, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., in the reading room.
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SEE Plitt
—concerning the Painting, Paperhanging or Tinkering. First-class workmanship at moderate cost.
Geo. Plitt Co., Inc., 1325 14th St. Main 6128-5

A REAL TIRE BARGAIN
$16.45 For a 32x3½-inch TIRE of well known make.
CHAS. E. MILLER, Inc., 419 10th st. 4 doors north of N st.

POLI'S Tonight at 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Direct Booking Office, A. H. WOODS
A. H. WOODS Presents
"A QUESTION OF TIME"
A Dramatic Novelty in 3 Acts
With
Fifteen Cinematogue Flashes
By EMILE ANY WELMAN
Presented by a Notable Company
Beginning Tues. Night, May 25th
Wellmas and Stewart Gdey,
WILLARD MACK'S
"POKER RANCH"
With CLARA JOEL
Wm. Boyd, Ben Hendricks, Lyster Chambers.
Beginning Mon. Night, May 31st
Seats Tomorrow.
The Washingtonians Present
THE MIKADO
SUPERIOR COMIC OPERA
PINAFORE
Benefit Salvation Army.

SHUBERT-BELASCO Direction Messrs. Shubert.
Tonight 8:30—Mat. Wed. 2:30.
RICHARD CARLE
In a Whimsical Musical Comedy,
THE SYMPATHETIC TWIN
Composer of "It. Orchestra of 30.
Next Mon. Seats Thurs. Mail Orders Now.
Messrs. Shubert Discuss Reasons of four packs, with outstanding merits.
MAYTIME
With the original New York Company, including Mrs. Perris, Charles Thomas, Mabelle Sinks.
Horse Show and Races
Arlington Park, Va.
Va. End of Highway Bridge
Tuesday to Saturday
4 Races (Four) Daily
Take Cars Alexandria R. R. Station, 18th and Pa. Ave.

BASE BALL TODAY 3:30 P.M.
American League Park
Washington vs. St. Louis
Tickets on Sale at Spalding's 613 14th St. N.W.

D-A-N-C-I-N-G
In Open Air and Winter Gardens
Every Week Night—8:30 to 12
GREATER PENN GARDENS
PENNA. AVE. AT 21st N.W.
Most Delightful Place to Dance

NATIONAL Tonight, 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
John Golden, Producer of "Lightnin'," Turns to the Right.
Will Present
ROMEO AND JANE
A Comedy by Edward Childs Carpenter.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—Matinees Wed. and Sat.
Prices, Eves., 50c to $2 Matinees $2 Best Seats
Mail Orders Now
A BRAND NEW MUSICAL REVUE
Second of the Series Now Just Before on Broadway's Rim on Broadway
GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS of 1920
WITH
ANN PENNINGTON
Some of the Old Favorites and Lots of New Ones.
and
Half a Hundred Beautiful Scandal Mongers

AMUSEMENTS.

B. F. KEITH'S 25c & 50c
Daily 2:15 Sun. 2:00 Hol'ys 2:15 & 8:15
Doors Open at 10:30 and 1:00.
KITTY GORDON
HERBERT
With Guy and Pearl Magley and Messrs. Vernon and Conway.
Jack Wilson & Co. IN "THE SUBURBANITES"
Julius Tannen, Frances Pritchard & Co.
Elsie Daly, Ethel McDonough, Muller & Francis, Burbette, "Topics of the Day."

MOORE'S RIALTO THEATER
NINTH AT G
11 A. M.—ALL WEEK—11 P. M.
Joseph M. Schenck Presents
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
THE LOVE EXPERT
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
Selection, "She's a Good Fellow"
Violin Solo, "Your Eyes Have Told Me So"

MOORE'S GARDEN THEATER
NINTH BET. D AND E
11 A. M.—ALL WEEK—11 P. M.
MAURICE TOURNEUR
Presents
TREASURE ISLAND
—BY—
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
A Paramount Artcraft Special

MOORE'S STRAND THEATER
NINTH AT D
11 A. M.—ALL WEEK—11 P. M.
The Cheeriest—Joyous Picture of the Season
THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE
By Charles Rann Kennedy
A story that stands forth as the best in screen art.

GAYETY Today and All Week
"GIRLS DE LOOKS"
Next Week—"Beauty Revue"
By Popular Acclaim Another Economy Night Tomorrow
ARCADE
Admission 25c Plus Tax
Dancing Free

DANCING.
MISS FISHER
Private Lessons Only.
Phone Line 1000 Park. Res. Ph. Col. 4262.
MISS CHAPPELEAR
Private Lessons by Appointment.
1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Phone M. 9500.
PROF. and MRS. ACHEE, STUDIO, 1427 Irving st. n.w.—Tues. Monday and Friday, 8 to 12 p.m.; private lessons by appointment. Phone North 4766. 27*
"WARREN"
Studios—1141 Connecticut Avenue.
Phone—Fr. 7, 6326. Res., Col. 4966.
Strictly private attention to dancing, Ballroom and Stage. Cap. Fancy and the Self-Shoe Dance a specialty. 27*
FREE! FREE! FREE!
Full instructive issue to all between dancing, just the best. Assisted by Misses Ida and Florence Wyndham.
PROF. WYNDHAM 1009 9th St. N.W.
Phone Fr. 4998.
AT COOL AS A RIDGE GARDEN
ROSEDALE DANCING
Between H and I sts. n.w.
Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
THOMAS JAMES ORCHESTRA
Beginners' class Wed. & Fri. at 7:30 p.m.
15*
Sunset Dancing Studio
School of Dancing of G. Harry Rosenau.
1407 Rhode Island Ave. n.w. Main 6242.
Class and private instruction in all forms of dancing. Open 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Class Tues. at 8 p.m. Class Sat. at 2 p.m.
LEARN TO DANCE—HOWARD LASLEY HOLT, the authority teacher of discriminating people; stage, latest, modern, rhythm. Class and private lessons, new and select. Studio, 1218 F. DANCE 8 Super Classes. Telephone Franklin 3045.
DAVIS'S 1327 P St. N.W. Ph. M. 4222.
A STANDARD SCHOOL
Sat.
Teach you to dance correctly in few lessons. Strictly private. Any hour. A teacher for each pupil. Special for beginners. New Ball Room—Modern suites. Dardanella Section. Class Sat. eve.—Special class Wed. eve. at 8:15.
I-F Y-O-U A-R-E
Thinking about learning to dance. Prof. Cain, Mrs. Cain and Miss Cain will be pleased to receive your visit at their studio, 1115 Conn. ave. n.w. Private lessons, one-half hour, $1. Private rooms for beginners. New floor and ventilation. Special music. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Don't make a selection without seeing us. 27*
NIGHTLY SCHOOL OF DANCING.
Between 12th and 13th sts. 30*
STUDIO OF DANCE.
William Yates and Charles Wilbur.
Correct ballroom, rhythm and stage dancing. Phone Franklin 1435-W. No. 3 Dupont circle.
GLOVER'S, 613 G St.—PRIVATE LESSONS ANY time. Class Tues. and Fri. evenings. Ballroom for rent, $5. W. 1128. Ind. 1002.





*Two Famous makes--- "Rockingchair" and "_____"?*

*In this important*

Sale of Men's Athletic Union Suits

*Special* $1.29 *Special*

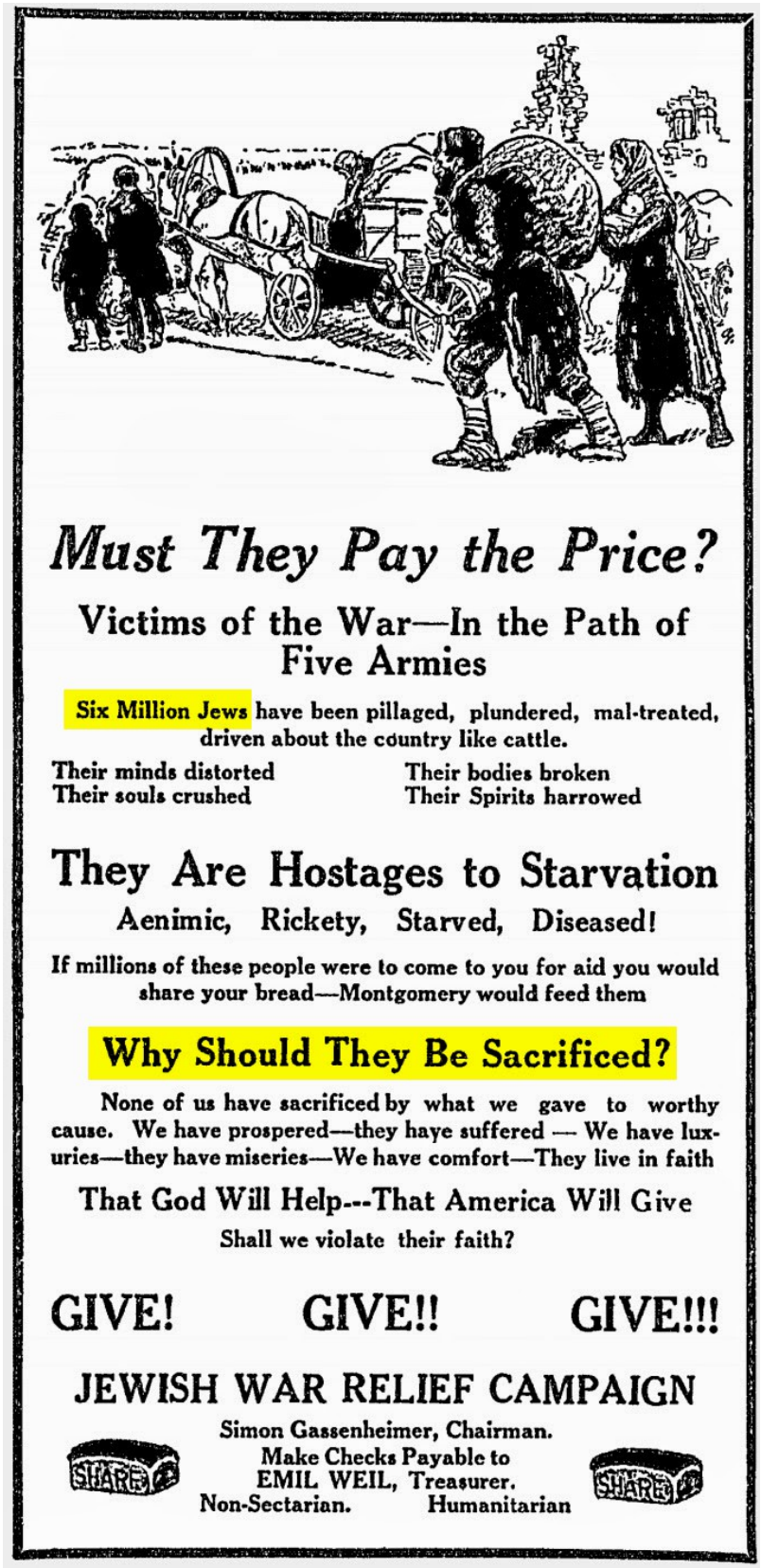
Every man knows the quality that "Rockingchair" stands for. And the other name we can't mention is in the same class.

Your choice of closed-crotch or side-button, in fancy or crossbar checked nainsook and other excellent fabrics.

Here's your opportunity to stock up for summer.

The Hecht Co.
The Store of Specialized Shops
Seventh at F

¿Por qué deberían ser sacrificados 6 millones de judíos?



# *Must They Pay the Price?*

## Victims of the War—In the Path of Five Armies

**Six Million Jews** have been pillaged, plundered, mal-treated, driven about the country like cattle.

Their minds distorted
Their souls crushed

Their bodies broken
Their Spirits harrowed

## They Are Hostages to Starvation

**Aenimic, Rickety, Starved, Diseased!**

If millions of these people were to come to you for aid you would share your bread—Montgomery would feed them

## Why Should They Be Sacrificed?

None of us have sacrificed by what we gave to worthy cause. We have prospered—they haye suffered — We have luxuries—they have miseries—We have comfort—They live in faith

**That God Will Help---That America Will Give**

Shall we violate their faith?

## GIVE! GIVE!! GIVE!!!

## JEWISH WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Simon Gassenheimer, Chairman.
Make Checks Payable to
EMIL WEIL, Treasurer.
Non-Sectarian. Humanitarian

SHARE

SHARE

*Montgomery Advertiser (Montgomery, AL), Tuesday, June 29, 1920, p.5.*

*"Seis millones de judíos han sido saqueados, robados, maltratados, conducidos por el país como ganado"*

*"Son rehenes de la estarvación (morir de hambre)"*

# PUSH DRIVE FOR JEWISH RELIEF

## Representative of National Headquarters Here to Take Part

Hamilton Bond, representing national headquarters of the American Jewish Relief committee, is in Ogden assisting S. G. Dye, county chairman, in raising the remainder of Weber county's quota of $7,500 for the relief of the suffering Jews in the devastated war zones. Mr. Bond declared today that there are six million jews in eastern and central Europe whom the war has left dependent upon America. "About 800,000 of these are starving, ragged, helpless, orphaned children. This is a condition where neither race, creed nor nationality counts. Nothing counts except humanity."

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He was seen, and a description of him was given to Detective Jones.

This morning the boy was arrested at his home. He confessed, it is alleged, and took the officers to the Ogden river, where he had hidden the revolver.

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Small rubber covered wheels have been invented to be clamped to the rockers of a rocking chair to convert it into a rolling chair.

[The Ogden standard-examiner. (Ogden, Utah), August 20, 1920, Page 9]

*"Mr. Bond declaró hoy que hay seis millones de judíos en Europa Oriental y Central a quienes la guerra ha dejado dependientes de America. "Aproximadamente 800.000 de estos son niños huérfanos muriendo de hambre, sin ayuda..."*



Announcement by the Management

ORPHEUM THEATRE

**Facts about "THE IDOL DANCER"**

It is the film that D. W. Griffith and his players were working on when the entire company was blown to sea in a disabled yacht and reported missing for several days by the entire press of the world. You no doubt saw the report in the newspapers.

It is the most vivid and thrilling drama of the strange life and stranger conglomeration of whites and natives of the South Sea Isles ever screened.

Clarine Seymour plays Mary, "The Idol Dancer," one of the screen's most unique characterizations.

Richard Barthelmess plays the beach comber. You'll remember his magnificent acting in "Broken Blossoms."

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION

Appearing in Person With the Picture

THE FAMOUS HULA DANCER
PRINCESS MANULEWA

And Her

NATIVE HAWAIIANS
In Songs and Dances

The Biggest Attraction of the Year
(A Double Bill)

PLAYING FIVE DAYS
At the

ORPHEUM THEATRE

Beginning
SATURDAY (TOMORROW)
At 2 p. m.



Princess Manulewa
"How she can dance"




# GRAZING ACTION DEFENDED HERE

**Assistant Forester Explains Just Why Use of Certain Ranges Restricted**

That cattle associations from Wasatch, Utah and Juab counties are not united as represented, against the decision of forest authorities to delay the opening of the grazing season in the spring, was the statement this morning of L. F. Kneipp in charge of the local forest service headquarters.

It has been reported that sixteen cattle associations in the three counties mentioned, with an ownership of more than 40,000 head of stock, met at the Provo Commercial club and registered a vigorous protest against action on the part of United States foresters in attempting to close forest service reserves to cattle until May 16, beginning 1921.

Representatives of the cattlemen are alleged to have stated that under the forest service ruling the stock industry in that country would die.

Regarding the protest of the cattlemen, Assistant Forester Kneipp said today:

"J. W. Nelson, grazing expert from the Washington offices, was in the territory in question for two months this spring and decided that the ranges had been opened too early during prvious seasons.

"Part of the forest service range is available for opening prior to May 16, and in event that cattlemen show inclination to co-operate in keeping cattle off restricted range until after May 16, such portions of range as are available, will be opened prior to May 16.

"Because of the high altitude of the ranges in question, they cannot be opened as soon as the ranges on lower elevations. Last season, the ranges in question were either under snow, or furnished very little feed at the time for their opening.

"If the ranges are opened prior to May 15, before forage plants have had an opportunity to start a vigorous growth, the very ends for which the forest service has been organized will be defeated.

**DANGER OF OVERGRAZING**

"Fifteen years of experiment and study has proven to the forest service that too early opening of forest range results in overgrazing. At first the superior and highest grade forage plants give way to other plants which are not as acceptable as food. The cattle, choosing the most palatable food available, keeps even the inferior plants closely cropped. In this manner, the range is soon depleted of plant life, excepting plants of low palatability to the cattle. Thousands of acres of grazing lands in the district over which the agitation has been raised are at present in this condition, and it is for the betterment of the cattle industry in this section of the country that the opening of the range is being deferred.

"While protests have been made from time to time among a number of the cattlemen in this section, they are not protesting as a unit, scores of the stockmen being entirely favorable to the delaying of the grazing season."


# Are the Best Tires too good for the Small Car Owner

EVERYBODY agrees that it is generally desirable for merchandise to be graded.

A good principle that often comes out at the wrong end for the car-owner—the man with the upkeep on his mind—the tire bills to pay.

He feels that tire economy should be a *personal contract with the tire-user.* Not a transaction with his car, whether it be big or small.

Reasoning tires in human terms instead of trade custom has written this policy for the United States Rubber Company—

Build *all tires* to *one standard* and let the tire user choose his own size.

When the oldest and largest rubber manufacturing concern in the world focuses all its resources upon *one* grade, *one* quality, it makes *one* client—and that is the *whole public.*

This single ideal is visible in any U. S. Tire factory, at any U. S. distributing branch, in any U. S. dealer's store.

Seeing that the tire-user gets his *economy mileage* along with an *unlimited guarantee.*

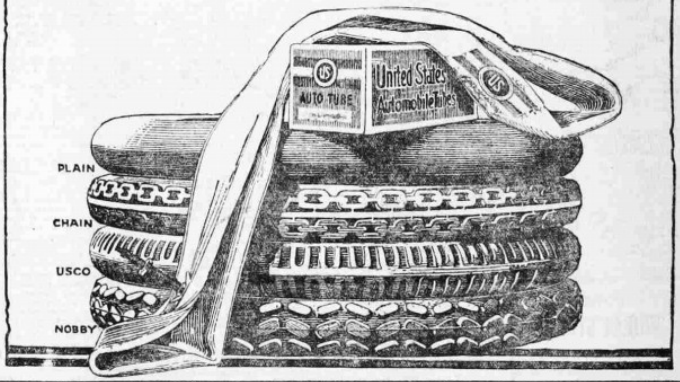
Policies are harder to make than tires

Probably the deepest reason why U. S. demand keeps always ahead of the number of tires the U. S. makers can supply.

**United States Tires**

**United States Rubber Company**

Fifty-three factories — The oldest and largest Rubber Organization in the World — Two hundred and thirty-five Branches





# PUSH DRIVE FOR JEWISH RELIEF

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The boy gained entrance to the Jones residence by cutting the front door screen.

Small rubber covered wheels have been invented to be clamped to the rockers of a rocking chair to convert it into a rolling chair.

# BELGIUM PLANT MAKING BROWNING GUNS REBUILDING

J. M. Browning, inventor, has returned from Chicago where he was in conference with representatives of the Fabrique National D'arms de Guerre of Belgium.

According to the representatives from Belgium, the reconstruction of that country is progressing rapidly. The immense factory at which Browning pistols, rifles and guns are manufactured, will soon be turning out such arms on a scale equal to that of pre-war times, it was said.

# To Lecture Here on Jugo-Slav Claims

Miss Lila Van Kirk, associated with the Italian government during the late war, will deliver a lecture on the claims and counter-claims of Italy and the Jugo-Slavs with reference to the port of Fiume, at the Hermitage hotel Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Miss Van Kirk is intimately associated with Italy and its people. She is a landscape painter of note and is well acquainted in Ogden, having been here several years ago. During her other visit to this city she was influential in the establishing of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The lecture to be delivered will be presented together with illustrated slides and music, with the proceeds to Miss Van Kirk by the Italian government.


# Cottolene Special

8 pound can Cottolene ..... $2.20
4 pound can Cottolene ..... $1.30

Buy a can and save money. Our price always right.

1 gallon Karo Syrup (crystal white) ..... $1.20

JUST A FEW OF OUR PRICES

12½c Palmero Toilet Soap, dozen bars ..... 95c
35c Washing Powder, large package ..... 25c
5 pound lots Sago or Tapioca ..... 55c
8c Libby Deviled Meat, dozen cans ..... 65c
70c fresh churned Creamery Butter ..... 60c
35c package Sun Maid Raisins, seeded, 2 for ..... 55c

BECCO
2 quart bottles . 35c
5 quart bottles . 85c
12 quart bottles $2.00
2 pint bottles . . 25c
8 pint bottles . . 65c
12 pint bottles . $1.35
A real refreshing drink.

FLOUR, ETC.
Fancy hard wheat flour, 100 lbs. . $6.00
Macaroni, 5 lb. lots . . . . . 67c

LEMONS
Per dozen . . 35c
Large and juicy.

CANNED VEGETABLES
Stringless cut beans, per case . . . $3.20
Less than the jobber price. Buy now. Tomatoes, case $3.40

Remember we make no charges for delivery. Our price is right. A trial order will convince you

**Chicago Wholesale Grocery Co.**

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WE SHIP TO ALL POINTS IN UTAH, IDAHO, NEVADA, WYOMING



FOR GRAIN AND POTATO BAGS, SEE FARRELL & JACKSON
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Call and See Me for Your PRINTING
Lowest Prices Consistent With Good Work
CHAS. DEE
2428 Hudson — Phone 792-M






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## RANDOM REFERENCES

**Going to Park.**—Mrs. D. H. Peery and son and daughter, Mr and Mrs. Harmon Peery, and grand-daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Fullerton of Chicago, and Miss Amy Smith of Chicago departed last night for Yellowstone park, where they will visit the principal points of interest before returning to Ogden.

Phone 802 for messenger.

**Light in Town.**—J. E. Light, district freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific system with headquarters at Salt Lake City, was an Ogden visitor today. While here he conferred with Willard W. Wilson, traveling agent for the southern Pacific.

**From Yellowstone.**—Miss Ethel Adams returned to Ogden this morning after a tour of Yellowstone park.

**Ford Engineer Here.**—J. Carl Matteson, chief engineer of the Ford automobile plant at Detroit in company with his wife and two sons, were Ogden visitors between trains today en route to California beaches where they will spend one month before returning to the east.

Ogden Typewriter House for typewriters and repairs. 2422 Hudson Ave Phone 236.

NOTICE

For special dances at Lorin Farr park see F. J. Hirt, phone 2191 4344

# Fair Weather for Chicken Hunters

"Fair tonight and Saturday. Little change in temperature." This is the prediction of the United States weather department which should bring joy to the hearts of the boys who are polishing their shotguns in anticipation of a morning's hunting. Sunday also promises to be fair as indicated by the long-range prediction of the government weather man.

# Deaths and Funerals

**BAKER.**—The body of Harry E. Baker, former resident of Ogden, who died May 25, in Chicago, after an illness of a few weeks of heart trouble, arrived this morning in Ogden and was taken in charge by Lindquist's. The body was accompanied to Ogden by Mr. Baker's two daughters, Rose and Lottie. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Fifth Ward meeting house. Bishop J. W. Ure will officiate. Mr. Baker was a resident of Ogden some time ago, having been a resident of Chicago for the past eight years. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Baker, and the following children, Rose, Harry E., Sarah J., Richard M. Baker, Mrs. Ada Rose, Lottie and Zula Baker.

**WATTS.**—The funeral of William Watts, conducted yesterday at the residence, 2540 Lincoln avenue, by Rev. John W. Hyslop, was largely attended. Musical numbers were furnished by Mrs. Mary Farley and Mrs. Lorean Snyder. Burial was made in the City cemetery.

# Society

**FROM SACRAMENTO**

Mrs. Frank Parrish and daughters of Sacramento are guests at the home of Mrs. F. A. Chilton, 439 Binford avenue.

**LAI COS CLUB.**

Mrs. A. Scherrer was hostess to the members of the Lai Cog club at her home, 823 Canyon road, last Wednesday afternoon. Golden Glow and nasturtiums formed the decorations. Five Hundred was played during the afternoon, with honors awarded to Mrs. S. R. Eckhardt and Mrs. J. C. Poorman. Luncheon was served by the hostess. Mrs. Hyrum Williams was the invited guest for the afternoon. The club will meet in two weeks at the home of Mrs. J. C. Green, 1000 Glenwood Acres.

**TWELFTH WARD RALLY**

Twelfth ward Mutuals will hold a rally this evening at Liberty park. A program has been arranged. Numbers will be given by a women's quartette, a male quartette and the Weber College string quartette. Charles Wood will be the speaker for the evening. There will also be community singing and games.

# Utah Pioneer Dies Here; 87 Years Old

Mary Bentley Crossley, died at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Gale, 2746 Washington avenue of general debility. She was born in Craggvale, Yorkshire, England, April 9, 1833. She came to Utah in 1866 and had since resided here, making her home at various times in Ogden and Salt Lake.

Surviving her are the following children, Mrs. Lillie Gale, John Crossley, Mrs. Priscilla Maker and Mrs. Jemima Portis. Funeral arrangements are in charge of Lindquist.

Another party on City Hall square Saturday evening, August 21, at 7:30 sharp. The truck and piano will be there, and the Murrisons will be in charge of the music. Everybody sing!

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

GIRL for housework. Phone 2872.


Nature's Remedy NR-TABLETS-NR — Better Than Pills For Liver Ills. Get a 25c Box

# Millions Needed For Jewish Relief Work in Poland

## New York Committee Seeks More Funds as Result of Destruction of Towns During the Present War

All the relief work of the joint distribution committee among the Jews of Poland, in which several millions of dollars were expended, has been nullified by the war between the Soviet and Polish armies, according to reports received by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, chairman of the Greater New York Campaign for Jewish War Sufferers Abroad.

The committee faced the task of raising additional millions of dollars as a result of the war in Poland. Relief work in Warsaw and towns in the fighting zone has been temporarily abandoned. Many of the communities had been virtually restored, but all this reconstruction work has been wiped out, the chairman has learned from his representatives in Europe.

"It is an old truth that whoever fights the Jew is the sufferer," Judge Rosalsky said yesterday. "Six million Jews were made homeless by five years of foreign and domestic wars. Through the joint distribution committee to raise funds for which the greater New York campaign was organized, we had succeeded in restoring them in some measure to normal health and economic independence.

"Now we find that in the war between the Poles and the Bolsheviki the Jew is again the sufferer. In all the towns where contending armies have swept back and forth, destroying homes, disorganizing community life, leaving death and destruction in their wake, our work will have to be done over. The destitute whom we had helped climb to their feet, will again be destitue, more miserable than ever before, because their very hopes of peace and security have again been shattered.

"If money were greatly needed before for relief, this new crisis has made it trebly needful. The greater New York campaign succeeded in raising the greatest sum ever procured in New York for any relief movement, but it is still several millions short of its goal. Now it dare not relax its efforts until every dollar is raised and plans are completed which will enable us to meet this emergency. Our headquarters at 1133 Broadway now will be the center of a more energetic effort to fill New York's quota."

New-York tribune. (New York [N.Y.]), August 29, 1920, Page 12

# Soviets' Labor Policy Makes Toilers Slaves

## Report of League Bureau Shows Militarization Idea Injures Workers and Throttles Production

## High Wages a Delusion

## Inflated Incomes Fail to Keep Pace With Rapidly Mounting Cost of Living

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The complete militarization of labor, for fighting purposes at the battle front or in work in the fields to maintain the army, is the principle of the Bolshevik organization of labor, according to a preliminary study of employment conditions in Soviet Russia, just completed by the international labor office of the League of Nations. In making public a synopsis of its study to-day the labor office said:

"A careful reading of the preliminary study issued by the international labor office forces one to the conclusion that liberty of labor in Russia is only a fantasy. Workers, no matter what their specialty may be, are subject at all times to draft by the government for any kind of work which the government may desire to accomplish."

The initial labor legislation of the Soviet government, as set forth in the report, was apparently all that the workers might desire. According to labor documents quoted in the report, however, the nationalization of 3,000 factories, or about 40 per cent of the whole industrial productivity of Russia, beginning with a period of workers' control, followed by state control, was accompanied by a ruinous falling off of production.

### Wages Outrun by Prices

Although wages grew beyond all measure and beat all records for business expense and promotion, they could not keep pace with the cost of living. Continuing, the report says:

"For example, in June, 1918, it is estimated that the expenses of a working [illegible] family were 114 rubles a head and the wages it earned a month a total of 60 rubles per head. From July, 1918, to April, 1[illegible], the price of food increased not 2[illegible] cent, while the wages of skilled workmen increased only 257 per cent, of unskilled workmen 354 per cent, and semi-skilled laborers 350 per cent. The average purchasing power of the wage of a skilled metal worker was four times less than the purchasing power of the wage of 1917. At the same time, owing to the tremendous increase in the purchasing power of paper money, all sorts of schemes for the payment of wages in kind were put forth by the government even to the ration for various classes of citizens. Men were reluctant to work and large numbers migrated to the easily distributed, where food was more plentiful.

"According to the Soviet press, the number of workers employed in industry and mines fell in two months decreased by 2,02[illegible] men [illegible] to January, 1919, while an extract from the report of the Supreme Council of Popular Economy of March, 1919, declared that production in the greater portion of Russian industries had decreased from 50 to 80 per cent.

### Overtime Rule Set Aside

"In 1918 the Russian labor code set forth two interesting and noteworthy exceptions to the [illegible] governing overtime:

"All work necessary to prevent any danger or public disaster threatening the existence of the Soviet government, the lives of its citizens, and the safety of its property, and for any unexpected eventualities affecting [illegible] property [illegible] 1920, however, a wireless message [illegible] opposition to overtime [illegible] direction adopted by the supreme economic authority, [illegible] Bolshevist economy is declared a warning [illegible] Work in factories and workshops as well as in Soviet establishments is [illegible] by [illegible] hours. It would appear, therefore, that at this time the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week were a principle only.

"Article XVIII of the Russian constitution, adopted July 10, 1918, by the Bolshevik government, proclaims the following principles: 'The Russian Socialist Soviet Republic considers it the duty of every citizen of the republic to work and adopts as its motto: "He who does not work will not eat." Here the state simply refuses to feed those who will not work.'

### Labor Declared Property

"Lately, however, the government has proclaimed a principle much more far-reaching, as follows:

"'Work is a social obligation. The state has the right to oblige the citizen to work and even to assign him work he must do and to punish him if he does not obey. Human labor is the property of the state. During the year 1918 the whole question of compulsory labor was not raised, but in the latter part of 1919 it was again taken up and pushed to extreme limits.

"It seems that the plan of action elaborated by the government contemplates two systems. The first consists of the utilization of all man-power in the country, which is divided into two categories, skilled and unskilled. They are utilized through a process of registration, mobilization and distribution. The second consists in the transformation of the fighting army into a labor army. Trotsky is president of the commission to which the task of realizing this program is intrusted."

## Greeks Prepare New Drive

### Turkish Forces Concentrated To Meet Ushak Attack

SMYRNA, Aug. 28.—The Greeks are concentrating in preparation for a new offensive, the objective of which is said to be Ushak, 150 miles northeast of Smyrna.

Considerable Turkish forces are concentrating against the Greeks.

## 33 Indicted in Denver

### In Street Car Riot Inquiry

DENVER, Aug. 28.—A special grand jury investigating streetcar riots in Denver Sunday returned twelve indictments, involving thirty-three persons, according to its report submitted to Judge Henry J. Hersey in the District Court. The names of those indicted were withheld.

Seven persons lost their lives as a result of the riots of August 5 and 6. The indictments include counts charging assault to kill, malicious mischief and robbery.


Chateau Frontenac
Quebec Canada

FROM Labrador to Palm Beach there is no place for an Autumn holiday like fascinating, old, French Quebec. And high on the cliffs, overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence, is the Chateau Frontenac, a king's castle dispensing the comforts and luxuries of Paris and New York to throngs of cultivated, interesting people.

Autumn days, well into November, are full of changing color, clear and refreshing; ideal for golf and motoring. Splendid links. Fine motor roads via Albany and Montreal or via Maine.

*Reservations for late September and October should be made now.*

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
[illegible] Broadway, New York City
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec, Canada.




# Millions Needed For Jewish Relief Work in Poland

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"It is an old truth that whoever fights the Jew in the end [illegible]," Judge Rosalsky said yesterday. "Jewish millions were made homeless by [illegible] years of foreign and domestic wars. Through the joint distribution committee to raise funds for which the greater New York campaign was organized, we had succeeded in restoring them in some measure to normal health and economic independence. Now we find that in the war between the Poles and the Bolsheviki the Jew is again the sufferer. In all the towns where cost-raising armies have swept back and forth, destroying homes, disorganizing community life, leaving death and destruction in their wake, our work will have to be done over. The destitute whom we had helped climb to their feet will again be destitute, more miserable than ever before, because their very homes of peace and security have again been shattered.

"If money were greatly needed before for relief, this new crisis has made it fairly horrible. The greater New York campaign succeeded in raising [illegible] sum ever procured in New York for any relief movement, but it is still several millions short of its goal. Now it dare not relax its efforts until every dollar is raised and plans are completed which will enable us to meet this emergency. Our headquarters at 1133 Broadway m. will be the center of a more energetic effort to fill New York's quota."

## Moonshine Plant Seized in Massachusetts; Three Arrested

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—Seizure of ten barrels of moonshine whisky last night and the finding today of a 100-gallon still and 400 gallons of mash in Chicopee by police and prohibition officers led to the arrest of Kerry Carbone, of 58 West Third Street, Newark, N. J.; Thomas Brown, of this city, and Charles Guertin, of Chicopee, all of whom were held for hearing.

The barreled liquor was seized on a truck operated by Carbone and Brown, and the still were much was found near Guertin's home, but ownership was denied by all three of any of it.

# Faction Votes to Undo All Aero Club Majority Did

## Woodhouse's Supporters Hold Meeting at His Office and Resolutions Are Passed

The undaunted minority of the old Aero Club of America, defeated at a special meeting on August 16 last by 100 votes to 5, on the question of reorganizing the club, came back yesterday.

They returned at the call of Henry Woodhouse, who was ousted from membership. They intended to adjust and relieve all the ills of the defunct organization, but according to the plaint sent out by Mr. Woodhouse last night they came to a clubhouse devoid of furniture, records and trophies, which the majority had moved to the new clubhouse on East Thirty-eighth Street.

Still undaunted, the meeting moved over to the sumptuous offices of Mr. Woodhouse and there convened. On the word of Mr. Woodhouse more than one-third of the membership of the club was represented in person or by proxy.

The meeting then proceeded to declare all that the majority had done was illegal. First Mr. Woodhouse was restored to membership. Next, his magazine was restored as the official organ of the club. Then the officers of the club were ordered to return all that had been taken from the clubhouse, and the Lincoln National Bank, depositary of the funds of the club, was ordered in no circumstances to honor any checks other than those issued from its established headquarters at the old clubhouse.

In addition to this the meeting passed a resolution eulogizing Mr. Woodhouse, but the Aero Club of America at the time of going to press was still located on East Thirty-eighth Street.

## Whisky Still Hidden in Coffin

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Thomas Barsoka, a West Side undertaker, was arrested to-day by prohibition agents who found twenty-seven gallons of whisky in his basement and two stills in a coffin.

# More Than $500,000 in Estate of Wauhope Lynn

The will of former Justice Wauhope Lynn, who died August 17, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Charles D. Strauss, attorney for the estate, which consists chiefly of Manhattan, Long Island and Westchester real estate, said it might have a value of more than $500,000.

To his widow, Mrs. Katherine E. Lynn, the testator left his city residence at 67 West Ninth Street, his country house at Lonciff, L. I., all his personal property with the exception of certain securities and an annuity of $5,000. Norman M. Lynn, one of the former justice, receives his father's investment securities and all his real estate not devised to the widow. One of the properties owned by Judge Lynn was Hampton Beach, which extends several miles along the ocean front of Long Island. He also had some property in Ulster County.


DEAF

[illegible] and probably the strongest hearing instrument ever devised. Simple, effective, highly scientific and no better [illegible]

THE NEW 10 TONE GLOBE EAR PHONE

The only 10 tone sound regulator in existence with a written 10-year guarantee. Send for information to-day, or better still, call for a personal demonstration. Send for our illustrated booklet [illegible] charge), "Deafness, Its Causes, Prevention and Relief."

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Dept. T, New York City.



West 42nd Street and West 43rd Street

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street and West 43rd Street

An Early Fall Display of Women's Fashionable Attire

*To-morrow we will present our exclusive new originations for Fall and Winter at prices of noteworthy interest to all Women about to prepare the approaching season's wardrobe.*

*The* NEW COATS

Distinguished by their individual artistry are more inspiring this season than ever before. Luxurious fur trimmings and exquisite silk handiwork are evidenced in this assemblage.

Duvetyne, Lalla Rookh, Marvella, Chamoistyn, Camelora, Velonde, Imperial Velour, Bolivia and soft mixture Fabrics in many new color tones.

*Exceptional values from*

$39.50 to $295.00

*The* NEW SUITS

Interpreting the unique ideas of fashion's most noted designers, give ample evidence of the established vogue for Fall.

Veldyne, Orlando, Duvet Superior are among the Fabrics noted for their richness of quality and warmth of color tone.

*Excellent is the workmanship and moderate are the prices ranging from*

$47.50 to $275.00

*The* NEW DRESSES

Simple in line and refined in decorative detail, these modes are typical examples of the new style tendencies for Fall.

Apart from novel tunic and vestee effects the three-flounce skirt seeks worthy attention, while beads and embroidery lend an added note of distinction to these models in Silk Duvetyne, Kittens Ear Crepe, Tricotine, Fancy Georgette Crepe, Serge and Satin.

$37.50 to $210.00

*Announcing Our Readiness with New Fall Assortments of*

Tailored and Untrimmed Hats

A versatile array depicting the favored shapes, Fabrics and new colorings for the coming season now on display at especially attractive prices.

Exceptional Values for To-morrow:

PANNE and SILK VELVET HATS

*Special at* $5.50 *to* $6.75 *Third Floor.*

Distinctive models in a variety of colors and Black. Soft effects; off-the-face shapes included

The Semi-Annual Sale of

CHINA *and* GLASSWARE

Offering the most reliable, well known American and Imported makes

at Reductions of 10 to 40% Off Regular Prices

*Suggestions from the extensive showing:*

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS—106 pieces; wide encrusted gold border design; open stock. $375.00 value - - - - - *Reduced to* 295.00

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS—107 pieces; beautiful colored conventional border design; matt gold handles. $125.00 value, *Reduced to* $89.50

IMPORTED CHINA DINNER SETS — 100 pieces; in new conventional border designs. $72.50 value - - - *Reduced to* $57.50

ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—100 pieces; in wide colored border design. $59.50 value - - - - *Reduced to* $47.50

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—52 pieces; colored floral border designs; gold line edge. $19.50 value - - - *Reduced to* $14.95

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS—106 pieces; rich colored conventional border designs; matt gold handles. $29.50 and $45.00 - - - *Reduced to* $29.50 and 35.00

—TO CLOSE OUT—

A number of fine English and Limoges China Plates, Cups and Saucers representing the best makes

at 20% less than former prices

Rich Cut Glass Beverage or Iced Tea Sets—Cut with rich floral and leaf cuttings; large covered Jug, 6 tall Tumblers to match and 6 Sippers. 4.95 and 5.95 value. - *Reduced to* 3.50 and 4.95

Cut Glass Goblets, Tall or Low Sherbets and Iced Tea Glasses—Cut with line, floral and leaf cutting. 95c value - - *Reduced to* ea. 59c

*The* August Price Reductions *on*

Furniture *and* Rugs

are more liberal than ever. Such value giving and extensive high-grade assortments we never have offered before at these Exceptional Price Reductions.



*DINING ROOM SUITE—(as illustrated) 10 pieces; in American Walnut or Mahogany; Queen Anne design. Reduced to* - - - - - - - - - - $425

Dining Room Suite—10 pcs; in Mahogany; Hepplewhite design. Reduced to $535

Dining Room Suite—10 pcs; in American Walnut or Mahogany. Reduced to $385

Living Room Suite—Solid Mahogany frames, with cane, upholstered in Black and Gold Damask. Reduced to $435

Living Room Suite—3 pcs; overstuffed; upholstered in Tapestry. Reduced to ..... $285

Chamber Suite—4 pcs; in American Walnut or Mahogany. Reduced to $285

Chamber Suite—4 pcs; in American Walnut or Mahogany. Reduced to $460

4-Post Colonial Bedsteads—Twin size only. Reduced to - - - - - $38.50

Odd Fireside Wing Chairs—Upholstered in Tapestry. Reduced to - - - - $40

ORIENTAL RUGS

now marked at prices which represent a reduction of

ONE-THIRD OFF Former Prices

*On Room Size Rugs. All new, rare specimens from the Orient.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mahal .....14.2x16.8 | Regularly $925.00 | *Reduced to* | $617.00 |
| India .....14.1x15.10 | Regularly 1000.00 | *Reduced to* | $750.00 |
| Hamadahn..11.5x22 | Regularly 1275.00 | *Reduced to* | $850.00 |
| Hamadahn..13.9x19.11 | Regularly 1350.00 | *Reduced to* | 1014.00 |
| Arak .....15.3x22 | Regularly 1500.00 | *Reduced to* | 1125.00 |
| Kirman ....12.7x17 | Regularly 1950.00 | *Reduced to* | 1465.00 |

Mosoul, Hamadahn and Shiraz Rugs

In beautiful colorings

$57.50 to 85.00

*Regular Values up to $110.00*

CHINESE RUGS

Small and medium sizes; that can be used as scatter sizes.

$32.00 to 110.00

*Regularly $48.00 to 150.00*



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TEMPORARY LOCATION

257 Madison Avenue

Near 39th Street, New York City

ESTABLISHED 1878

Our new 5-story building at No. 42-44 East 49th Street, City, which will be the permanent home of our Galleries, is now nearing completion, and as our Mr. R. C. Aimone and Assistants are in Europe supervising shipments and making selections of new Collections with which we wish to open our new Galleries, we will, rather than move present stock, dispose of same in its entirety, fixtures and "specials" excepted, here at our temporary quarters, at a reduction of

20% from Present ONE-HALF PRICES Now Existing

A partial list of offerings—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decorative Paintings | Plaques | Refectory Tables | Chests |
| Unusual Chairs | Dining Room Pieces | Occasional Tables | Cabinets |
| Lamps | Consol Tables | Sofa Tables | Wine Jars |
| Torcheres | Settees | Screens | Credenzas |
| Lanterns | Italian Terra Cottas | Benches | Pottery |
| Jardinieres | | | |

Owing to extreme price reductions all goods will be sold on a NET CASH BASIS only.

No articles on approval. Out of town purchases carefully packed at cost.

SALE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Aimone Galleries TEMPORARY LOCATION 257 Madison Av. Near 39th ST., NEW YORK CITY

# 1921

Patriotas rusos ganan terreno a los genocidas Judíos Bolcheviques, usurpadores de su nación. En un vano intento por ocultar su intensa participación en las brutales atrocidades bolcheviques que se cometían en Rusia, los Judíos desempolvan el mito de la "exterminación de Seis Millones" una vez más.

http://www.revisionisthistory.org/communist.html



BEGS AMERICA SAVE 6,000,000 IN RUSSIA
*New York Times (1857-Current file)*; Jul 20, 1921;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 2

**BEGS AMERICA SAVE 6,000,000 IN RUSSIA**

**Massacre Threatens All Jews as Soviet Power Wanes, Declares Kreinin, Coming Here for Aid.**

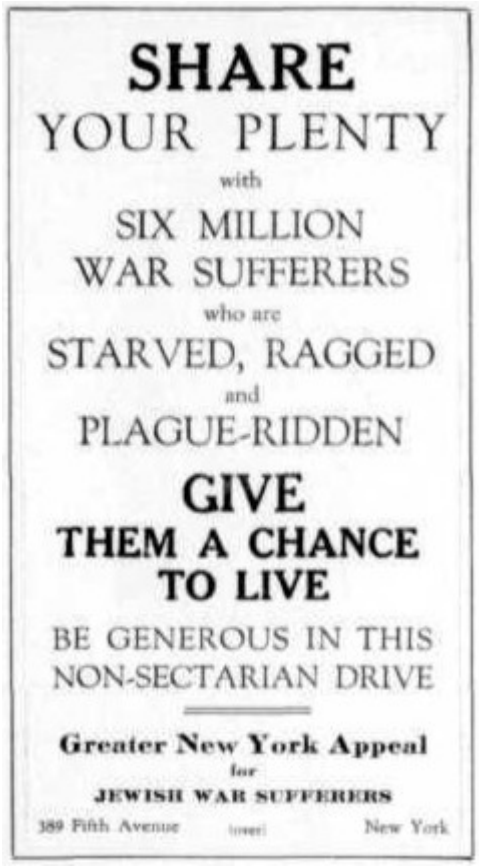
Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, July 19.—Russia's 6,000,000 Jews are facing extermination by massacre. As the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning. This statement is borne out by offical documents presented to the Berlin Government, which show that numerous pogroms are raging in all parts of Russia

*New York Times - July 20, 1921*

Fuente: http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9900E3DB1731EF33A25753C2A9619C946095D6CF&scp=1&sq=%22begs+america+save+6,000,000+in+russia%22&st=p&legacy=true

Seis millones de judíos, guía para la propaganda.




*"La posición del judío en Europa hoy es altamente precaria. Hay unos seis millones de judíos en la Europa Central y la del Este fuera de la Rusia Soviética. El gran hecho excepcional para recordar en conexión con esta población judía es que esto es una ciudad y [ellos son parte de] la población de ciudad. Ellos son gente que depende del y la industria para su sustento. Ellos son raras veces los productores de comida. El colapso de la estructura económica en la Europa central ha hecho que el dinero tenga aún menos valor. Su condición no es diferente de lo que era hace 800 años cuando el trueque era la manera universal de hacer las transacciones comerciales. Hoy en muchas partes de Europa la comida sólo puede ser obtenida dando a los campesinos a cambio de ello, muebles, ropa y productos finales."*

Encima es la cubierta y un extracto de un folleto al parecer publicado en 1921 para los miembros de Comité de Distribución americano judío, lleno " de Hechos sobre los que hablar" durante reuniones públicas. Un pdf del folleto completo puede ser la visto aquí.

# 1922

El líder sionista, Nahum Sokolow, presume sobre las ambiciones globalistas de la Judería Organizada cuando, en una conferencia sionista en Carlsbad (California) proclamó:
"La Liga de las Naciones es una idea judía, y algún día Jerusalén se convertirá en la capital de la paz del mundo."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nahum_Sokolow

http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B07E2DE1039EF3ABC4051DFBE668389639EDE&legacy=true

# SAYS JEWS OF WORLD WILL BACK LEAGUE

## Dr. Sokolow Tells Zionist Congress Jerusalem Will Be International Peace Capital.

CALSBAD, Aug. 27 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—"The League of Nations is a Jewish idea, and Jerusalem some day will become the capital of the world's peace," declared Dr. Nahum Sokolow, Chairman of the Zionist Executive Committee, at a special meeting of the Zionist Conference today.

"The League has recognized our rights to our ancient home," Dr. Sokolow continued. "We Jews throughout the world will make the League's struggle our own and will not rest until there is ultimate victory."

The meeting was convoked in order to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first Zionist Congress.

"Today will be a holiday for Jews throughout the world," Dr. Sokolow added. "What we have achieved after a struggle of twenty-five years we owe to the genius of our immortal leader, Theodor Herzl, who laid the foundation stone of our movement."

It was decided at the meeting to send messages of congratulation to Max Nordau, one of Herzl's first followers; the Earl of Balfour and Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the last named being the founder of the first Jewish colony in Palestine.

The New York Times
Published: August 28, 1922
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times – August 28, 1922*

# 1925

Los judíos invierten 6.000.000 en Palestina (o por lo menos eso dicen en el artículo)



## Jewish National Fund Invests Almost $6,000,000 in Palestine

Jerusalem, June 26.—(Associated Press)—The Jewish National Fund has invested almost $6,000,000 in the purchase and improvement of land in Palestine from October 1920, to April 1925, approximately the period of Sir Herbert Samuel's administration as high commissioner, according to a report issued by the world headquarters of the fund here.

Of this money $5,194,440 was spent in the purchase of agricultural and urban land and $774,150 in land improvements, including the drying up of swamps, road building, water supply installation and building loans to new settlers.

Twenty-nine of the 48 colonies established by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) during this period, were built on land purchased by the Jewish National Fund. This includes the dozen colonies thus far established by the Palestine Foundation Fund as part of its colonization scheme in building up the Valley of the Jezreel.

Both the Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Foundation Fund are financial agencies of the World Zionist Organization, the former being a land-purchasing agency, and the latter engaged in the principal constructive enterprises such as agriculture, education, public health and promotion of trade and industry, aimed at the rebuilding of the Jewish Homeland. More than sixty percent of the $8,000,000 spent by the Palestine Foundation Fund in the Holy Land was contributed by American Jews.




OUR SIXTH ANN
is still on. 20% Disco
32 Piece Dinner Set in
terns .....
We D
CARTER'S C
841 MA


[Lawrence Journal-World (Kanas) - Jun 29, 1925, p.5]

# 1931

"Seis Millones" de nuevo. Los Judíos piden los fondos y "la comida" de los Gentiles durante la Gran Depresión para los pobres e inocentes Judíos, mientras ellos asesinan a millones de "Gentiles" y envían a otros tantos millones más a los campos de esclavos del Gulag en la Rusia Comunista controlada por Judíos.



MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1931.

## ...WAY LAUNCHES ...W DEPARTMENT

...n of Communications ...augurated by Canadian Pacific

### ...NEIL NAMED CHIEF

...Covers Supervision All Lines — Other ...notions and Retirements Noted

...ing with the new year, an... ...ision will be added to the ...nts of the Canadian ...tailway, the Department of ...ications. This inform... ...s announced yesterday by ...lall, vice-president of the ...he department will have ...on over the company's ..., telephone and a radio ...ting services. ...ead of the department will ... Neil, who succeeds John ... on his retirement. ...hanges are announced by ...nt Hall, as follows: T. ...

## SIX MILLION JEWS FACE STARVATION

### Bad Conditions in South-Eastern Europe Reported by Rabbi Wise

### FEARS CRISIS AT HAND

**Chairman of American Joint Distribution Committee Makes Appeal to Canadian Jewry for Help**

Six million Jews in Eastern Europe face starvation, and even worse, during the coming winter. If additional funds are not collected by the American Joint Distribution Committee to meet an estimated budget of $2,500,000 unprecedented havoc and misery will rule to the everlasting shame of humanity at large, Rabbi Jonah Wise, of New York, chairman for 1931, told a large gathering of leaders in Montreal Jewish communal life at a luncheon meeting at the Montefiore Club, Guy street, yesterday.

...themselves and t... ...responsible for th... The Christmas ... ...of Mrs. Rutherfo... S. T. Blaiklock ... Sutherland; whil... home present incl... Angus, president; ...berton, honorary ... Mrs. W. A. Gra... treasurer. The 60 children ...between the ages ... a splendid Chris... On Friday they ... cial dinner with ... pudding. At thi... presented prizes ... and obedience du... senior and junio... donated by Mr. ... six dolls for the ...given by Forbes ... great surprise, a... ent for each child, ...Christmas seals a... much appreciated ...ren Hale.

### Rotarians' ...

The first family ...real Rotary Club ...day in the Windso... wives, sons and d... the members of th... ular weekly lu... Over 600 guests ... the meeting will ... instead of 12.45. The speaker wil... Douglas, and Mrs. ...sing several solos. ...will be broadca... CKAC at 1.10 p.m...

### AWARD OF $...

Decision Rende...

*¿Gazette? Montreal – December 29, 1931*

# 1932

Los Judíos cometen un genocidio deliberado. Para acabar con la resistencia nacionalista a una toma de posesión comunista, el dictador soviético Josef Stalin ordena a la Policía Secreta Soviética (NKVD), dominada por Judíos, orquestar una hambruna artificial en Ucrania. Diputados judíos de Stalin y jefes de la policía secreta ((((Kaganovich)))), Beria, (((Yagoda))), etc) implementan sin piedad la política de hambruna asesina. Siete millones de ucranianos hombres, mujeres y niños, son aniquilados en este Holocausto genuino. Hoy día se conoce como el "Holodomor".

http://www.realzionistnews.com/?p=160

http://www.infoukes.com/history/famine/gregorovich/



Really FINE In Used Car VALUES for Today's AMERICAN WANT ADS

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935 15

SECOND SECTION
NEWS, FEATURES

# SIX MILLION PERISH IN SOVIET FAMINE

## *Peasants' Crops Seized, They and Their Animals Starve*

Like barnyard fowl, two peasant women garner kernels of grain spilled in sowing. They must do this to keep alive in a land of plenty—the Ukraine —where 6,000,000 children, women and men have died of starvation. The women were permitted, as a great privilege, to pick the kernels.

Russia's bestuffed thoroughbred horses, known the world over, are used now in the agricultural districts. The animals, needed on every farm, are dying off by the million of starvation. Ten million died in a few years. Here one horse is down; another is too weak to stand. Peasants begging food to save their livestock were driven off by armed soldiers.

## Reporter Risks Life to Get Photographs Showing Starvation

*STARVATION stalks through the Ukraine section of Soviet Russia, leaving a ghastly trail of death and agony. The Ukraine is the most fertile grain-producing district in Russia.*

*The facts contained in the series of articles, of which this is the first, were obtained by Thomas Walker, an American newspaperman, now resident in London, at the peril of his life.*

*When Mr. Walker entered Russia last Spring he smuggled in a camera.*

*While the photographs shown with these articles were obtained under the most adverse and dangerous possible circumstances, the evidence they present is more grim and graphic than words.*

By THOMAS WALKER,

*Noted Journalist and Traveler and Student of Russian Affairs, Who for Several Years Has Toured the Union of Soviet Republics.*

I HAVE recently toured the Ukraine district of Soviet Russia, where 6,000,000 peasants have perished from starvation in the past eighteen months, due to the excessive tolls made on their crops by the Bolshevik government.

Last Winter, Red Army soldiers, under orders from Moscow, took so much of the season's crops from the peasants that they were unable to feed themselves and their livestock through the Winter.

Photographs accompanying this series of articles were taken at great risk and brought out of Russia in my pockets. Fortunately, I was not searched. I threw away a valuable camera before coming to the border, so as not to arouse the suspicions of the Russian customs officials regarding photographs. The Soviet travel regulations distinctly state that all camera films are to be developed within U. S. S. R., and pictures detrimental to the Bolshevik cause are destroyed and the owner of the films is arrested.




The map shows the famine-stricken Ukraine district and Tambeff and Voronezh, mentioned in Mr. Walker's article.

### Meets Immigrants.

*(Runs Model Farm)*

Starting from Moscow late in the Spring of 1934 on what was advertised by the Intourist Travel Bureau as a complete tour of the Ukraine, we first went to a large Collective Farm near Tambov. Honesty compels me to state that this was indeed a model farm.

Conversation with the workers on this farm established the fact that practically all of these people were immigrant Communists from either America, England or Germany, who had even brought their farming implements with them, at their own expense, from abroad.

At the railway station at Voronezh I asked the glib-tongued Intourist guide why so many hundreds of persons were sleeping in the railway station—why were they all in rags, and why did they have such agonizing looks on their faces.

To which he replied:

"They were sleeping in the railway station because they were all workers from a factory nearby and are leaving today for their month's holiday in the Crimea. Questioning a few of these peasants convinced me that we Soviets are being shown only the rosy side of a very horrible condition.

I decided to leave the tour as planned by Intourist and start on one of my own devising.

Buying a ticket to Belgorod and traveling only with a small bag of Russian make so as not to attract attention, I arrived there early in the morning. I set out to walk the six kilometers to the Collective Farm.



In his article describing the enforced famine in the Ukraine, Thomas Walker tells of finding this little Russian peasant boy standing beside his dying father and weeping bitterly. The father had been shot for approaching too closely to forbidden territory while the two were picking up grains of wheat spilled on the ground. Now the boy must wander alone, almost certainly to die of starvation.



Death from starvation in a Soviet hay cart! Although he worked on a community farm where food was plentiful, this peasant could not get enough to eat to keep life in his body. Weary from his forced labor, he crawled into this hay cart and never opened again.

*(All Pictures Copyright, 1935, by American Newspapers, Inc.)*

### Peasants, Horses Starve

*(Death on Highway)*

About halfway out I came upon a party of three peasants and three horses in varying stages of starvation (see photograph). One peasant had died the night previous. One horse had just died and another had down that was too weak to get on its legs again.

These peasants stated that they had been at the Collective Farm several days previous and had begged the officials for some wheat straw to feed the horses and to be allowed to fill their water barrels. Both requests were refused, and they were ordered away from the farm at the point of revolvers.

These peasants told me that they had raised enough grain the year previous to more than supply the needs of themselves and their live stock, but that the Red soldiers had come, under the auspices of the GPU, and requisitioned practically all of the harvest.

Two of the peasants were married and had children, who perished by starvation during the year 1932-33. I left them as they started to butcher the dead horse.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that over ten million horses have perished in Soviet Russia since 1928. Most of these animals had belonged to independent peasants.

Recently, however, trials have been held in Moscow and Smolensk, attempting to fix the blame on the managers of certain Bolshevik stock farms for the starvation of thousands of Russia's prize horses.

### Search for Grain.

*('A Great Privilege')*

The collective farm near Belgorod is a concentration camp of forced labor, and in these drastic times in this section it is deemed a privilege to be a prisoner on this farm. Supervision on this farm is by Red Army soldiers, who carry loaded rifles and shoot to kill. They guard the planting, growing, harvesting and storage of the grain.

As a great privilege, peasants were permitted to pick up the grains of wheat that fell on the ground in the process of Spring sowing.

### Food Hunter Shot.

*(Red Bullets Fly)*

Walking around this farm I came upon two peasant women who were picking up grains of wheat after the manner of barnyard fowl under the most dirty conditions imaginable. (See photograph.)

They were distinctly forbidden to take any wheat that was outside of certain limits.

A father and son had been busy picking up these grains of wheat when apparently the father came too close to the prohibited territory to suit a Red soldier and was promptly shot in the back by a guard without warning and left to die where he fell. (See photograph). The son was in tears when photographed.

Both father and son were employed on this farm at the time

Continued on Page 16, Column 6.

Película de 1932: "Symphony of Six Million"

















*Symphony of Six Million* es una película de 1932 sobre una pobre y trabajadora familia judía viviendo en Nueva York.

[Review de la película publicada en el New York Times:]

MOVIE REVIEW

## A Clever Jewish Surgeon.

By MORDAUNT HALL.
Published: April 15, 1932

TWITTER
LINKEDIN
E-MAIL
PRINT
SHARE

Sentiment that arouses no little sympathy, owing to the sincerity of the players, courses through the scenes of "Symphony of Six Million," Gregory La Cava's film version of Fannie Hurst's special screen story about a clever Jewish surgeon. This production was offered last night at the Gaiety before a thoroughly appreciative gathering, every person in which was held to silence by the simple but effective unfurling of the narrative.

Aside from the capable work of the players, there is the earnest direction of Mr. La Cava, who has guided the events in a restrained fashion, never striving for suspense until he comes to the sequence in which Dr. Felix Klauber, acted by Ricardo Cortez, performs an operation on his old father, Meyer Klauber, portrayed by Gregory Ratoff. This is one of the outstanding hospital episodes that has been pictured. It elicits steady attention during its every second. There are the nurses and the surgeons garbed in white. It is almost a hopeless case, but Meyer has faith in his son's "million-dollar hands." Surgical knives and scisgors are passed quickly by nurses, while men watch, or listen to, the patient's heart. There is the stirring quiet as Dr. Klauber tackles the delicate task, but finally it is announced that "there is no pulse" and the patient's heart has ceased to beat. Dr. Klauber calls upon his father to live, but it is willed otherwise.

This sequence is the climax to the rise of Dr. Klauber, from the ghetto to West End Avenue and then to Park Avenue. He neglects his clinic in the section of the city where he was born. After his father's death Dr. Klauber vows that he will never touch another surgical implement, but eventually he enters his old clinic and not long afterward learns of the sorry condition of the crippled girl whom he loves. She resolves to undergo an operation under the hands of a less capable surgeon than Dr. Klauber, but the latter arrives in time and on this occasion the eminent surgeon has reason to feel proud of his skill.

He thereupon proclaims: "I dedicate these two hands in service—that the lame may walk, the halt may be strong—lifting up the needy and comforting the dying. This is my oath in the temple of healing."

Actually Dr. Klauber, prior to that, is a victim of the ambition of his parents and his brother. They are proud to have their Dr. Klauber having offices in West End Avenue and later they urge him to move to Park Avenue, where he spends much of his time attending to frivolous women who hasten to him because of a headache or a fit of insomnia.

Jessica, impersonated by Irene Dunne, is true to the ghetto and for a time is sadly disappointed with Dr. Klauber. There are some compelling glimpses when Jessica goes to see Dr. Klauber in Park Avenue to let him know how sorry she feels that he did not come to attend a dying boy.

At the outset, when Felix is a boy, his father encourages the son's aspirations to be a surgeon. He gives him a cheap pair of white gloves, which he (the father) refers to years afterward when Felix is going to operate on him. There are a number of excellent scenes of the thronged east-side thoroughfare and here and there some light touches of this Jewish family life.

Mr. Cortez is capable and likewise Miss Dunne. Gregory Ratoff is splendid as the father. Anna Appel does efficient work as Felix's mother.

**SYMPHONY OF SIX MILLION**, a screen story by Fannie Hurst; directed by Gregory La Cava; an RKO Production. At the Gaiety Theatre.
Felix Klauber . . . . . Ricardo Cortez
Jessica . . . . . Irene Dunne
Hannah . . . . . Anna Appel
Meyer Klauber . . . . . Gregory Ratoff
Birdie Klauber . . . . . Lita Chevret
Magnus Klauber . . . . . Noel Madison
Miss Spencer . . . . . Helen Freeman




http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0023545/

Tanto el escritor; Fannie Hurst, como el protagonista; Ricardo Cortez (Jacob Krantz) eran judíos.

# RICARDO CORTEZ STAR OF NEW FANNIE HURST DRAMA

## Gives Excellent Performance in "Symphony of Six Million"; Irene Dunne Has Feminine Lead; Lillyan Tashman Booked to Appear Sunday

By MARY BERGER

Ricardo Cortez has always given his best to his screen performances but to his work in "Symphony of Six Million" the motion picture industry should doff its hat.

As Dr. Felix Klauber of Fanny Hurst's emotional tale of New York's Ghetto, Cortez grasps the colorful drama that Miss Hurst tells and he not only plays the role in which he is cast but lives it.



IRENE DUNNE

"Symphony of Six Million" is every bit as sentimental as the name of its author would lead one to believe. But it isn't an offensive emotionalism. The characterizations are shaded with the delicate nuances of action and the dramatic sequences are vibrant in effectiveness.

The story is that of a young Jewish doctor, who in the mistaken belief that his family desires wealth, gives up the dreams of his youth and becomes a famous surgeon, whose patients are in the main women with imaginary ailments, but very material bank accounts. The death of his father, which his "million-dollar hands" are unable to prevent, brings him to a realization of his duty to humanity.

The film brings a changed Cortez to audiences that have seen him during the past few years in villainous roles. He plays the part with a vast amount of sympathy and, indisputably, it is the best thing that he has done to date.

**Able Players.**

Irene Dunne, to whom high praise is at all times due because she is an actress who plays with artistry and feeling, has the feminine lead opposite Cortez.

Excellent judgment was also used in selecting the rest of the cast. Anna Appel, formerly of the Yiddish Art theater, plays Cortez' mother; Gregory Ratoff, erstwhile star of the Moscow Art theater, is the most believable Jewish father, and others of ability are Noel Madison as the brother and Lita Chevret as the sister.

The picture was directed with understanding and its very lack of artifice makes the production twice as forceful as it might otherwise have been. "Symphony in Six Million" is good, clean entertainment with a tremendous amount of human appeal, and as such is recommended for the family audience.

**Tashman in Person.**

The personal appearance at the Capitol Sunday of Lillyan Tashman, one of the screen's most colorful figures, is announced by the management. Miss Tashman, who in private life is Mrs. Edmund Lowe, will be here May 28.

Her appearance will be part of the regular Stanley stage show to be brought to the Capitol for the one day, and will bring to a close Sunday stage shows for the summer season, it is understood.

The Herald-Star (Steubenville, Ohio), May 24, 1932. p.5

# 1933



Adolf Hitler se convierte en canciller de Alemania en 1933. Los Judíos buscan inmediatamente su completa destrucción.

Hitler llega al poder en Alemania. La antítesis a los intereses bancarios JUDÍOS que prospera alejada de la usura (el préstamo de dinero a interés convirtiendo a los países en esclavos de la deuda), Hitler inmediatamente comienza a imprimir su propia moneda respaldada por el trabajo y controlada por el Estado, rompiendo así con el control mortal del establishment monolítico Judío en Europa, liderado por los Judíos (((Rothschild))) y los (((Warburg))). Hitler también apartó a los Judíos de todas las posiciones en el gobierno, los medios de comunicación, la educación y los bancos, en los que habían sido dominantes hasta ese momento.

Debido a esto, la Judería Organizada mundial declara la guerra a Alemania en 1933. Los Judíos de todo el mundo lanzaron un boicot económico global a los productos alemanes, en un intento de estrangular económicamente a Alemania hasta la muerte y derrocar al nuevo gobierno de Hitler.

BUY BRITISH ballito STOCKINGS

Daily Express

To-day's Weather: Fair Mild.

NO. 10,258. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933. ONE PENNY.

St Ivel LACTIC CHEESE Aids digestion 2d., 6d. & 8½d. each.

# JUDEA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

## *Jews Of All The World Unite In Action*

## BOYCOTT OF GERMAN GOODS

### MASS DEMONSTRATIONS IN MANY DISTRICTS

### DRAMATIC ACTION

"Daily Express" Special Political Correspondent.

ALL Israel is uniting in wrath against the Nazi onslaught on the Jews in Germany.

**Adolf Hitler, swept into power by an appeal to elemental patriotism, is making history of a kind he least expected. Thinking to unite only the German nation to race consciousness he has roused the whole Jewish people to a national renaissance.**

The appearance of the swastika symbol of a new Germany has called forth the Lion of Judah, the old battle symbol of Jewish defiance.

Fourteen million Jews dispersed throughout the world have banded together as one man to declare war on the German persecutors of their co-religionists. Sectional differences and antagonisms have been submerged in one common aim—to stand by the 600,000 Jews of Germany who are terrorised by Hitlerist anti-semitism, and to compel Fascist Germany to end its campaign of violence and suppression directed against its Jewish minority.

World Jewry has made up its mind not to rest quiescent in face of this revival of medieval Jew-baiting.

appealing for an end of the Hitler "terror."

Every Rabbi in the City of New York has been placed under a sacred obligation by Rabbinical decree to devote Saturday's sermon to the plight of the Jews in Germany.

The "New York Times" this morning says a list of a thousand German immigrants who have come to the United States during recent years has been compiled by an overseas Nazi organisation, the object being to use these people for Nazi propaganda in the United States.

#### SPECIAL SESSION

The organisation of Jewish youth in Britain is organising demonstrations in London and the provinces during the week-end.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, representing the entire Jewish community in Great Britain, is meeting in special session on Sunday to discuss the German situation and decide on what action is to be taken to counteract the attacks on their German fellow Jews.

£911,333 a minute to £4,000,000 a minute.

*This is the record of the public's thirst for sound investments with a reserve status.*

*When the West Riding County Council issued £1,000,000 of 3½ per cent. stock at £99 per cent. last week they obtained £14,000,000 in fifteen minutes.*

*Yesterday Middlesbrough asked the public to subscribe to £1,000,000 of its 3½ per cent. stock, and raised the price to £99 10s. per cent.*

*The lists were closed in five minutes, during which time applications had been received for £20,000,000.*

THE BIRTH OF AN IDEA



DENNIS GLENNY, the young British dress designer, finds inspiration for his fashions by draping living models. Every man to his own trade!

## OFFICER'S DAYS OF LOVE

## HIGHER WAGES FOR STEEL WORKERS

### AN INCREASE OF THREE SHILLINGS A WEEK

### BRIGHT SPOT IN A BLACK TOWN

THE "Daily Express" has sent a special representative on an unusual mission. He is touring the north in search of high wages. In his tour he is going to tell the facts about all classes of wages, high and low. He is going to show how low wages reduce the morale of the community. He is going to show how courageous spending reacts favourably throughout the community.

In his first dispatch it is revealed that the steel masters of Middlesbrough have been able to make a gesture in the cause of high wages.

**Fitters in steel works have recently received an increase of 3s. a week. Their wages are not high, but this is a step in the right direction. It is a bright spot in an otherwise black town—brought low by wage cuts and false economy.**

## CUTS THAT KILL

*The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company of South Wales increased its profits by £100,000 last year.*

*Mr. E. L. Hann, the chairman and managing director, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that this had not been achieved by a policy of wage reductions.*

*In fact he revealed that the earnings of their employees were higher than the average of the coalfield.*

## New "Sweep" Bill In The Dail

### MR. DE VALERA AND STATE CONTROL

### SECRET MEASURE

"Daily Express" Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Thursday.

WHILE Mr. Jack O'Sheehan, the official announcer of the Irish sweepstake draw, was dividing the remnants of the latest Irish lottery prize fund between lucky ticket-holders in the Plaza Ballroom to-day I was listening to an Under-Secretary of the Free State Government introducing a Bill which may change the whole future, scope, and purpose of these Irish hospitals lotteries.

#### NO CLUE

A mysterious measure entitled "The Public Hospitals Bill, 1933," appeared on the agenda for this afternoon's meeting of the Dail.

**The Bill was set down for formal introduction, and a motion to this effect was moved in a six or seven-words speech by Mr. Sean O'Kelly, the Minister of Local Government.**

His brief remarks gave no clue to the

## MR. MacDONALD EXPLAINS HIS TOUR

### "PEACE CAN BE KEPT IN EUROPE"

**MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD faced a crowded House of Commons yesterday afternoon when he spoke about his visits to Paris, Geneva, and Rome, and his talks with Signor Mussolini.**

The German, French, Italian, Polish, and Belgian Ambassadors were among a crowd of diplomatic representatives in their special gallery, and Mr. Bruce, of Australia, and other representatives of the Dominions also listened.

Mr. MacDonald, who was greeted with cheers, said:—

"I take the earliest available opportunity to inform the House regarding what happened while the Foreign Secretary and myself were at Geneva and Rome.

"We were asked by our colleagues here to go to Geneva, first because every report showed that there was a grave danger of immediate collapse of the Disarmament Conference, and we felt strongly that it might be possible to avert such a collapse, because we were not at all convinced that it was necessary that it should take place.



Mr. MacDonald.

"Therefore, the Foreign Secretary and I went to Geneva. Our first business was to discover how matters exactly stood, and for that purpose we interviewed for some two or three days the leading delegates from various nations.

"It is perfectly plain that the conference work had somewhat lost itself in details.

"While we must have the con-

### LATE NEWS

#### LABOUR LEADER BEREAVED

Mrs. Lansbury, wife of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., leader of the Labour Party, died last night.

Broadcasting Programmes on Page Fifteen.

Geneva and discussed steadily and perseveringly an investigation of the condition of affairs there.

"Geneva has gone far beyond plans for merely reducing things by a third or

A los Judios no les gusta cuando los gentiles se revuelven contra su tiranía y control. Su lema es: Sé nuestro esclavo o muere.

Este acto de traición conduce a la aversión generalizada de los Judios en Alemania y fomenta la tensión entre los Judios y gentiles Alemanes. Por este acto, y por el bien conocido apoyo Judio al comunismo y su sustancial implicación en la sangrienta Revolución Bolchevique, los nazis declaran a los judíos "enemigos del Estado" y finalmente son internados en campos de concentración y campos de trabajo durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Lo mismo les sucedió a los japoneses-americanos después de Pearl Harbor. Aunque, a diferencia de los Judios, los japoneses nunca libraron una guerra económica contra Estados Unidos, fueron internados en campos de concentración americanos simplemente por su origen étnico.



## Jews Condemn Hitler Party Actions




Notices and posters condemning the brutal excesses of Hitlerite Nazis on German Jews are being prominently displayed by the Jews of East London. The automobile in the photograph is about to tour the city with the vigorous protest shown being fixed to the top.








Wireless to THE NEW YORK

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—Alexander Bogs, head of
navian section of the Nazi press department, who is
will" tour of Scandinavia, made a statement here
Alfred Rosenberg's visit to London.
"We sent a gentleman, who was treated like a c
"It was a real tragedy."

# JEWS HERE DECREE BOYCOTT ON REICH

Defense League Asks 2,000,000 in City Area to Stop Buying German Goods and Service.

YOUNG PL
AS PARIS

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Says Herr
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Los sionistas afirman que los judíos alemanes serían exterminados.

# Imperial and Foreign

## ZIONISTS IN CONGRESS

## REVIEW OF RACE GRIEVANCES

**From a Zionist Correspondent**

PRAGUE

Delegates are arriving here for to-morrow's meeting of the Zionist General Council. This representative body supervises the work of the Zionist Executive, and is preparing for the eighteenth Zionist Congress, which opens in Prague on the following Monday.

This year's congress has marked significance, coming at a time of tragedy and difficulty for many Jews. The chief functions of the Zionist Congress are to prepare a programme for the advancement of the Jewish National Home in Palestine for the two ensuing years and to choose leaders to carry out the plans decided upon. But, being the only Jewish assembly at which Jews from all over the globe are represented, the Zionist Congress obviously cannot omit to deal with the status of Jews in different countries. In pre-War congresses a comprehensive review of the Jewish *Diaspora* (dispersal) by the late Dr. Max Nordau was one of the most striking features of the assembly. This task will be performed at the coming congress by Dr. Nahum Sokolow, president of the World Zionist Organization. He will no doubt refer to the German Jewish tragedy, which has shaken Jewry to its very depth, and discuss its relations to Palestine. The gloom which Nazi revolutionary methods have cast over German Jewry is deepening, and Palestine constitutes almost the only ray of light for at least a fraction of the 600,000 Jewish inhabitants in Germany threatened with extermination; the problem cannot, therefore, be separated from the question of Zionism and the Jewish National Home.

### PERSECUTION IN GERMANY

The sufferings of the Jews in Germany have not had the same effect on Zionist opinion as on those Jews whose belief in Jewish emancipation as the final solution to the Jewish problem was absolute. All exponents of Zionism have warned Jews against the mirage of assimilation and have emphasized that emancipation, however complete, was no answer to the Jewish problem. Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, whose dignity was so deeply wounded by anti-Semitism, clearly realized that a fatherland is denied to the Jews whatever their merits and however great their devotion to and sacrifices for their native land. "Our enemies," he wrote, "make us a people against our will." The Zionist view has been vindicated by events in Germany, though no one could have foreseen such ruthless brutality against citizens so absorbed by their native country as sometimes almost to lose their Jewish identity.

Faced with a calamity without parallel since 1492, when about 300,000 Jews had to leave Spain, many hitherto indifferent to Zionism have rallied to the Zionist flag. Their fate explains the extraordinary interest which the forthcoming Zionist Congress has evoked. Rarely have so many Jews participated in the election of delegates to the Congress, and the contest among the various parties in all countries has never been accompanied by such liveliness. The struggle has been watched with breathless interest in Jewish quarters.

The elections are ended. Complete figures are not yet published, but the results reveal a striking victory for that progressive group in the Zionist organization against which Mr. Jabotinsky and his followers had directed their main attack. The Labour Zionists in Palestine who have manifested such a fine pioneer spirit constitute the most constructive force in the progressive development of the Jewish National Home. While yielding to none in their Zionist patriotism, they pursue a sober policy, opposing all methods of bombast or hysteria, which are the main characteristics of the Revisionists, and stand as a bulwark against disruptive forces, whether Right or Left. Labour will probably be represented at the Congress by 130 delegates, thus constituting the largest party at an assembly of about 320 delegates.

### MR. JABOTINSKY

The Centre Party, commonly known as "General Zionist," will be the second largest party. Originally the biggest force in the Zionist Organization and the backbone of the movement, the Centre Party has of late years declined owing to the growth of other factions. Its position has been strengthened during the past year; the election shows it to have improved slightly. It will probably be represented by 90 delegates. The Revisionists, headed by Mr. Jabotinsky, will have secured about 55 delegates, as compared with 52 at the last Congress. The *Mizrachi*, the orthodox party, may count on roughly 30 delegates.

The defeat of the Revisionists is of particular importance. Mr. Jabotinsky, who at the last Congress tore up his delegation card and left the Assembly, remained outside the Zionist organization until some months ago, when he appeared to realize that the success he had achieved with a certain section of Jewish youth in Poland would not enable him to run a parallel organization of his own, as he had planned for some years. His own executive refused to break away from the Central Zionist Organization. Realizing his increasing isolation, he startled the Zionist world by entering into a fight for power at the Congress, availing himself of a clause in the Zionist Constitution entitling any shekel-payer to vote and any group of shekel-payers to nominate delegates.

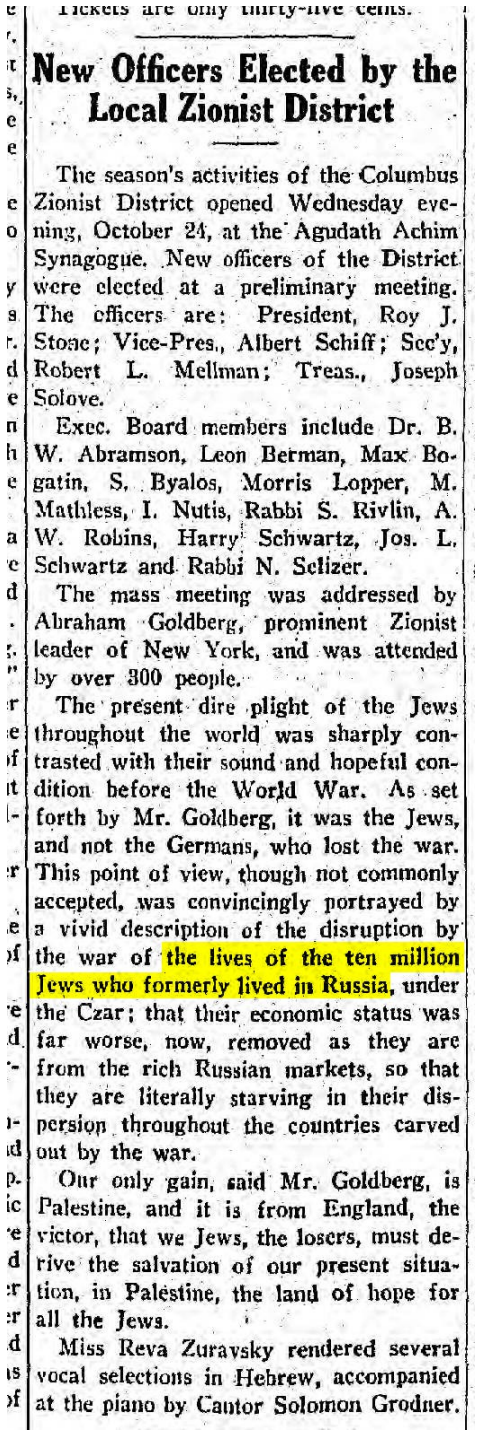
In Poland, where Jewish economic misery is extreme and the Jewish youth in despair, the Revisionists frequently employ in their campaign methods wholly alien to the Jewish spirit. They have obtained about 20 delegates out of the 87 Polish representatives. In Palestine, too, the Revisionists, exploiting Jewish grievances against the Mandatory Government, have secured only six against 36 delegates nominated by Labour. In all other countries the Revisionists have been defeated. This is expected to have a salutary effect on the Zionist Organization.

The sober attitude of Zionist opinion is all the more remarkable in view of the publication of the reports by Mr. Lewis French on agricultural development and land settlement in Palestine and the measures contemplated by the Government in connexion with them. This action on the part of the Government is regarded in all Zionist quarters as a new attack on the Jewish National Home.

*The London Times, August 14, 1933 reports of the forthcoming 18th Zionist Congress*

# 1934

En 1934 un artículo del Ohio Jewish Chronicle (diario judío) afirma que los ¡10 millones! de judíos que vivían en la Rusia del Zar estaban literalmente muriendose de hambre y que la solución a este problema se encontraba en Palestina.



Tickets are only thirty-five cents.

## New Officers Elected by the Local Zionist District

The season's activities of the Columbus Zionist District opened Wednesday evening, October 24, at the Agudath Achim Synagogue. New officers of the District were elected at a preliminary meeting. The officers are: President, Roy J. Stone; Vice-Pres., Albert Schiff; Sec'y, Robert L. Mellman; Treas., Joseph Solove.

Exec. Board members include Dr. B. W. Abramson, Leon Berman, Max Bogatin, S. Byalos, Morris Lopper, M. Mathless, I. Nutis, Rabbi S. Rivlin, A. W. Robins, Harry Schwartz, Jos. L. Schwartz and Rabbi N. Selizer.

The mass meeting was addressed by Abraham Goldberg, prominent Zionist leader of New York, and was attended by over 300 people.

The present dire plight of the Jews throughout the world was sharply contrasted with their sound and hopeful condition before the World War. As set forth by Mr. Goldberg, it was the Jews, and not the Germans, who lost the war. This point of view, though not commonly accepted, was convincingly portrayed by a vivid description of the disruption by the war of the lives of the ten million Jews who formerly lived in Russia, under the Czar; that their economic status was far worse, now, removed as they are from the rich Russian markets, so that they are literally starving in their dispersion throughout the countries carved out by the war.

Our only gain, said Mr. Goldberg, is Palestine, and it is from England, the victor, that we Jews, the losers, must derive the salvation of our present situation, in Palestine, the land of hope for all the Jews.

Miss Reva Zuravsky rendered several vocal selections in Hebrew, accompanied at the piano by Cantor Solomon Grodner.

*"...fueron los judíos y no los alemanes los que perdieron la guerra [1GM]. Este punto de vista, aunque no comúnmente aceptado, fue convincentemente representado por con una brillante descripción del cambio [provocada por la guerra] de las vidas de diez millones de judíos quienes anteriormente vivían en Rusia, bajo el Zar; su estatus económico era mucho peor, pero ahora, aislados como están de los ricos mercados rusos, se están literalmente muriendo de hambre..."*

*"Nuestro único objetivo, dijo Mr. Goldberg es Palestina, y es de Inglaterra, la ganadora, que los judíos, los perdedores, debe derivar la salvación de nuestra actual situación, en Palestina, la tierra de esperanza para todos los judíos."*

# The Ohio Jewish Chronicle

**A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home.**

General Offices — 305 Schultz Bldg.

232½ N. HIGH ST. - - COLUMBUS, OHIO

**Telephone ADams 2954**

Subscription in Advance.....$3.00 Per Year

Entered as second-class matter May 1, 1922, at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, under the act of March 3, 1789.


## EDITORIALS

### FEDERATIONS?

A vital question was raised recently by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, head of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism, when he discussed the future of Jewish fund-raising activities in the United States. He predicted that the sources of income for federations and welfare funds would dry up unless the leaders of these bodies, both nationally and locally, took steps to build up the morale of the contributors and to provide them with a sense of responsibility for what was being done. Dr. Kaplan believes that, despite the present seeming solidarity among Jews because of the title of anti-Semitism, there is a rapid drifting away from the Jewish community. Contributors are less inclined than they were in previous and more profitable years to give to causes which are gradually being absorbed by Federal, State and municipal agencies.

Federations would be unwise to ignore the point made by Dr. Kaplan. They must adopt a program of Jewish education which will consist not merely of teaching Hebrew or Jewish history, but which will give Jews in the community a sense of identification with the Jewish past and an eagerness to help mold the Jewish present. In Germany, too, Jews of means contributed to Jewish charitable causes. But the time came when they had no personal relationship or emotional attachment to these enterprises. Bewilderment and desperation resulted when the revolution occurred.

In America such bodies as the National Council of Jewish Welfare Federations should undertake to build up a generation of prospective givers. These should be men and women who will understand the causes involved and who will contribute because they believe in them and not because they must accept grudgingly a community tax levied upon them.

### OLD POINT DISCOMFORT

They call Virginia the mother of Presidents. In Colonial days Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton walked abroad in the glamor and social whirl of Virginia, for she was the cradle of an ardent liberal spirit and her stately halls resounded with fervent discussions of the rights of man and the principles of liberty and equality. Today someone has besmirched the good name of the state that breathed the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the state that gave our country its most illustrious statesman. Someone has excluded Jews from a hotel that is situated on a federal reservation at Old Point Comfort, and has by that act stained the history of Virginia.

Of course, it is consoling to find that Senator Byrd has asked President Roosevelt to intervene in the case in order to prevent racial discrimination on government land. The Senator from Virginia is to be commended for his prompt action. We are confident that the White House will rectify the situation without delay. However, we should not like to see this incident handled *in vacuo*. It cannot be dealt with competently without reference to the general tendency in many sections of the country, on the part of certain elements, to exploit anti-Semitism.

This may be the psychological moment for the federal administration to issue to all would-be dictators and agitators and to the public at large a warning that the introduction of racial discrimination into economic and political questions will bring only strife and confusion. It is in the interests of national well-being that this be done very soon.

### THE LOST BATTALION

They are nobody's children...offspring of economic and social collapse...flotsam in a sea which offers them no asylum. The dispatches from Saloniki tell us that the steamship Velos has been zigzagging across the Mediterranean without being able to discharge its 318 Jewish passengers. No country will admit them. These Czechoslovak and Polish young men and women are not lepers. They are not the carriers of a deadly plague. They are simply the victims of a world crisis that has reduced life to little more than a handicap for hundreds of thousands of Central and Eastern Jews. When the Velos reached Istanbul where the wanderers hoped to settle, the Turkish government turned them away. Setting their course for the Greek island of Syra, they were received there for a period of fifteen days and then ordered to move on. Palestine, they thought, would surely give them a haven, even though the rest of the world does not want them; but even Palestine turned them back, for they had no immigration visas. So they sit on the deck under the bright Mediterranean sun, and wonder.

What they are to do now is a puzzle—to them of vital moment, but apparently insoluble. Perhaps the League of Nations can solve it. Here, it would seem, is an international problem that falls well within its scope, and within its scope alone.

## Review of the Jewish Week

**By Joseph Salmark**

### Burying the Hatchet

After several years of bitter struggle and violence, climaxed by the sensational Arlosoroff case, the Revisionists and Laborites, the right and left wings of the Zionist movement, have buried the hatchet and made peace. The agreement signed in London by Vladimir Jabotinsky, generalissimo of the Revisionists, and David Ben-Gurion, Labor leader and member of the Zionist Executive, pledges all parties to refrain from violence under all circumstances and from the advocacy and justification of terrorism. Without restricting any party's freedom of criticism or discussion, the peace pact binds the signers to prevent any breach of the agreement for equitable distribution of work in Palestine, as well as to avoid insults to the symbols, flags, and uniforms of political opponents. The signers also agree to punish members who break the agreement, to set up a system of appeal and arbitration to deal with any disputes arising from the terms of the agreement.

The importance of this agreement to the future welfare of Palestine and the progress of the Zionist movement cannot be over-estimated. The controversy between Revisionists and Laborites had struck at the very vitals of Zionism and was doing immense damage not only in Palestine but throughout the Diaspora where the two parties were clashing. In bringing to an end this internecine war Jabotinsky and Ben-Gurion have done Palestine and Zionism an invaluable service. They have taken the first step in restoring Zionist unity. Indications are that this agreement will be followed by other developments further cementing relations between the various Zionist parties. If the terms of the agreement are scrupulously carried out—and there is no reason to expect the contrary—the signing of that document must be regarded as a milestone in Zionist history.

### Father Coughlin Explains

In the first of his new series of Sunday radio addresses, Father Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit sought to make amends for what was assumed last season to be his anti-Jewish prejudice. On several occasions he used the phrase "Jew Gold," as though to say that the money power of the Jew shackled Americans to the old order. But apparently Father Coughlin, America's most influential priest, was misunderstood. In last Sunday's talk, he started off by disavowing anti-Semitism and by condemning Hitler and all that for which that Nazi leader stands. Father Coughlin said that the majority of Jews were in the same position as the majority of Gentiles who are sufferers from an unjust economic system. Both Jew and Christian are victims and together they must battle in order to restore social justice, the preacher declared.

Millions of men and women, of various races and creeds, listen to Father Coughlin. His prompt and forceful explanation and the assurance of the side he takes against religious and racial bigotry is one of the most encouraging messages which has come from the radio in a very long time. (Copyright 1934)

## MAMATALKS

**By Gertrude Berg**

*This is the introductory column of a weekly feature by the author of "The Rise of the Goldbergs." Beginning with next week, Gertrude Berg, laughing through tears, will comment in her inimitable style on family problems.*—EDITOR'S NOTE.

The world of today seems to be full of problems. Perhaps more so than in our grandmother's times. It is not merely that there is so much talk about family problems, love problems, marital problems, business problems, individual problems of every conceivable sort. Our country, the whole world is besieged with psychological and economic problems that defy solution.

The greatest of all these problems probably is the family problem—for the fundamental basis of the family is being questioned nowadays.

The abyss between parents and children has grown wider of late. Few mothers and daughters—or sons—lead a comradely life, all the Mammy songs notwithstanding. Mama is still revered, but in the abstract, like a sort of wooden Indian. Her wisdom is idealized after her death. Misunderstandings increase. The younger generation is becoming convinced that its parents cannot comprehend the problems that beset the modern girl and boy.

Statistics show that more children than ever run away from home, that divorces are on the increase, that engagements which are not of short duration break up on the rocks of lovers' quarrels.

The case of the wealthy little girl who is said to have seen her mother only half a dozen times during several years is typical of our age. A tragic picture, that of the child watching the strange life of her mother with startled eyes, without understanding why she is being held at a distance.

The young man who has been sentenced to death because he said to have killed his sweetheart as the only way out of an emotional entanglement—he speaks volumes for the helplessness of the younger generation when confronted with a problem.

One cannot help wondering why there is so much misunderstanding in a world that has made such striking advances in psychoanalysis and has penetrated deeper than ever into the subconscious world. If Mama were listened to more carefully many of the misunderstandings would dissolve. Mama has an intuition which is sharper. She knows more of our inner needs and desires than any microscope or X-ray or Freudian theory.

Let her talk. Listen to her. You will find answers to many of your problems. (Copyright 1934 by Seven Arts.)

## Plain Talk
### Rabbis and Social Justice

**By Al Segal**

Rabbi Isserman of St. Louis takes me to task. Recently, as reported in this column, I joyously discovered a social justice prayer in the Yom Kippur service of the Union Prayer Book; a discovery of which, perhaps, I should not have made much, inasmuch as I exposed my ignorance, or my impiety, or both, thereby.

For this prayer has been in the book these 12 years and on every Yom Kippur of these years I have had this prayer book in my hands.

"As a result of his discovery this year, Mr. Segal goes into rhapsodies over it and suddenly discovers that Judaism and the rabbis have a social justice message," writes Rabbi Isserman in The Modern View, of St. Louis.

"Like so many of his generation he had made the tacit assumption that religion was something unconcerned with life, that it consisted largely of forms which must be minutely observed, of creeds which must be slavishly recited... He assumed, likewise, that rabbis were to function as priests, ministering to the ritual of the faith and preserving its forms and never venturing to challenge the conscience of exploiters who are to be found in the synagogue as well as in every other religious organization, and in every other secular organization.

"It just happens that in Mr. Segal's city, there have been rabbis who have been prophetic in their preaching, who have advocated not merely principles of social justice, but also their practical application... If he had not been blinded by his own predilections, he did not need a prayer in the afternoon service of the Day of Atonement to make him conscious of the social justice emphasis in reform Judaism."

On the contrary, I have not been unaware of the social liberalism of Reform rabbis and, for that matter, of a large number of the Christian ministry.

One of the encouraging manifestations of these times is that rabbi and minister seldom are seen any more in the role of little-brother-of-the-rich. They used to be (at least in the popular mind) faithful valets getting the rich man ready.

They (it was said) could see no social wrong since everything was all right with them socially: They were guests in the best and most comfortable homes, the privileges of the golf clubs were free to them.

Their prophetic voices (according to popular opinion) had fallen to a whisper by reason of disuse; for, it was said, they could not afford to be prophets in the presence of the profit system from which their privileges came.

Their ears were supposed to be impervious to the poor man's sigh and they could hear only the organ-roll of their own voices ascending to God with praises for making the world so good for them.

And, indeed, in the war all but a few of them forgot they were prophets and became sergeants to recruit youth for the battlefields from their pulpits. The thousands of years of Jewish teaching and the 2,000 years of Christianity went bankrupt.

Since the war the souls of rabbis and Christian ministers have been disciplined by noble contrition. They have looked at themselves with reproach: "We stood by and permitted a generation of youth to be led to slaughter. We raised our voices only for praise and blessing. We who were prophets!"

They have looked at the present devastation and their consciences clearly have heard the lamentations of the afflicted and the cry for justice, and their voices have not been withheld from speaking bravely. Certainly social justice has had its most eloquent champions not merely in the clergies, and the large religious organizations have offered programs that march with the new deal.

Religion, which lost its ideals in the war and fell into bankruptcy, seems to be solvent again.

If in the past it was said that the clergy was the servant of the rich, today it is more often the spokesman of the poor. Courageous utterances have been heard in most fashionable pulpits. More prophet-like than ever before have been rabbis and Christian ministers who with sharp, pointing fingers have scratched the consciences of pew-owners.

They are getting away with it. In a bewildered world even pew-owners are no longer sure of their righteousness and they listen patiently to their ministers... "Perhaps this minister knows something. He is really closer to God than I am."

Before 1930 many a rabbi and minister could have been dismissed for what he is saying today about the moral right of a man to be a multi-millionaire, about the distribution of wealth, about Socialism and Communism even.

There was a conversation the other day.

"What," it was asked, "would be the position of the clergy in the event of a social revolution in America?"

A young radical answered: "There would be an end of religion and an end of its ministers. They would be superfluous in a new social state."

The better answer was: "On the contrary, you would find the rabbis and ministers in the forefront of leadership. They would functions as their prophets' role to hold the new social ideal before the eyes of the people. Religion would not be abolished from a new social order in America; for if the new social order really built a more just and lovely world it would be regarded by thinking men as the fulfillment of the noblest teachings of Judaism and Christianity."

Religion, in its new manifestation, is no longer an opiate to put the people to sleep; it is more the stimulant to open their eyes and to vitalize their consciences.

The young liberals and radicals think they have in social justice something new and entirely alien to religion; but it is as old as the prophet Isaiah who (as Rabbi Isserman points out) said in a chapter that is read on Yom Kippur: "Is not this the fast I have chosen? To loose the fetters of wickedness, to undo the bands of the yoke and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to the house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

In rhapsodizing over the social justice prayer in the Union Prayer Book I was not celebrating a discovery of social justice in Judaism. I was merely expressing delight in finding something realistic after being obliged to pray in behalf of my own small sins all day.

Rabbi Isaac E. Marcuson of Macon, Ga., recording secretary of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, points out that if I were more faithful in the use of my prayer book I would know that this Yom Kippur prayer for social justice is not unique.

If I went to the temple on Saturdays I would know that on every fifth Saturday a certain prayer is read:

"Thou hast set Thy blessing upon labor so that man may know that he can fulfill the purpose of his being and taste the true joy of life only when his work is hallowed by the spirit of service. Grant, O God, that all men may soon realize this truth, so that they may rejoice in the cooperation of all who labor and be glad in the fellowship of all who toil...Send Thy truth to lead in the right path those who would sacrifice human life and health for gain and who feel not the wrong of letting others hunger that they themselves may surfeit."

Rabbi Marcuson reports that the Yom Kippur prayer for social justice was put in the prayer book not by the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference (as I suggested) but by the Prayer Book Revision Committee in the year 1922. (Copyright 1934)

## First Hillel Performance Is Well Received; Play Again Tonight

Hillel Players performed again Thursday night at University chapel, and gave a performance well worth seeing. They presented Luigi Pirandello's difficult psychological drama, "Six Characters in Search of an Author". Another performance will be given tonight (Saturday night) at 8:15 p. m.

The play tested Hillel's character actors for it depends upon characterization primarily to bring about the effects desired. Oliver S. Loud, director of the play, deserves the credit for training the cast for the interpretations.

Martin H. Rubin, Richard Bluestein, Clara Rosenberg, Seyril Schochen, and Maurice Portman drew top honors for the manner in which they carried their roles.

The play deals with the old problem of illusion and reality. Pirandello presents the problem of the creative artist. Who really lives, who is the creator, the author of the mimic drama or the six characters who seek out their author and demand to put on their life story?

How would you regard the daughter of the widow you married, if at one time she was a woman of the streets, and you almost seduced her? This is only one of the many situations which Pirandello depicts.

Others taking part in the cast are Ben Karchen, Ellen Dorn, Ruth Goldstein, Esther Levinson, Marvin Howritz, Thelma Jacobs, Robert Rubin, Saul Nassau, Goldye Blank, Faye Silberstein, Robert Greenberg, William Gomberg, Simon Levine, Louis Bernkrant, Charles Freeman, George and Nathan Zahm.

Tickets are only thirty-five cents.

## New Officers Elected by the Local Zionist District

The season's activities of the Columbus Zionist District opened Wednesday evening, October 24, at the Agudath Achim Synagogue. New officers of the District were elected at a preliminary meeting. The officers are: President, Roy J. Stone; Vice-Pres., Albert Schiff; Sec'y, Robert L. Mellman; Treas., Joseph Soleve.

Executive Board members include Dr. B. W. Abramson, Leon Berman, Max Bogatin, S. Byalos, Morris Lopper, M. Mathless, I. Nutis, Rabbi S. Rivlin, A. W. Robins, Harry Schwartz, Jos. L. Schwartz and Rabbi N. Seltzer.

The mass meeting was addressed by Abraham Goldberg, prominent Zionist leader of New York, and was attended by over 300 people.

The present dire plight of the Jews throughout the world was sharply contrasted with their sound and hopeful condition before the World War. As set forth by Mr. Goldberg, it was the Jews, and not the Germans, who lost the war. This point of view, though not commonly accepted, was convincingly portrayed by a vivid description of the disruption by the war of the lives of the ten million Jews who formerly lived in Russia, under the Czar; that their economic status was far worse, now, removed as they are from the rich Russian markets, so that they are literally starving in their dispersion throughout the countries carved out by the war.

Our only gain, said Mr. Goldberg, is Palestine, and it is from England, the victor, that we Jews, the losers, must derive the salvation of our present situation, in Palestine, the land of hope for all the Jews.

Miss Reva Zuravsky rendered several vocal selections in Hebrew, accompanied at the piano by Cantor Solomon Grodner.

## AN ERROR CORRECTED

In last week's issue of the Chronicle, the name of Mr. M. Schecter was inadvertently omitted in the announcement of the newly elected officers of the Beth Jacob Congregation. Mr. Schecter was elected first trustee, and Mr. Morris Beim, past president, was also elected honorary trustee.

## B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation

Friday evening and Saturday morning services are being conducted regularly by the Orthodox congregation committee headed by Simon Levine. Discussions are held after the Friday services and refreshments are served.

Change has been made in the date for Hillel debate tryouts. They will be held Wednesday evening, November 7, instead of Thursday because of a conflict with another event.

Rabbi Lee J. Levinger will talk on, "Why Religion?" Sunday morning, 11 a. m., at the regular services.

## Schonthal Center News

### Sidney Gillman Added to Schonthal Center Staff

The Schonthal Center is quite fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sidney Gillman as supervise activities in the gymnasium. Mr. Gillman attended high school in Minneapolis, Minn., where he captained the basketball and football teams. Last year he was co-captain of the Ohio State University football team and is at the present time assistant varsity coach at the university.

All groups are welcomed and many Jewish youths in the city are taking advantage of expert instruction in all the sports. Women's classesgare held each Monday and Tuesday evening. For further information regarding hours call Adams 3320.

### Troop No. 8

Troop No. 8 of the Schonthal Center have started their Scout activities with a most enthusiastic group of Girl Scouts. Many new scouts have enrolled for the season. During the past week the Scout Cookie sale was held and Troop No. 8 sold sixty-six dozen cookies. At present the patrols are working on their tests. On Saturday the Tree Patrol hiked to Alum Creek where they studied the trees and collected leaves which will be posted on the bulletin board. Scouts are still welcome to enroll. Meetings are held each Wednesday at 4 p. m.

### Religious School

Mr. Sidney Pollack, superintendent of the Schonthal Religious School, related a most interesting story during assembly hour which will be continued this Sunday. On November 18, Class 8 will present a psalm during the assembly program. Mr. David Goldsmith read the services and singing was conducted by Miss Reva Zuravsky.

### Fidelis Club

To start the trend of affairs underway for an enjoyable winter season, Fidelis will inaugurate the ensuing year with a party to be held Sunday, November 11, at Schonthal Center. Each member will tender an invitation to a person not in the club.

A delightful evening is in store for all who attend.

Persons anticipating enrolling in the organization will attend two meetings, then he voted into the club by a two-thirds majority of the charter members. Dancing and refreshments after all meetings in the future have been approved by the organization heads.

## YOUNG JUDEA SPONSORS BALFOUR DAY PROGRAM

On Sunday, November 4, at 8:00 p m. at Schonthal Center, the combined Young Judea clubs of Columbus will present a Balfour Day program. This program is in commemoration of the Balfour Declaration which anniversary is Nov. 2nd.

The program will present two prominent Columbus Zionistic speakers. Representing the Young Judea will be Mr. William Robins who will speak on the political aspects of the Balfour Declaration. Also on the program will be a violin solo by the eminent musician, Mr. Sidney Pollack, accompanied by Miss Rose Sosnowitz at the piano. The public is cordially invited to attend.

### Y. M. H. A. Juniors

At the last meeting of the Y. M. H. A. Juniors, Edmund Levin was elected manager of the basketball team for the coming season. Practice is held every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the Schonthal Center Gym and every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. at Godman Guild. A membership drive will be launched in the very near future in which all Jewish youths above 16 years of age will be invited to join. Irving Dworkin was appointed to the Executive committee to fill a vacancy left by Lewis Ackerman.

## Notice to A. Z. A. Pledges

All A. Z. A. pledges who wish to become members of the Columbus Chapter of A. Z. A. must report at the Schonthal Center promptly at 2 p. m. Sunday (tomorrow) to receive final instructions before entering the club as regular members. Those who do not report at the time specified, will be required to wait four weeks before the next group will be taken in.

A. Z. A. chapters throughout the United States and Canada are conducting a membership drive which began October 1, and will continue through March 4, 1935. All Jewish youths between the ages of 16 and 21 who have not as yet been approached for membership in this great Junior B'nai B'rith organization and are desirous to become affiliated, are asked to kindly communicate with any member of the organization.

There will be a regular meeting tomorrow (Sunday) at 3 p. m. Members are urged to attend.

## Hebrew School Notes

### DELAY REGRETTED

The delay in the proper functioning of the Columbus Hebrew school which, as it has been announced, was scheduled to start October 29, is indeed to be regretted. The delay was due to two factors, the delay in the delivery of the newly purchased bus, and the sickness of the newly engaged teachers. It is to be hoped that by the coming week both these causes will be eliminated and the work will begin at its full schedule.

## Rabbi Silver of Cleveland Gives His Views on Cols. Community Fund

A plea for "a continuance of the spirit of neighborly helpfulness and generosity in keeping with finest American and Human traditions," has been made by the representatives of the largest religious groups in America, including Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio.

Rabbi Silver states, in this connection: "It is possible that some day all of our social agencies will be maintained through public taxation. But that day is not yet here. The needy and the handicapped, the aged and the sick, the orphan and the homeless are still with us.

"Our federal government, individual states and municipalities are spending vast sums on unemployment relief, but beyond a certain point these funds will not go. Our hospitals must go on, clinics and dispensaries must remain open, foster homes and orphanages, and homes for the aged cannot close. Settlements, recreation centers and all our character-building agencies cannot cease their work without seriously incresing the tension of the crisis through which we are passing.

"The presence in every community of social agencies, built largely by the private initiative of public-spirited citizens and maintained by their free-will offerings, has contributed mightily in maintaining morale in these trying times. When its hungry are fed, its homeless sheltered, its sick cared for, its children shielded and protected, a people will endure much hardship and suffering without losing courage or hope. People are being asked to give liberally to agencies of human welfare at a time when they themselves have suffered from the ravages of five years of depression. The challenge this year is to that broad human sympathy, as well as social wisdom, which calls for a hard sharing of the things which we ourselves need with those who need it more. Both the law and the tradition of Judaism make the generous sharing of one's substance with the needy morally mandatory."

Plans for the Community Fund campaign, starting November 19, are being completed. The help of citizens generally is needed to reach the goal of $682,500, and the fact that the division organizations are fast nearing completion is evidence of the willingness of persons to assume their individual responsibility in the undertaking.

## INFANTS' HOME OF OHIO

The Board and kiddies are very grateful to the following donors for their contribution on the occasion of the 70th birthday anniversary of Mrs. Isaac Topper, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brief, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roth, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldberg, and Mrs. Anna Reed.

In memory of Hattie Schwartz Lehmann, from Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Glassman; a lovely treat from Mrs. Sam Levin, 77 Stanwood avenue. Grandmother Loeb again remembered the children.

Guests are invited to visit the children every Sunday from 3 to 5 p. m.

## Miss Dickinson to Address T. I. Jr. Sisterhood Nov. 6

Miss Agnes B. Dickinson, prominent young attorney, will speak at the next meeting of the Tifereth Israel Junior Sisterhood to be held Tuesday evening, November 6 at the Deshler-Wallick.

Final plans for the membership banquet at the State Restaurant Wednesday evening, November 13, will be discussed. All girls from the age of 17 and up are invited to attend this important meeting, and join the Tifereth Israel Junior Sisterhood to enjoy the interesting 1934-35 program which has been planned.

## Voliner Society Nominations

The members of the Voliner society are again reminded about the meeting to be held Sunday, November 4, at 4:00 p. m. at the Columbus Hebrew school for the purpose of nominating candidates to be elected as officers for the coming year. No member should fail to attend. The change in the hour is due to the fact that there are other affairs scheduled for that evening, as the Ivreeyoh anniversary dinner, etc.

## T. I. JR. NOTES

The regular monthly meeting of the Junior Tifereth Israel Sisterhood will be held Monday evening, November 5 at 8 p. m., at the Broad Street Temple.

Mrs. Elma Ehrlich Levinger will review the book "From Far and Near." Mrs. Samuel D. Lockshin will render several piano solos. All members are urged to be present. Dues are payable at this meeting.

### T. I. RUMMAGE SALE

The Broad Street Temple Sisterhood is continuing its rummage sale at 299 East Main Street. For collection of articles, please call either Evergreen 6032 or FAirfax 4603.

## Sees Boycott Toppling Hitler Regime Next Spring

NEW YORK (WNS)—In a speech launching a national labor chest "to free European workers from the thrall of Fascism," Walter M. Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, told 5,000 workers that the intensification of the anti-German boycott will bring the downfall of the Hitler regime by next spring.

## SISTER OF MEXICO'S PRES. WED TO AMERICAN JEW

MEXICO CITY (WNS)—With Abelardo Rodriguez, president of Mexico, as a witness, Max Shein, Jewish doll manufacturer and former resident of New York, was married to Senorita Maria Amparo Viderique, sister-in-law of the President, at Chapultapec Palace, the presidential mansion. The bride is the sister of Senora Rodriguez who was hostess at the wedding dinner. Primo Villa Michel, minister of economics, was the other witness for the bride. Shein's witnesses were Joseph Yakovlies and Gerson Pappo. Shein, who has lived in Mexico since 1925, is widely known in the Jewish community. He has been a liberal donor to Jewish institutions and is an active member of B'nai B'rith.

## HITLER RECEIVES JEWISH ENVOY AND HAS TO LIKE IT

BERLIN (WNS)—Hitler had to grin and bear it when diplomatic courtesy required him to receive in official audience Jacob Suritz, Soviet Russia's new ambassador to Germany. Suritz is a Jew. He was formerly Soviet envoy to Turkey.

## Three Mill Levy

(*Continued from page 1*)

mill levy for school purposes. That levy expired in 1934 and must now be renewed by the voters in order that the schools operate in 1935. In addition to the expiration of the three mill levy, the financial crisis has been caused by a falling off in taxes resulting from a 42 per cent reduction in the value of property as listed for taxation and the lowering of the property tax limitation from 15 to 10 mills. The 10 mill limitation means that, whereas the schools were allowed 8.85 mills of the total tax levy by the County Budget Commission for operating expenses this year, they may be allowed not more than 2.64 mills for 1935—more than a 50 per cent reduction. Therefore these three things, the expiration of the three mill levy, the 42 per cent reduction in the value of property as listed for taxation, and the cut in revenue due to the ten mill limitation, are causing the schools to face a desperate situation. Even with the renewal of the levy by the voters there will be a further deficit of more than $1,700,000 for which it is hoped the Legislature will provide.

Without the three mill levy the schools will be forced to close. Under present conditions there will be money to operate only ten or seven weeks in 1935. This will mean that thousands of boys and girls will be turned out of school with nothing to do. Everyone knows that idleness breeds trouble and the cost of caring for a delinquent is far greater than the cost of educating a boy or a girl. Closed schools increase this danger, in addition to the loss which every child suffers in his educational life. Some parents would be able financially to educate their children at private schools should such a thing happen, but the vast majority of parents whose children attend school would be unable to provide such education for their children. It is their children who would suffer. Then, too, the cost of educating one child in a private school would provide schooling for several children in the public schools.

Some citizens of Columbus argue that the schools here will never close. Something would be done about it first. They don't seem to realize that tragedy lies just ahead and that the something they refer to is being done about it. The three mill levy is the attempt to do something for the schools to keep them open and to continue to provide education for the children of the city. The people of Columbus have supported the three mill levy before; it is hoped that they will rally to the cause of public education again and approve the three mill school levy at the polls November 6.

## Strictly Confidential

(*Continued from page 1*)

a double in Izzy Weinstock, Pittsburgh fullback?...That reminds us of the Daily Mirror's Dan Parker, whose wisecracking history of football begins with the following item: "J. Poindexter Goldfarb, of the University of Slobodka, getting rid of a football with a quick 'Phooey!' upon learning it is covered with pigskin, invents the fumble"...It was Nettie Sherman's javelin throw, shot-put and discus and Etta Tate's running broad jump of sixteen feet which brought the Newport Athletic Club the team trophy at the women's junior metropolitan track and field championship meet in Brooklyn last week...

### This and That

Max Rabinoff, impresario of the popular-price operas that are crowding the Hippodrome nightly, has been impresario for a quarter of a century—but he has also been in the service of the U. S. government lately as an economic expert on the U. S. S. R....The British film "Broken Melody," which has just come to our town, was directed by Bernard Vorhaus, whom England imported from Hollywood...Broadway is welcoming back Joseph Schildkraut, star of Elmer Rice's new offering, "Between Two Worlds"...It was Alan Shulman, student at the Juilliard School, who composed the music for "The Chinese Nightingale," which was the first offering of Lasar Galpern's American Children's Theatre...The New Deal gets it on the chin in the new George S. Kaufman-Morrie Ryskind comedy, "Bring on the Girls!" with Jack Benny in a leading role...One of the brighter ideas that has struck this town is the all-cartoon policy of the Bijou Theatre...Have you seen their programs?...Belle Baker, triumphing in London, won't be so quick to slap an osculating stranger the next time...The last time he turned out to be her own uncle, whom she failed to recognize, not having seen him for fourteen years...

(Copyright 1934)

Fuente: Ohio Jewish Chronicle, 1934-11-02, page 04

# 1935

El Daily Express dice en un artículo que hay seis millones de judíos polacos.



MONDAY. DAILY EXPRESS SEPTEMBER 9, 1935

# New U-Boats Can Set Fire To A Ship

## THEY HAVE 'FLAME' TORPEDOES

### DAY-AND-NIGHT BUILDING

BRITISH naval authorities are interested in information which has reached them concerning the new submarines that Germany is building.

They are boats of 300, 500 and 750 tons displacement with an action radius up to 8,200 sea miles.

British submarines at present range from the "H" class of between 400 and 500 tons to the XI., Britain's largest submarine, now in reserve, which has 2,800 tons displacement.

### NEW WEAPON

The new German U-boats can plunge to the exceptional depth of 300 feet. Water pressure at this depth is resisted by a specially-built outer hull which is light in weight in relation to its strength.

Highly efficient rotating pumps

PONDERING THE WOES OF HIS RACE

Venerable Jew was one of large audience at world conference of Polish Jews Abroad which began in London yesterday. Conference represents six million Polish Jews. It has resolved to take united action to alleviate the sufferings of 3,500,000 Jews in Poland. Good will messages were received from Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cecil and Viscount Snowden.

★ Crooners In Private—No. 1 ★

## ELSIE CARLISLE HAS NO TIME TO SPARE, NOT EVEN FOR MARRIAGE

★ A CORINNE IRWIN Interview ★

MISS ELSIE CARLISLE, ace woman crooner, has no time for introspection, no time to marry, no time to sleep more than six hours a night, no time, even, to weed out her cupboards which burst with clothes she does not like.

"I *give* money to acquaintances who want to *borrow*," she says. "Then they don't come back. I have no time to see them again.

"I have been trying to move out of my flat into a house. It will probably be near Regent's Park. But so far I have had no time to find it.

"I have not had a holiday for years. I will next August, if I have time."

That is why she "made" that song, "Little man, you've had a busy day." She understands.

Elsie Carlisle has that "something" in her voice and personality which reaches across the footlights to people of all ages and kinds. She cannot tell you what it is. It was born in her, and has increased with the experience of years.

### *"I Was Theirs"*

As a tousled, golden-headed child of twelve she faced her first audience in a Manchester theatre.

"I was an instant success," she told me. "I knew then they were mine; I was theirs. I belong to the public until they tire of me. When they do I shall know it at once. I shall quit."



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*Daily Express – September 9, 1935 p.5*

Imagen a mayor resolución disponible aquí.

# 1936

Ya en 1936, los sionistas que originalmente acuñaron la expresión Solución Final de la Cuestión Judía, de alguna manera ya sabían que exactamente "6.000.000 de Judíos" no tenían "ni esperanza ni futuro".

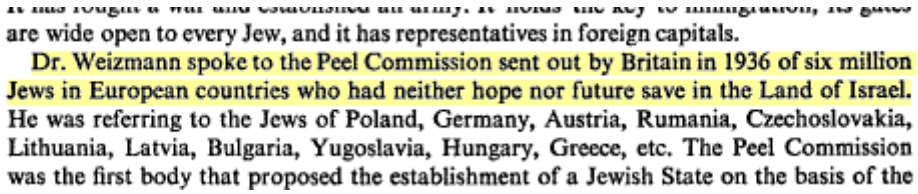



The Dial (American political magazine) 1895

Al comparecer ante la Comisión Peel, el Presidente de la Organización Sionista Mundial y primer presidente de Israel, (((Chaim Weizmann))), declara que "6.000.000 de Judíos" están destinados a ser encarcelados en Europa, donde no son deseados".

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/02/6000000-figure-of-jews-from-1936.html

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/05/more-zionist-plans-for-final-solution.html


are wide open to every Jew, and it has representatives in foreign capitals.

Dr. Weizmann spoke to the Peel Commission sent out by Britain in 1936 of six million Jews in European countries who had neither hope nor future save in the Land of Israel. He was referring to the Jews of Poland, Germany, Austria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Greece, etc. The Peel Commission was the first body that proposed the establishment of a Jewish State on the basis of the

https://goo.gl/YgpXBQ

## RICHARD GOTTHEIL

(1863-)

DOCTOR RICHARD GOTTHEIL, Professor of Semitic Languages and Rabbinical Literature in Columbia University in the city of New York, was president of the American Federation of Zionists, and one of the organizers of a movement which attracted world-wide attention. The American Federation, organized July 4th, 1897, now comprises societies representing every section of the United States, all co-operating to bring about the rehabilitation of Palestine as a political power,—the seat of a restored Hebrew national life. In the peroration of his address of November 1st, 1898, here given, Doctor Gottheil eloquently presents the objects of the movement.

### THE JEWS AS A RACE AND AS A NATION

(Peroration of the Address, 'The Aims of Zionism,' Delivered in New York City, November 1st, 1898)

I KNOW that there are a great many of our people who look for a final solution of the Jewish question in what they call "assimilation." The more the Jews assimilate themselves to their surroundings, they think, the more completely will the causes for anti-Jewish feeling cease to exist. But have you ever for a moment stopped to consider what assimilation means? It has very pertinently been pointed out that the use of the word is borrowed from the dictionary of physiology. But in physiology it is not the food which assimilates itself into the body. It is the body which assimilates the food. The Jew may wish to be assimilated; he may do all he will towards this end. But if the great mass in which he lives does not wish to assimilate him—what then? If demands are made upon the Jew which practically mean extermination, which practically mean his total effacement from among the nations of the globe and from among the religious forces of the world,—what answer will you give? And the demands made are practically of that nature.



Richard Gottheil speech (1898)

## THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.*

Have you ever heard the story of the Arab who slew a man because he asked him where he was taking his calf? This story was told me by a lady on the occasion of a former visit to England, and I propose to tell it to you because it is a good story and suggests many thoughts. An Arab, who, like most of his countrymen, possessed a patient and even temper, was one morning carrying a calf from his village to a neighboring town. Walking good-humoredly along the road, he met a man who asked him: "Where are you taking your calf?" Our Arab answered: "To town, my friend, God bless you." He had not resumed his journey for many minutes before another man asked him: "Where are you taking this calf?" Our Arab replied: "To the town, my friend, God bless you." Shortly after a third, then a fourth, a fifth came up to him. To each the appearance of the man with the calf, curiously enough, suggested the same query. Our Arab, being a patient man, answered always in a friendly tone: "To the town, my friend, God bless you." But patience is like a staff which wears away by use, and when the Arab had given for the fifteenth or twentieth time the same reply to the same question, he, I think you will agree, quite naturally began to get annoyed. His answer became shorter: "To the town, my friend," he said, and the blessing of God was omitted. He furnished a dozen others with this same explanation till at last even that became too much for him, and he answered in still shorter terms, and snapped out: "To the town." Now his tone became brusque and even rude, the blood rushed to his head and it seemed to him as though they had planned to fool him; he seemed to detect a mocking smile in the features of the ninetieth or hundredth questioner, and finally the Arab put the calf to the ground and seized the man by the throat and strangled him. Now, the Zionists are somewhat in the position of the Arab with his calf. The same questions are always put to us and at times some of us become impatient. Hence it is that discussions concerning our affairs sometimes take a bitter turn. I would, however, remind our friends that there are always fresh passers-by to whom matters do not appear clear. It is our business to courteously give them the necessary answer, remembering that the oftener we answer the nearer we, with our calf, approach our destination. The situation is certainly aggravated when people who have already been answered, intentionally return and repeat their questions or even say: "It is not true, you are not going to the town," or "there is no town," or "you are not my friend, and God will not bless you." We turn our backs upon cavillers and have little doubt about our soon arriving in the town. I think I can spare myself the trouble of making again the oft-repeated answer. You all know whither we wish to go. The question which some perhaps may ask themselves is: But are we on the right path? For my part, I believe Yes!

What is our aim? We desire to prepare in the ancient fatherland, Palestine, a legally assured home for the Jewish people. This we consider the complete and final solution of the Jewish question. This solution presupposes three things: First, the existence of the Jewish nation; secondly, the suitability of Palestine for settlement; thirdly, the assurance of a legal basis for the resettlement of our people. In the first place, at the time we began our movement we only believed there was a Jewish nation. To-day we know it. (Cheers.)

The existence of Jewry as a nation has been proved in the most definite and conclusive manner possible. We have instituted on democratic lines a parliament of the Jewish people. The representatives have been in session for two years at Basle at the Zionist Congress. I do not know whether I shall live to see it, but I am fully convinced that many of my years will live to witness the realization of our hopes. (Loud cheers.) We Jews shall yet live in the land of Israel as free men. Whether I shall be there or not, is of little account to the cause, but should I be spared to be there, nothing will give me greater joy, no memory will afford me greater delight, than the recollection of the first Basle Congress of 1897. For it was then that this seemingly dead Jewish nation gave its first signs of life renewed; no matter with what trepidation and hope we listened to the weak breathing and the slow pulsation, we were convinced that our people as a nation yet lived. After that the future can hold no surprise for us. How happy was the moment when, as life was ebbing out, we saw the apparently dead give signs of life. That this same once apparently dead one now walks about, eats and drinks and is merry, is comparatively little matter for our wonder. Marvelous was the return to life, the first perceptible beat of the pulse, the first breath. Not to permit life to again sink into the trance of deathlike sleep was, and is, our duty, and that end is the object that must be kept in view by all faithful Zionist associations throughout the world. From North to South, from East to West, well nigh

From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand

there exists thousands of such societies which are bound together by the recognition of the principles of the first Basle Congress. This is the nation—our nation. (Cheers.)

Now, there are amongst us people who say in disdain: "This movement is for the poor and not for the rich." The people who speak like this do not deserve that I should tender them advice. Nevertheless, I would dissuade them from saying this publicly, for by that they confirm the worst judgments of the anti-Semites that with the Jews money is everything, that the Jews only respect money, no matter how it has been gained. Let us beware of such a conception, which is brutal and not even clever; if one is brutal enough to harbor such thoughts, let him at least be wise enough to hide them. Besides, almost all nations, unfortunately, consist in the main of poor people. Would anyone venture to deny the existence of the English or the French nations because they have so few millionaires in proportion to the many "beggars and starvelings?" (Cheers.)

Now, to the second point—the work of colonizing Palestine. The so-called practical Zionists gave some proof of the adaptability of Jews for colonization before our movement started, but they worked on but a small scale. I have ever spoken of the work of these men with respect, even though I consider their efforts impracticable for solving the larger question. If we accurately gauged and estimated the aspirations of these practical people, it is highly probable that we would find that what they really desire is to reverse the current in which our great propaganda is set. For there are many Jews who, opposed to us—or not yet with us—view with keen satisfaction the attitude towards us of the "Practical" Zionists. Hence it will be seen that these "Practical" Zionists find themselves arm in arm with just those who formerly either viewed them with disdain, or ridiculed them as they ridicule us to-day.

*Extract from an address of Dr. Herzl, delivered in London on the twenty-sixth of June.

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Tel. 88 Manchester. ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
August 4, 1899

# "THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA."
# "THE NEXT STEP IN EVOLUTION."

Sidney Lanier's "Shakspere and His Forerunners"—Ellett Burgess' "The Romance of the Commonplace." Archbishop Kean's Utterances In "Onward and Upward."

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS.
## COMMENT AND GOSSIP.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., His Income, His Home, His Yacht, and How He Writes—Miss Ellen Glasgow's First Vicissitudes—Frank Norris' Busy Life and Unfinished Work. His Devotion to Realism in Literature—Dr. Caskie Harrison's Death. Miss Mary Johnston's New Novel — Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter"—Its Successful Run and Madame Blanc's Translations.

**The Jewish Encyclopedia.** Vol. III. Being Written by More Than Six Hundred Jewish and Non-Jewish Scholars. The Frank and Wagnalls Company, publishers, New York. $6.00 per volume.

Volume III. of the Jewish Encyclopewhich, which has just left the press, marks a distinct epoch in the development of this great literary enterprise. Although two-thirds of said volume (Bencemero-Chazanuth) are still devoted to the letter B—the first two letters of the alphabet comprising altogether 1,826 pages—it shows the undertaking at its full maturity. The 1,236 articles are written and signed by 165 contributors, many of whom are numbered among the most authoritative representatives of the various branches of Hebrew lore, in this country, as well as in Europe, Asia and Africa.

This Jewish Encyclopedia, it now appears, is more than merely a scholarly compilation of 25,000 to 30,000 Biblical, archeological, historical and biographical articles. It offers to the Congress of Nations a literary digest of the mass of material apt to form the scientific basis for the final solution of the Jewish problem, which, in consequence of Secretary Hay's Roumanian note of August 11, 1902, has again become a political and diplomatic issue of the first magnitude. While the non-Jewish statesman and sociologist will study with special care the articles contained in the historical, biographical, medical and statistical departments, in order to know the physical and social status of the Jew, past and present, the Jewish thinker will eagerly look up the masterly essays treating on Biblical, Talmudical, and theological subjects, in order to understand the mainspring of the religious life of his ancestors and of himself; only a combined, profound knowledge of the history and psychology of the Jew can enable the leaders of the Jewish people to furnish a solid Jewish platform for the future of the race.

Judaism, above all American Judaism, is to-day confronted with a momentous crisis. The political, and partly social, emancipation of the Jews, inaugurated by the French Revolution in 1791, and continued some decades later by the governments of western Europe, has gradually enabled a part of the Jewish people to emerge from its long-continued seclusion. But this entry into Christian society, and the active part which the Jews now take in the commercial, political and intellectual life of the nations, have dealt a mortal blow to Jewish rites and traditions. Natural science, higher criticism, and the comparative study of religion, besides assailing the Christian religion, have also shaken the foundations of Jewish faith. Parents, for the most part too slightly versed in science and literature, frequently find themselves unable to answer the specious arguments of their children, and the latter, tossed about in uncertainty between their religious skepticism, their pious, filial devotion, and sincere love for their race, frequently find it impossible to extricate themselves from this labyrinthian maze. A similar situation, albeit on a much smaller scale, prevailed among the Jews of western Europe in the twelfth century. To meet it, the great philosopher, theologian, physician and Thalmudist, Maimonides (1135-1204), wrote his immortal "Guide of the Perplexed." What this spiritual giant has done single-handed for his contemporaries, the editors of the Jewish Encyclopedia, by combined effort, are trying to do for theirs: To prepare for the 12,000,000 Jews, now living on the face of our globe, a modern "Morch Nebukin," furnishing them with the means to decide for themselves which path to follow. That is the supreme ambition of the projector, editors and publishers of the Jewish Encyclopedia, and its completion will mark an epoch not only in the history of the Jews, but also in the general mental evolution of mankind.

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The (Richmond) Times
January 11, 1903

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**Shakespeare and His Forerunners.** By Sidney Lanier. Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, New York. In preparation. To be sold by subscription.

The discriminating public will welcome this publication with much interest. The book is drawn from the two series of popular lectures which Mr. Lanier delivered and in which his aim was to present Shakespeare as the crowning glory and culmination of the most marvelous literary afflorescence the world has known. In order to do this adequately, he gives first a most suggestive survey of the beginning of English poetry and what it had become when the Elizabethan Age came flaming upon the world's stage, and then, after an elaborate treatment of the sonnet writes from Surrey to Shakespeare, he takes up in detail the study of the man, William Shakespeare, the social life which surrounds him, and his mental and spiritual evolution as shown by the growth of his art.

Much of the best prose work which Mr. Lanier left is contained in this book, his most extended piece of prose writing; and it is safe to say that the reputation as poet and critic which has grown so surely and steadily since his death, will be enhanced by the present publication. Most of the matter has never appeared before, some stray chapters only having been published lately in the magazines.

The work, we learn from these advance sheets, will be published in two large and very handsome volumes, containing approximately 800 pages, and profusely illustrated with portraits, facsimiles, title pages and all sorts of interesting pictorial matter that help to give the reader the feeling and color of those ancient times. The bookmaking is of the finest. Subscriptions to the work—and to the small Edition de Luxe—may be entered by application to the publishers.

It is not necessary to say to anyone who has read Mr. Lanier's writings that the book is infinitely removed from the dry-as-dust school of criticism, and it



MISS ELEANOR GATES,
Author of "The Biography of a Prairie Girl."

is hard to believe that any reader of these delightfully easy and informal chapters can fail to get both illumination and suggestion from them.

**The Romance of the Commonplace.** By Gelett Burgess. Paul Elder and Morgan Shepard, publishers, San Francisco. $1.50 net.

A more enjoyable and attractive volume than this collection of essays by Mr. Gelett Burgess has not appeared for a long time. They are, as the author has happily expressed it, a sort of "guide through the Middle Age; for it is then that one needs enthusiasm most," and it is there illusions of life begin to fade from us.

There are some extravances of utterance and far fetched words; but on the whole, the style is simple and direct, characterized by a charm wholly individual and always clear and graceful. It must be confessed that this was rather unlooked for, and that we opened the book with a certain feeling of doubt. Could we who have laughed and so enjoyed Mr. Burgess in his lighter vein take him seriously now, that he would interpret for us the romance of the commonplace? But it did not take more than one essay to prove our fears groundless, and to find the contents most engaging, touching as they do upon those themes most near and dear to our own lives: "Getting Acquainted," "Dining Out," "The Sense of Humor," "The Game of Correspondence," "Old Friends and New," "The Charms of Imperfection," "Living Alone," "Growing Up," "A Plea for the Precious," are but few of the topics taken at random.

We recall the author telling us long ago:

"Ah, yes, I wrote the 'Purple Cow,'
I'm sorry now I wrote it;
But I can tell you anyhow,
I'll kill you if you quote it!"

And it is now clear he has put away childish things, even "the sense of nonsense," and has taken us right into his confidence when he frankly confesses:

"My nonsense gave, I conceit myself, no clue by which my real self might be discovered. My fiction I have been held somewhat responsible for, but escape for the story teller is always easy. Even in poetry a man may so cloak himself in metaphor that he may hope to be well enough disguised. But the essay is the most compromising form of literature possible, and even such filmy confidences and trivial galties as these write me down for what I am. Were they even critical in what I am. Were they even critical in character, I would have that best of excuses, a difference of taste, but here I have had the audacity to attempt a discussion of life itself, upon which every reader will believe himself to be a competent critic."

Mere meditation is tedious and oppressive if not handled with deftness and judgment, and these varying moods will no doubt please very different classes of readers, but it will be strange if all do not find in them something congenial, charming, happily expressed. To us every chapter in the book has appealed, if not with equal attraction, yet we find it difficult to decide between so large a variety of subjects.

**Onward and Upward.** "In spirit and in Truth." John Murphy Company, publishers, Baltimore. 12 mo., 400 pages, $1 net.

Few clergymen are better known in America and Europe than Archbishop Keane, and it is a pleasure to have such an excellent collection of extracts from the discourses that are the expression of his thought from time to time. This book is one compiled by Professor Maurice Francis Egan in the form of a year book, an extract being arranged for each day in the year, and each day being allowed a full page whether the quotation be a long or short one. All of these quotations are fine, some of them are superb utterances.

As preacher and lecturer, Archbishop Keane has been everywhere heard with interest, as a leading exponent of the religious thoughts of our times. His ideal is the Incarnation—the Divine living and acting in the perfect human. The embodiment of this ideal in the life of today has been his constant aim. The purpose of this book is to present the quintessence of his thoughts. We feel that it will have a wide and hearty welcome from Christians of all denominations.

In a page for each day of the year he unfolds in daily thoughts the depth and beauty of the sublime, and the familiar things which make up life. Each month developes a theme, in the following order: Right Living, Religion, Home, Education, The Ideal Woman, The Ideal Man, Civilization, Social Ideals; America, Progress, Art, Brotherhood, Death and Resurrection.

Professor Egan is to be congratulated on his work as compiler and editor.

**The Next Step in Evolution.** By Isaac K. Funk, D. D., LL. D. The Funk and Wagnalls Company, publishers, New York. 50 cents, net.

This little book contains what the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt calls "the most satisfactory attempt at the reconciliation of science and religion that I have ever read." It is a study of the probability, significance and character of a second coming of Christ. The author believes that—

"Christ came the first time into men's vision by coming on the plane of their senses; He comes the second time into men's vision by lifting them up into His plane of spiritual comprehension. It means a new step in the evolution of man.

This brief study of evolution appeared first about a year ago as an introduction to a revival of George Croly's "Salathial," rechristened "Tarry Thou Till I Come," a book which had and has an astonishing vogue. "The Next Step in Evolution" is full of striking bits, such as—

"Seek is the law of growth. Its suggestion we see in the plant working its way toward the sunshine. This law comes to perfection in the prayer of the spirit. I desire, therefore I pray, therefore I have. In a deep sense, as a man thinketh, so he is. The universe of cells within each man calls him master. Ye are gods—kings upon thrones; your slightest wish is heard; your earnest, persistent desire compels obedience. Answer to prayer is a growth—a buiding up or down to what you wish. Wishing is asking. Ask what you will, and from that instance receiving you receive. Here is the Christian doctrine of answer to prayer; here is Christian science; here, also, are psychological control, mind-healing, mesmerism."

And this touch of what might be called "partisan" religion:

"From the pen of Garrison shot the thunderbolts of heaven. For a time, at no spot on earth did the wrath of God so blaze as in the eye of Wendell Phillips. But we must study to judge God aright in unfolding history. We ever misread His works. We see in the storm-cloud a messenger of His fury, and in the lightning flash His consuming anger; but, instead, that cloud is big with mercy and breaks in blessings, and its lightning proves to be but one of God's ways for burning poison out of the air and creating life-giving forces. Time is God's interpreter. The children of the Southern slaveholders now see that Phillips and Garrison and Beecher were God's messengers of love."

God smiled, of course, upon the Yankee families and communities thriving even now in New England, whose fortunes were laid in the African "blackbirding," which supplied the American slave markets in the North while they wanted slaves, and South all the time, in spite of Southern protest. But take it all in all the little book is of profound thought and lofty Christian effort, to be well commended to our readers of whatever creed.

**The Negro; in Revelation, in History, and in Citizenship.** IN Rev. J. J. Pipkin. The N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, New York. Sold by subscription.

This is a book containing several essays and numerous biographies designed to show "what the race has done and is doing in arms, arts, letters, the pulpit, the forum, the school, the marts of trade and with those mighty weapons in the battle of life, the shovel and the hoe. A message to all men that he is in the way to solve the race problem for himself."

Your reviewer has his prejudices and convictions and the book impresses him as being an inadequate and unconvincing one of delusions, false hopes and curious conceitedness, but the reader with prejudices and convictions to the contrary might well agree that it is "a monument to the past glories and a guide to the future triumphs of the African race in America."

### Magazine Notes.

The William and Mary College Quarterly (Williamsburg, Va.) for January contains the following suggestive titles in its table of contents. Finances of the College in 1755-1765, Letter-book of Francis Jerdone; State of Virginia (1699), told in Governor Nicholson's Letter; Old Letters, Hayward, George, Tayloe; The Walls of the College, the oldest in the United States; Journal of Alexander, Macaulay (1783); Early Tombstones in the Northern Neck; Journal of Colonel James Gordon; Eustace, Brooke, Burton, Lee, Heath, Martin, Miller and Guerrant families; Historical and Genealogical Notes.

Edwin Markham and Admiral Schley head the list of contributors to the National Magazine for January (Washington, D. C.)

The second number of The Reader (New York) is remarkable for the variety and entertainment of its contents. Kenneth Brown, the Virginia author, contributes a feeling article called "On Living Down a Book," which has reference to "Eastover Courthouse," and has much to say of Charlottesville, Albemarle, Virginia, and the Virginians who criticised the author and his book.

Sandow's Magazine is the latest. It is published in Boston, and is described as "devoted to the maintenance of health and strength through exercise, hygiene, and recreation in the home, gymnasium, forest and field. Eugene Sandow is its chief contributor.

Everyone in general and parents in particular, should read Felix L. Oswald's article "Dietetic Health Hints" in the January number of "What to Eat." Dr. Oswald writes on "Popular Fallicies," and knocks in the head many of the pet theories of food faddists. Articles, toasts, after-dinner speeches and anecdotes, fill this interesting little magazine. The editorial pages are warranted to stir things up and are devoted to "The Great Cost of Dietetic Ignorance and Impure Food, Poor Cookery and Divorce," "Uncle Sam's Novel Food Tests," and other pertinent topics.

The January Atlantic opens the New Year with a cheerful editorial welcome as from Number 4 Park Street, which wittily sums up past achievements of this typical American magazine, and promises happily for the future.

We believe the January Current Literature to be an improvement, both in its scope and its interest, upon anything which it has done before.

Armour & Company's calendar for 1903 is a highly artistic achievement. In it is embodied the work of six of the foremost illustrators of the world. Walter Appleton Clark, Thomas Mitchell Peirce, Albert B. Wenzel, William T. Smedley, Henry Hutt, and Harrison Fisher. All of the drawings are in black and white, the vehicles used in the originals gouache, crayon, charcoal, and oil. All are ideal types of American womanhood, full length figures, the bewitching costumes bespeaking the sport or season that they represent. The variety runs the gamult, and each fair dame presents her creator at his best.

### *Books and Authors; Comment and Gossip.*

Mr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the Virginia author, has come back from a bit of a cruise around the bay aboard his steam yacht "Dixie," to learn that over 8,000 copies of "The Leopard's Sopts" had been sold in the three days he was gone. We learn by letter that Mr. Dixon will leave "Elmington," his Gloucester estate, shortly for a lecture tour across the continent. Mr. Dixon, by the way, is one of the best paid lecturers in this country; he has more engagements than he can fill, and royalties on the sale of his novel make a large income.

Artistic authors have their peculiarities, and they seek to create their individual "atmosphere" in which to work. It is a fine thing and a great help. Mr. Dixon works in a log cabin across the creek from "Elmington." The cabin cost him $1,000, though he hired negroes to cut the logs, made the plans and directed the construction himself. Mr. Dixon also lives a few months every year at sea on his steam yacht Dixie.

Miss Ellen Glasgow, the Richmond authoress, is living in New York this winter. In a literary interview the other day she said—which is a suggestion to young authors—that, in a roundabout way, she owes the publication of her first published novel to Harold Frederic. She had already brought one novel in manuscript to New York and failed to place it. She went home, wrote another book and brought it here. History repeated itself. Publishers were stony-hearted. At last, in sheer despair, she sent the manuscript anonymously to a well-known firm. It was accepted, because the reader into whose hands it fell was sure that he had a book by Harold Frederic and that the firm couldn't afford to miss it. This was the beginning of the vey successful career of the author of "The Voice of the People."

The London Academy says one cannot help feeling that the rush of such a life as that of the late Frank Norris has something to do with his early death. He lived his life to the full; he saw much and remembered what he saw. From Harvard he went to Paris, where he studied art; he represented a San Francisco paper in South Africa at the time of the Raid, and he was in Cuba in 1898 for a New York magazine. It is, however, erroneously stated that he wrote "McTeague," a one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thonsand-word novel, in eighty-nine days. As a matter of fact, he worked off and on upon that astonishing book for about five years. The writer had the pleasure of knowing Norris rather intimately, both personally and professionally, in San Francisco and in New York, and had it from him that "McTeague" was "in pickle" all of five years from its inception until all his material had been gathered together and molded upon the skeleton which he had first roughly planned.

Norris' conscientious conception of the principle of realism in his art compelled him to have first-hand information or none at all. He went over every inch of the ground described in "McTeague," except to go into the depths of Death Valley. Before his death he had planned to take passage in a wheat ship for the Mediterranean, to get material for the last novel in the Epic of the Wheat. "The Pit," the story of Chicago wheat gambling, to be published next month, is the second of the trilogy upon which he was working.

Dr. Caskie Harrison, whose death occurred last month, was of Virginian antecedents. He was educated in England at Cambridge University; he was a scholar of ripe learning, and one of the few Americans who wrote Greek and Latin verse for the pleasure of it. He held a professorship for some time in the University of the South, but for the past twenty years or so was the head of the Latin School in Brooklyn. Dr. Harrison had a keen wit, says the Bookman, a quick temper and a ready pen and he was an enthusiastic student of the nicities of English usage, resembling in his methods and in his subtleties the late Fitz-Edwarde Hall, of whom he was a great admirer.

Miss Mary Johnston's new romantic love story, "Sir Mortimer," which will follow Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" in Harper's Magazine, will appear in book form in the autumn. Its particular point of interest, her new publishers say, lies in the fact that, besides being a story of greater charm than Miss Johnston has ever written before, it differs from her other stories and cannot properly be compared with them, and upon its publication it will give her an entirely new literary rank. The scenes are laid in England, at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and on the sea. The heroine is a beauty, who is lady-in-waiting to Elizabeth, and the hero a gallant officer in her Majesty's navy. Miss Johnston has pictured phases of this most brilliant period in English history with a touch at once true and romantic.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" will complete its serial publication in Harper's and be issued in book form in March. All indications point to its making a greater popular success than its record-breaking predecessor, "Eleanor." It is more continuously and keenly interesting than "Eleanor," has a more fascinating heroine, and the general consensus of opinion both in England and America declares it to be "a book without sermons," and by far the most entertaining story yet produced by this novelist.

Madame Blanc (Theodore Bentzon) is engaged in a translation of "Lady Rose's Daughter," as it appears month by month in Harper's Magazine. Mme. Blanc's translation will be published next year in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

## WIFE'S PROTEST IS POTENT.

### Kansas Convict Refused a Pardon Because She Objected.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan, 10.—A wife's protest went a long way a few days ago in preventing a murderer from securing a pardon. Usually a wife is the first person to plead for executive clemency for a husband.

In 1879 Martin Jabbers, a farmer in Johnson county, near Olathe, poisoned his son. The boy was out in the field plowing. He got thirsty and said he would have to get a drink.

"I have some figs here which I brought home from town," said the father. "Eat some of them. They will quench your thirst."

The boy ate the figs and became violently ill. He died before he could reach his home. Jabbers afterward confessed that he had put poison in them for the purpose of killing the boy. Family troubles caused him to commit the deed, he said. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, which means life imprisonment in Kansas. He has now served twenty-three years.

In the meantime Mrs. Jabbers had the name of herself and children changed to Jarvis by an act of the Legislature. Recently a movement was started to secure a pardon for Jabbers. His wife, Mrs. Jarvis, filed a protest. When the case reached the Governor he read the wife's protest carefully.

"This woman says she is afraid that Jabbers will come back and kill the rest of the family," said the Governor. "She also says that it was Jabbers' intention to kill the rest of the family when he poisoned the boy, and that he had enough poisoned figs to do the whole job. She wants him kept in prison. It is better for a murderer to spend his life in prison than for a good woman to live in deadly fear the rest of her days. I refuse to grant a pardon in this case."

## OHIO'S "MARRYING JUSTICE."

### "Bob" Love, of Steubenville, Has Made His Town a "Gretna Green."

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 10.—The Hon. Robert Love, the well-known justice of thes peace of Steubenville, has earned the title of the "Marrying Justice" during the years of his official career. He is ministerial in appearance, and the eloping couples from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, the "Pan handle," and two adjoining Ohio counties north and south, to the "Gretna Green," where hundreds are married annually, all seek out "Bob" Love and have the knot tied and a few jokes on matrimony thrown in.

The important adjuncts to the marrying business in this "Gretna Green" are the five "steerers" who haunt railroad stations and spot the couples as they come in. When the prospective bride and groom alight from the trains, if railroad detectives are not about, there is quite a scramble to get them, as the "graft" is good in this business, and several make a good living at it. When the steerer gets close to the groom—these couples being easily spotted—he says: "Was you going to the court-house to get a license?" or "Are you here to get married?"

If the answer is in the affirmative the steerer looks wise, and gets confidential and says: "Well, you are from another State. You had better go to the 'squire and he will coach you on what questions you must answer in the Probate Judge's office in order to avoid being thrown down and getting left. The girl must claim residence in this county, and the justice will tell you how to arrange that."

This advice works in nearly every case, and the steerer pilots his people down the street. It has become so common an occurrence that people on the streets hardly ever stop to look at the party. For a time the steering business was under the ban, and Pittsburg newspapers and officials tried to break it up, but the almighty dollars that come in with these elopers were a potent influence in overcoming objections, and today everybody here gives the business moral support.

Not one case in one hundred is a real elopement. Some come to have a railroad trip and be married away from home to save wedding expenses or to try to keep the fact quiet if possible. Many of the brides are girls only eighteen years old, who cannot be married until twenty-one years of age, but their parents are willing, and they come here and are married. Those who refused to be coached are nearly always turned away, as they make mistakes in locating the residence of the brides outside this county.

## ELEPHANTS AS LABORERS.

### In India They Lift Big Timbers and Push Heavy Loads.

What the horse and the dummy engine are to other countries as a source of power the elephant is to India. The enormous strength and intelligence of this brute are proverbial, and this strength is employed in many lines of work in India. The animal is employed to push heavy loads, to move big timbers, and to do many other things requiring enormous strength. Says a man who has had plenty of experience in this line:

"The tamed elephant is bought in as a taskmaster. Within sight of the raw fellow the tame one picks up his keeper, sets him on his neck, and walks back and forth in sight of the astounded stranger, being guided by the gentle prod of the hook. And if you ever doubted there was a language between animals, then as a rule, comes an exhibition that will convince you otherwise. The wild animal is let loose in a corral along with tamed pachyderms, and the animal language begins. I have seen again and again that the trained elephant when given his own way will strut over to the new one and bring him away with himself, walking along as if it were his own particular business to give wholesome advice. Tamer and tamer the new fellow becomes, until after seeing the example of the trained brethren he takes up his keeper at a word of command and sets him on the massive neck.

"From then on the animal is tamed, and if properly treated, unless he becomes 'musth,' will remain a faithful servant. The question now is whether you want the beast broken for work or for the circus. If it is a question of pulling tree stumps of moving flat cars or of carrying lumber, all that is necessary is to let him see the other elephants at work."—New York Commercial Advertiser.


OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO

DAILY LINE FOR NEW YORK, THE NORTH AND EAST.

NIGHT LINE
DAILY BETWEEN
Richmond and Norfolk

The new Steamers
Berkeley and Brandon

Leave Richmond nightly at 7 o'clock for Norfolk, stopping at Newport News in both directions, arriving at Norfolk at 6 A. M., there transferring to New York steamer, daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

Passengers can leave daily, except Sunday, by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at 8:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., or 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. by Norfolk and Western Railway, both lines connecting at Norfolk with direct steamers sailing same day.

Freight for all northern, eastern and foreign ports received and forwarded daily, except Sunday, at company's wharf (foot of Ash St.), Rocketts.

Tickets on sale at Company's office, No. 1212 East Main Street; Richmond Transfer Company, No. 819 East Main Street; Murphy's Hotel; Chesapeake and Ohio, and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at Company's wharf, Richmond. Baggage checked through to all points.

Local Fares between Richmond and Norfolk, Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, $2.50; to Baltimore and Washington, $4.00.

Round trip fare between Richmond and Norfolk, $4.50. Time limit, 10 days. Above fares include stateroom berth between Norfolk and Richmond. Meals, Table d'hote, 50c. Richmond to New York, all water or rail and water, $9.00. Limit, 3 days. Round trip, $14.00. Limit, 30 days, including meals and stateroom berth.

JOHN F. MAYER, Agent.
1212 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. J. BROWN,
General Passenger Agent.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Mgr., New York.

Bay Line to Baltimore
Via C. & O. Railway and Old Point.

U. S. MAILROUTE.

Leave Richmond via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., connecting at Old Point with the superb steamers of the Old Bay Line, leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving Baltimore 6:30 A. M., in time to make connection with all trains North, East and West. Short rail ride and all night on one of the finest steamers in Southern water. Returning, arrive Richmond 10 A. M., daily, except Monday.

For tickets and general information apply at general offices Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond Transfer Company and 1006 East Main Street.

Merchants and Miners
Transportation Company.
Steamship Line. Direct Route to
Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Steamers leave Norfolk for Boston Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. For Providence Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M. Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Passengers and freight taken for all New England points. Tickets on sale at Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railway offices and No. 819 East Main Street.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO'S PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at daylight. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.



TRANSPORTATION LINES.

C&O Trains Leaves and Arrive

NEW MAIN-STREET STATION.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1902.
LEAVE RICHMOND.

7:45 A. M., except Sunday, Newport News local. All stops.

9:00 A. M., daily, for Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk. Two hours and 25 minutes to Norfolk. Stops Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton and Phoebus. Parlor Car Richmond to Old Point.

4:00 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk. Two hours and 25 minutes to Norfolk. Stops Williamsburg, Newport News and Hampton only. Buffet Parlor Car Gordonsville to Old Point. Connects at Newport News on Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays with M. and M. steamer for Baltimore; at Old Point with Washington, Baltimore and Cape Charles steamers; at Norfolk with Old Dominion steamers for New York.

5:00 P. M., daily, for Newport News and Old Point. On Sundays only connects for Norfolk.

MAIN LINE—WEST-BOUND.

10:10 A. M., local, except Sunday to Clifton Forge. Connects for Orange, Culpeper, Calverton and Manassas.

2:00 P. M., daily, Cincinnati and Louisville Express. Buffet Parlor Car to Gordonsville. Pullman from Gordonsville to Cincinnati and Louisville. Connects for Virginia Hot Springs. Dining Car on at Gordonsville. A local train from Gordonsville to Staunton follows for local stations, except Sunday.

5:15 P. M., except Sunday, accommodation to Doswell.

7:00 P. M., "St. Louis and Chicago Special," daily, with Pullman Sleepers; Richmond to Cincinnati; Gordonsville to Indianapolis and St. Louis; Parlor Car Cincinnati to Chicago. Dining Car attached at Gordonsville.

JAMES RIVER DIVISION.

10:20 A. M., daily, for Lynchburg, Lexington and Clifton Forge. Except Sunday for Rosney, Alberene and New Castle. Parlor Car.

5:15 P. M., except Sunday, to Bremo.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

From Norfolk and Old Point 10:05 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily; 11:45 A. M. and 7:20 P. M., except Sunday.

MAIN LINE.

From Cincinnati and the West, 7:45 A. M., daily, and 3:30 P. M., daily. Local: 8:30 A. M., except Sunday, and 7:10 P. M., except Sunday.

JAMES RIVER DIVISION.

6:35 P. M., daily, and 8:40 A. M., except Sunday.

Apply at 809 East Main Street, 819 East Main Street, Murphy's Hotel, Jefferson Hotel and Main-Street Station for further information, rates, tickets and Pullman reservations.

W. O. WARTHEN, Dis. Pass. Agt.
C. E. DOYLE, Gen'l. Manager. H. W. FULLER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Atlantic Coast Line

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 30, 1902.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND—BYRD-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., NORFOLK LIMITED, daily. Arrives Petersburg 9:31 A. M., Norfolk 11:20 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk.

8:30 A. M., daily. Arrives Petersburg 9:13 A. M., Emporia 10:42 A. M., Weldon 11:22 A. M., Fayetteville 4:35 P. M., Charleston 11:15 P. M., Savannah 3:00 A. M., Jacksonville 9:05 A. M., Tampa 7:00 P. M., Port Tampa 7:30 P. Connecting at Wilson with No. 49, arriving Goldsboro 2:55 P. M., Wilmington 5:45 P. M. Pullman Sleeper New York to Jacksonville.

12:20 P. M., daily. Arriving Petersburg 1:00 P. M. Connects with Norfolk and Western Railway for Roanoke and intermediate points. Stops at Drewry's Bluff, Centralia and Chester.

3:00 P. M., OCEAN SHORT LIMITED, daily. Arrives Petersburg 3:30 P. M., Norfolk 5:20 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk.

4:10 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Arrives Petersburg 4:53 P. M., Weldon 6:54 P. M., and Rocky Mount 8:10 P. M. Makes all intermediate stops.

5:56 P. M., daily. Arrives Petersburg 6:48 P. M. Makes all stops.

6:56 P. M., FLORIDA AND WEST INDIAN LIMITED, daily. Arrives Petersburg 7:32 P. M. Connects with Norfolk and Western for Norfolk and intermediate points. Emporia 8:43 P. M. (connects with Atlantic and Danville for stations between Emporia and Lawrenceville); Weldon 9:09 P. M., Wilmington 10:10 A. M., Fayetteville 12:47 A. M., Charleston 5:45 A. M., Savannah 7:53 A. M., Jacksonville 1:05 P. M., Tampa 10:00 P. M., Port Tampa 10:30 P. M. NEW LINE TO MIDDLE GEORGIA POINTS—Arriving Augusta 8:25 A. M., Macon 11:35 A. M., Atlanta 1:00 P. M. Pullman sleeper New York to Wilmington, Charleston, Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Augusta and Macon. Dining-car Service.

9:35 P. M., daily. Arrives Petersburg 10:15 P. M. Connects at Petersburg with Norfolk and Western Railway, arriving Lynchburg 2:45 A. M., Roanoke 4:15 A. M., Bristol 10:40 A. M. Pullman sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg.

11:30 P. M., daily. Arrives Petersburg, 12:10 A. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

4:07 A. M., daily. From Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and all points South.

7:35 A. M., daily. From Petersburg, Lynchburg and the West.

8:43 A. M., daily, except Sunday. Petersburg local.

11:10 A. M., daily except Sunday. From Rocky Mount and intermediate stations, Norfolk and Suffolk.

11:10 A. M., daily. From Petersburg, Suffolk and Norfolk.

11:42 A. M., daily. From Norfolk, Suffolk and Petersburg.

2:00 P. M., daily. From Petersburg, Roanoke and intermediate points.

6:50 P. M., daily. From Norfolk, Suffolk and Petersburg.

7:45 P. M., daily. From Miami, Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Goldsboro and all points South.

8:56 P. M., daily. From Petersburg, Lynchburg and the West.

E. M. EMMERSON, Traffic Manager.
W. J. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent.
C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Short line to principal cities of the South and Southwest, Florida, Cuba, Texas, California and Mexico, reaching the capitals of six State.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 23, 1902.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND—MAIN-STREET STATION—DAILY.

| No. 27. | No. 31. | |
|---|---|---|
| 2:15 P. M. | 10:37 P. M.—Lv. | Richmond. |
| 2:53 P. M. | 11:20 P. M.—Lv. | Petersburg. |
| 6:58 P. M. | 4:15 A. M.—Lv. | Raleigh. |
| 9:35 P. M. | 7:15 A. M.—Ar. | Hamlet. |
| 9:45 P. M. | 7:35 A. M.—Lv. | Hamlet. |
| 7:35 A. M. | 4:00 P. M.—Ar. | Atlanta. |
| 1:15 A. M. | 11:20 A. M.—Ar. | Columbia. |
| | | (Eastern Time.) |
| 12:20 A. M. | 10:25 A. M.—Lv. | Columbia. |
| | | (Central Time.) |
| 4:55 A. M. | 2:35 P. M.—Ar. | Savannah. |
| 9:15 A. M. | 7:00 P. M.—Ar. | Jacksonville. |
| 11:25 A. M. | —Ar. | St. Augustine. |
| 6:00 P. M. | 6:45 A. M.—Ar. | Tampa. |
| 10:32 P. M. | 10:33 A. M.—Ar. | Charlotte. |
| 12:51 A. M. | 10.30 A. M.—Lv. | Chester. |
| 3:25 A. M. | 12:37 P. M.—Lv. | Greenwood. |
| 5:58 A. M. | 2:52 P. M.—Lv. | Athens. |
| 7:35 A. M. | 4:00 P. M.—Ar. | Atlanta. |
| | 5:40 P. M.—Ar. | Augusta. |
| 11:35 A. M. | 7:20 P. M.—Ar. | Macon. |
| 6:25 P. M. | 9:20 P. M.—Ar. | Montgomery. |
| | 2:55 A. M.—Ar. | Mobile. |
| | 7:25 A. M.—Ar. | New Orleans. |
| 6:35 P. M. | 1:30 A. M.—Ar. | Nashville. |
| 8:20 A. M. | 8:20 A. M.—Ar. | Memphis. |

Train No. 35 leaves Richmond 9:10 A. M. daily, for Petersburg, Norlina, N. C., and all intermediate points. Connection at Norlina with train arriving Henderson 2:02 P. M. and Raleigh 3:40 P. M., daily, and Durham 4 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Connections at Jacksonville for all Florida East Coast points; at Tampa for Havana and all points in Cuba; at Atlanta for Montgomery, New Orleans and all points in Texas, Mexico and California; also, for Chattanooga, Nashville and all points West.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND—DAILY
6:35 A. M., No. 34 | From all points South
4:55 P. M., No. 66 | and Southwest.
5:45 P. M., No. 36 from Norlina, N. C., Petersburg and local points.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Nos. 31 and 34.—Seaboard Express. Pullman DrawingRoom Sleeping-Cars between New York and Tampa. Vestibuled coaches between New York and Richmond and between Richmond and Jacksonville. Pullman Sleeping-Cars (daily) between Jacksonville and Tampa. Also, through Drawing-Room Sleeping-Cars between New York and Atlanta, and Cafe-Cars between Hamlet and Atlanta and Savannah. Tri-Weekly Sleeper between Washington and Pinehurst, leaving Washington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Pinehurst Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Nos. 27 and 66.—Seaboard Mail. Pullman Drawing-Room Buffet Sleeping-Cars between New York and Jacksonville, connecting at Hamlet with Sleeping-Cars to and from Atlanta, in connection with which through Pullman tickets are sold. Finest Day Coaches. Buffet Parlor Car service between Washington, Southern Pines and Hamlet, leaving Washington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Hamlet. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Cafe Cars on all through trains.

W. J. MAY, City Ticket Agent.
E. P. SMITH, District Passenger Agent.



TRANSPORTAION LINES.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 14, 1902.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE FOURTEENTH STREET STATION.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA.

7:00 A. M., No. 7, daily, for Danville, Charlotte and all local stations South, connecting at Danville for stations to Lynchburg, also with D. and W. Railway for Martinsville and stations on that line. At Greensboro for all stations east and west thereof.

12:50 P. M., No. 13, limited train daily, for Jacksonville and all Florida points; Havana Nassau, etc. Connects at Moseley with Farmville and Powhatan Railroad; at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh and Winston-Salem; at Danville with No. 35, United States fast mail, solid train, daily, for New Orleans and points Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville. Drawing-Room Buffet Sleeper Richmond to Atlanta and Birmingham. Through coach for Chase City, Oxford and Durham. Through train, with Sleeper, Salisbury to Memphis. Dining-Car service.

11:05 P. M., No. 11, Southern Express, daily, for Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville and points South. Sleeper for Danville, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte; open at Richmond 9:30 P. M. Connection with New York and Florida Express and Southwestern Limited, which carries through Sleepers to Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, etc. Complete Dining-Car service. Also, Pullman Tourist Sleeper Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays Washington to San Francisco, without change, with connection for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

6:00 P. M., No. 17, local daily, except Sunday, for Keysville and intermediate points.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN RICHMOND.

6:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. From Atlanta, Augusta, Jacksonville, Asheville and all points South.

8:40 A. M. From Keysville and local stations.

3:25 P. M. From Durham, Charlotte, Danville and intermediate stations.

LOCAL FREIGHT.

Nos. 61 and 62, between Manchester and Neapolis.

YORK-RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT

THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH.
LEAVE RICHMOND.

4:30 P. M., No. 16, Baltimore Limited, daily except Sundays, for West Point, connecting at West Point with steamers for Baltimore and York River landings Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

2:15 P. M., No. 10 (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays), local express for West Point and intermediate stations. Connects with stage at Lester Manor for Walkerton and Tappahannock.

5:00 A. M., No. 74, local mixed. Leaves daily, except Sunday, for West Point and intermediate stations, connecting with stages at Lester Manor for Walkerton and Tappahannock.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.

9:15 A. M., No. 15, daily, from West Point, with connection from Baltimore Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

10:45 A. M., No. 9., Wednesdays and Fridays from West Point and local stations.

4:50 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from West Point and intermediate stations.

Steamers sail from West Point 5:50 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will call at Allmonds, Claybank and Gloucester Point.

C. W. WESTBURY, District Passenger Agent.
920 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
S. H. HARDWICK, General Passenger Agent.
C. H. ACKERT, General Manager, Washington, D. C.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 30, 1902.

4:15 A. M., daily, from Byrd-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Milford, Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Stops at Occoquan Sundays. Sleeping Cars to Washington and New York. Dining Car.

6:45 A. M., daily, from Main-Street Station, Florida and Metropolitan Limited for Washington and beyond. Stops at Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Buffet Sleeping Cars to New York.

7:00 A. M., except Sunday, from Elba Station, accommodation for Ashland and intermediate points.

8:00 A. M., Sunday only from Byrd-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Elba, Glen Allen and local stations, Ashland to Cherry Hill, inclusive, Negley, Occoquan and Alexandria. Buffet Parlor Car.

8:40 A. M., except Sunday, from Byrd-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Elba, Glen Allen and local stations, Ashland to Alexandria, inclusive. Parlor Car.

12:05 noon, except Sunday, from Byrd-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Elba, Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Buffet Parlor Car. Connects with Congressional Limited.

4:00 P. M., except Sunday, from Byrd-Street Station, accommodation for Fredericksburg and intermediate points.

5:05 P. M., daily, from Main-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Doswell, Fredericksburg, Brooke, Widewater and Alexandria. Buffet Sleeping Car to New York.

6:25 P. M., except Sunday, from Elba Station, accommodation for Ashland and intermediate points.

8:05 P. M., daily, from Byrd-Street Station for Washington and beyond. Stops at Elba, Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, Widewater, Quantico and Alexandria. Stops at other stations Sunday. Sleeping Car Richmond to New York and Washington to Philadelphia.

11:15 P. M., except Sunday, from Elba Station, accommodation for Ashland and intermediate points.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND—SOUTHWARD.

6:40 A. M., except Sunday, at Elba Station, accommodation from Ashland and intermediate points.

8:00 A. M., daily, at Byrd-Street Station. Stops at Alexandria, Occoquan, Widewater, Brooke, Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell, Ashland and Elba. Stops at other stations Sunday. Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Richmond.

8:25 A. M., except Sunday, at Byrd-Street Station, accommodation from Fredericksburg and intermediate points.

12:01 P. M., except Sunday, at Byrd-Street Station. Stops at local stations, Washington to Ashland, inclusive, Glen Allen and Elba. Parlor Car.

2:05 P. M., daily, at Main-Street Station. Stops at Alexandria, Lorton, Occoquan, Quantico, Fredericksburg, Milford, Doswell and Ashland. Buffet Sleeping Car from New York.

6:00 P. M., except Sunday, at Elba Station, accommodation from Ashland and intermediate points.

6:46 P. M., daily, at Byrd-Street Station. Stops at Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Doswell, Ashland and Elba. Sleeping Cars from New York and Washington. Dining Car.

9:00 P. M., daily at Byrd-Street Station. Stops at Alexandria and local stations, Quantico to Ashland, inclusive, Glen Allen and Elba. Buffet Parlor Car.

10:29 P. M., daily, at Main-Street Station. Florida and Metropolitan Limited. Stops at Alexandria, Fredericksburg and Doswell. Buffet Sleeping Cars from New York.

11:00 P. M., except Sunday, at Elba Station, accommodation from Ashland.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.
W. D. DUKE, General Manager.
E. T. D. MYERS, President.

N&W Norfolk and Western

General Offices: Roanoke, Va.
NOVEMBER 30TH, 1902.
LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY), BYRD-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M., NORFOLK LIMITED. Arrives Norfolk 11:20 A. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Stops at Wakefield only to let off passengers from Richmond and Petersburg.

9:00 A. M., THE CHICAGO EXPRESS for Lynchburg, Roanoke, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Buffet Parlor Car Petersburg to Roanoke. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus. Bluefield to Cincinnati; also, for Bristol, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Knoxville.

12:20 P. M., "Roanoke Express," for Farmville, Lynchburg, Roanoke and intermediate stations.

3:00 P. M., OCEAN SHORE LIMITED. Arrives Norfolk 5:20 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg, Waverly and Suffolk. Connects at Norfolk with steamers to Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

6:56 P. M., for Suffolk, Norfolk and intermediate stations. Arrives at Norfolk at 10:40 P. M.

9:35 P. M., for Lynchburg and Roanoke. Connects at Lynchburg with Washington and Chattanooga Limited. Pullman Sleeper Lynchburg to Memphis and New Orleans. Cafe Parlor and Observation Cars Radford to Attala, Ala. Pullman Sleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg, and berths ready for occupancy at 8:30 P. M. Also Pullman Sleeper Petersburg and Roanoke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:35 A. M., 2:00 P. M. and 8:56 P. M., from Norfolk and the East at 11:10 A. M., 11:42 A. M. and 6:50 P. M.

JOHN E. WAGNER, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent.
W. B. BEVILL, General Passenger Agent.
'Phone 405. 1006 East Main Street.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Beginning April 1st, 1902.

Cars leaves corner Perry and Seventh Streets, Manchester, every hour (on the hour) from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., last car 11:30 P. M.

Cars leave Petersburg, foot of Sycamore Street, every hour from 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

FRIDAY AND SUNDAY SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.
50 CENTS—ROUND TRIP—50 CENTS.

# THE "ITO'S" SEARCH FOR A TERRITORY

## Israel Zangwill's Address at the Conference Held in Vienna.

The following—with a few immaterial omissions—is the address delivered by Israel Zangwill as President to the International Conference of the Jewish Territorial Organization, held in Vienna. A brief account of the Conference will be found on the succeeding page.

(American Hebrew.)

I cannot begin my paper without recalling the memory of our lost leader, our Russian friend, Dr. Mandelstamm, who has, alas! not lived to see even the beginnings of a Jewish land of refuge, nor even to hear of the promising projects which will be unfolded at a later stage of this conference. It is some consolation to know that at least a Mandelstamm colony will arise. A Mandelstaam branch of the Ito has just been founded in South Africa; it could not do better than devote itself to strengthening the fund for this colony, which should prove a stepping-stone to our larger work. It is possible that our conference will be stormy and heated—there is no better sign of life—but I hope the spirit of our dear Mandelstamm will preside over our debates, that spirit which even in differences seek not the exhibition of personal vanity nor the promotion of egotistic ends, but solely the good of the Jewish people. I am glad to speak in the hall of a "Kaufmannischer Verein" —for we have not to do here with literature, but purely with business affairs.

As you know, most of us on the Ito were original disciples of the immortal Dr. Herzl, and it was his idea that the only final solution of the Jewish question may be in the establishing of the Jew upon a home of his own. After Dr. Herzl's death, his movement was captured—as it is now caricatured—by a Palestine section, and when the Zionist Congress of 1905 took upon itself to reject the East African plateau offered by the British Government, we formed a separate organization — not necessarily a secession — to try and obtain this excellent territory for the Jewish people. We expressed our aim in the general formula: "To acquire territory upon an autonomous basis for those Jews who cannot or will not remain in the lands in which they at present live"—a program, which, you see, is as compatible with Palestine and its neighborhood as with any other territory, and cannot be dismissed by the Zionists as hopeless without undermining their own platform equally—at least in so far as Zionism is a real territorial project, and not a mere prattle about the Jewish spirit.

On my recent voyage to Lisbon I found on the ship several British engineers who had profited by their knowledge of this healthy and fertile plateau in East Africa to acquire holdings of land there. It renewed my sense of the historic mistake made by the Zionist Congress of 1905. I need not go now into the reasons why the Ito could not acquire the reversion of this plateau—it is the old sad story of opposition from Jews themselves. But my larger idea that the Jews might run the whole of British East Africa, 200,000 square miles in area, as a British Judea, was accepted both by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his political opponent, Mr. Winston Churchill. In our privately published blue book will be found the history of this transaction, and of the gradual abandonment of the project, partly from the fear that our neo-Jewish civilization would be based on black labor.

### Preliminary Organization.

At the first conference of the Ito in London in 1906 the British Sectional Council was entrusted with the gigantic task of investigating the possibilities for the formation of an Itoland still left in this period of earth-hunger, and a distinguished International Commission of Five, under the name of Geographical Commission, was created to advise upon the best project. At the head of this commission stood Lord Rothschild, originally a public opponent of the Ito. The other members were the Hon. Oscar Straus, Dr. Paul Nathan, James Simon, and our lamented Mandelstamm. Experience had by this time brought all sections of the Ito to the conclusion that the preliminary acquisition of a territory with a political guarantee, although the best, was not the only method of creating an Itoland, and that, after taking both Jewish and non-Jewish prejudices into account, an easier way might be found by directing a stream of Jewish immigrants into an uninhabited or thinly-populated land until they and their descendants formed the majority of the population. If only some guarantee could be obtained that the immigration should not be artificially restricted, the secondary method, though not so stimulating to the Jewish people as the primary, would work out the same in the end. Our first rough survey of the globe did not then neglect these secondary possibilities. We studied the undeveloped lands in the Argentine, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, British East Africa, Canada, Colombia, Mesopotamia Nevada and Idaho, Paraguay, Rhodesia and Tripoli, as well as the political conditions in these countries, and in a number of instances we entered into preliminary negotiations with governments and private proprietors.

### The Cyrenaica Project.

On July 31, 1907, the second anniversary of our foundation, the British Sectional Council laid before the members of the Geographical Commission a Blue Book, embodying the result of its labors, and signed unanimously by its 31 members, beginning with Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Financial Secretary of the India Office, and ending with Mr. Lucien Wolf and myself. This report recommended the colonization of either Cyrenaica or Mesopotamia, the former to be attempted first, on the ground of an urgent political negotiation with Dedjeb Pasha, the far-seeing Governor of Tripoli, who feared the designs of Italy upon his province. In 1908, therefore, a scientific expedition was sent out to the hitherto forbidden land of Cyrenaica under the direction of the distinguished explorer and geologist, Professor Gregory, which received every assistance from Redjeb Pasha, and passed peacefully through Arab-infested localities whose names now reek with the blood of battle. Even while it was in the wilderness the Turkish Revolution broke out. Redjeb Pasha was summoned to Constantinople as Minister of War, and died mysteriously on his arrival. Professor Gregory's report, which has already become the classical authority on Cyrenaica, found Cyrenaica healthy and with excellent soil in places but too devoid of water for a large Jewish colonization. We therefore abandoned the territory—to Italy, whose fiery imperialists continued to paint it as a perfect paradise. Whether if the report had been favorable the Turkish revolution or the death of Redjeb Pasha would have affected our project, or whether the Powers would have allowed Italy to seize Cyrenaica on the pretext of civilizing it, had the Jews begun to colonize it, are interesting speculations. The report on Cyrenaica was translated into Italian and published by anti-imperialist organs, but the war-party retorted with a forged document in which the great German explorer Rohlf was made to give the lie to the Ito's conclusions. Unfortunately for the forger, Rohlf had died before the Ito was founded. But political parties are not restrained by truth, and so Cyrenaica now flows with blood, though still not with water. We Jews do not lack our political parties, and they have already fallen foul of Angola, though as yet it is merely an item in an agenda. Well, I think our handling of the Cyrenaica project entitles us to the confidence of every Jew. Nobody can say worse things of Angola—or better things of Palestine—than you will hear from this platform. But I cannot too vehemently peplore the factiousness which shadows, embitters and frustrates every effort to save our people. Party politics are all very well for people prosperously settled. There is no room for them among a landless and persecuted people. With us there should only be brotherhood and joint counsel. Differences are necessary, but they should be honest, not malicious.

### Mesopotamia.

After the abandonment of the Cyrenaica project, on which we had placed such high hopes, we naturally turned to the Mesopotamia alternative, and I pleaded publicly for the union of all Jewish parties and organizations upon a ground common to the Zionists, the Ica and the Ito alike. The scheme in which they were invited to co-operate was one for the acquisition, irrigation and transformation into a Jewish land of refuge, of a desert-tract, formerly fruitful, the development of which by a Jewish population was a business scheme, which, to judge by similar schemes in India and Egypt, was likely to pay at least 20 per cent. This scheme is now being worked —but by the Turks. The Jewish organizations refused to join together. The Ica sent an expedition to Mesopotamia, but withheld from me a copy of the report. True, my pleadings did not fall wholly on deaf ears. An alternative scheme for building a railway in Mesopotamia in return for concessions to Jewish colonists and immigrants was adopted by a world-famous financier, a man, who, like Lord Rotschild, had hitherto stood in opposition. He wrote to me that he was prepared to form a company with a capital of five million pounds. To add to our chances my own friend and our own geographical commissioner, Mr. Oscar Straus, was American Ambassador in Constantinople. Yet I did not pursue the scheme. I did not go to Constantinople. Why, I will tell you. Because at that period the Zionist leader, Herr Wolffsohn, was in Constantinople, trying to negotiate for concessions in Paletine. At the same time Dr. Nossig was there, too, offering to introduce the Jews into any part of the Turkish Empire without political conditions. I would not complicate the situation further. The Porte must have thought justly enough already of our Jewish capacity for business or politics. Three presidents asking for three different things—what a spectacle for the Porte! Add that the Turkish Jews themselves wanted nothing but to die for the Turkish flag. I stood aside from the comedy of Constantinople, hoping that Herr Wolffsohn would gain from the Young Turks what the Sultan refused. Alas, even the red ticket is still unrepealed; even an Edmund de Rothschild cannot buy land in Palestine.

The creation of a Jewish homeland in Mesopotamia is still not impossible. As a leading English organ wrote only the other day: "The restoration of Mesopotamia to its pre-Turkish prosperity has begun with an irrigation scheme under British engineers, and if it prospers must end in the influx in vast proportions of British capital and probably of Indian labor. What is today a desert, fertile in patches, overrun by nomads and subject only to a slovenly and disputable Turkish oversight, may be in a generation a great province as fertile as Egypt and hardly less closely linked with our commercial interests. The Turks are divided between the wish to see the derelict region thrive once more and their dread of a British

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Jul 26, 1912

# PALESTINE A CITY OF JOY

## Lecturer Says Jews Go There to Live and Pray, Not to Die in Its Ruins.

"Zionism comes to us in these later days as the only solution to the Jewish question, the only method that comes to the modern Jew to make his Judaism once more operative as of yore," said Miss Henrietta Szold recently in an address before the Philadelphia section of the council of Jewish women at the Benjamin F. Teller Memorial schoolhouse on "The New Palestine."

"The Palestine of today," said Miss Szold, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, "is not a city of ruin. It is a city of song and not of mourning. People now go to Palestine to live and pray, not to pray and die."

"Zionism is not a palliative, nor a specific, but a final solution of the Jewish problem. It did not expect all the Jews to go to Palestine, but did expect them to help the wretched wanderer to find a home."

Miss Szold made a plea for moral and financial aid to the movement, and showed a number of pictures of Jewish institutions in Palestine.

Mrs. Richard Gottheil of New York added her appeal to that of Miss Szold for co-operation with the Zionist cause.

A communication from Miss Helen Fleisher announced contributions amounting to $2,250 for the employment of a social worker to look after Jewish girls.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian
September 04, 1913

[Hopkinsville Kentuckian – September 04, 1913]

## GRAND THEATRE.

Pittsburgh's New Grand has come to be a nation-wide topic in the theatrical world. This magnificent amusement temple has created a sensation not only among Greater Pittsburgh and its environs but theatrical managers and motion picture producers and architects from far and near are making visits to Pittsburgh to get ideas for other new theaters in distant cities, the New Million Dollar Grand offering them the proper inspiration.




For the week starting Monday morning, April 22, Manager Davis announces dainty Marguerite Clarke in her latest Paramount production, "Rich Man, Poor Man." This subject by Maximilian Foster, the noted novelist, has had wide publicity, having appeared in serial form in "The Saturday Evening Post," in book form and on the stage, where it was adapted by George Broadhurst. J. Searle Dawley, the popular director of Paramount Pictures, staged and photoplay. In the cast are Richard Barthlemess, George Backus, Frederick Warde, J. W. Herbert, Donald Clayton, William Wadsworth, Ottola Nesmith, Mary Davis and Augusta Anderson. The fame of this subject coupled with that of Miss Clark makes this one of the most powerful attractions of the season.

The Superb Symphony Orchestra at the Grand is an all day feature and in addition to giving a concert program, plays the incidental cue music to the picture which adds tremendously to the enjoyment of the play.

Burton Holmes Travelogue, "Peerless Pineapples of Hawaii," a new comedy, and the Grand's News Weekly of foreign and domestic events completes the bill.

## NIXON THEATER.

"Daddy Long Legs" will be the attraction at the Nixon Theatre during the coming week. This charming story in book form delighted millions of readers and then Henry Miller decided that in it there was excellent material for a play and arranged with Jean Webster, the author, to dramatize it and the success accorded it is now stage history. "Daddy Long Legs," has youth, charm and quaint humor. It is the story of a pretty waif in a bleak New England orphan asylum, whose head is full of dreams of becoming a great author. One day while the trustees are visiting the asylum, Judy rebels against the tyranny of the matron. One of the visitors, Jervis Pendleton, a philanthropical man of the world, admires her spirit and decides to give her a chance in the world. She is not to know the name of the man who befriends her, but is told to write him monthly letters addressed to "John Smith." She sees the grotesque shadow cast on the wall by the lights of his motor car as he departs at dusk and nicknames him "Daddy Long Legs." Little Judy of the asylum is then transported by the magic wand of wealth to a big college for girls, with pretty clothes, spending money and all the things she had dreamed about. The little waif rapidly becomes a beautiful girl and the saucy letters she writes her unknown guardian soon begin to interest Pendleton. He goes to the college ostensibly to visit his niece and meets Judy. And then it is that the charming story begins to move rapidly and the whimsical humor, touching pathos and tender sentiment of the succeeding acts give an indescribable fascination. Henry Miller is this year presenting the play with a really remarkable cast, which includes Frances Stirling Clarke, Bessie Lea Lestina, Eda von Beulow, Olive Moore, Geraldine Jacobi, Edwin Brandt, A. Dean Cole and Frank J. Kirk, in the principal roles. The matinees on Wednesday and Saturday will be popular in price.

## McDOUGALL DANCING ACADEMY TO HOLD RED CROSS BENEFIT.

The McDougall Dancing Academy held the first stage rehearsal today, for the Annual Carnival of Stage and Fancy Dancing. Over two hundred children are trained to the minute, and fully costumed, will appear in the Schenley Theater, Friday and Saturday evenings, April 19th and 20th, in the most pretentious and elaborate children's entertainment ever staged in Pittsburgh, featuring groups, solos, song and ballots, national, characteristic and pantomime dances.

Babies, children and young people will take part. The entire proceeds will be turned over to the Preparedness Chapter of the East Liberty branch of the Red Cross.

A large advance ticket sale shows the intense interest and earnest efforts of the pupils in the work of pushing the sale of tickets.

## YOUNG MEN'S ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held by the Y. M. Z. A. of Pittsburgh, on Sunday evening, April 14, at the Zionist Institute, 1851 Center avenue.

From the reports submitted by the various committees, the success of the L'G. B'OMER dance to be given at the Duquesne Garden, April 30th, is assured.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of former Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, has been selected to aid in increasing the production of food in France and has been placed in charge of 1500 farm tractors.



*A Scene in "Daddy Long Legs", Direction of Henry Miller at the Nixon Theatre*

## THE CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE RABBINICAL COLLEGE OF AMERICA.

The campaign to enroll ten thousand members of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary is now in full swing. The teams have been fully organized and they receive a great deal of encouragement in their endeavors from all classes of Jews who come to appreciate the importance of this institution to the future of American Jewry. Some of the teams have already filled their quota and have undertaken to double on their original allotment.

One team headed by Mr. Isador Schlang, son-in-law of Rabbi M. S. Margolis, in order to complete his quota within two days, has enrolled all of his children as members of the Yeshiva, and his report to the Campaign Manager is that it is not at all difficult to get members for this institution.

Rabbi B. L. Leventhal, of Philadelphia, has left this week for Chicago, to launch there a similar campaign, having received in advance the assurance of the leading Jews of the western city of their hearty co-operation.

The wide publicity this campaign has received during the last few weeks has brought many encouraging assurances from all parts of the United States and Canada, of the deep interest Jews feel for this great center of Torah.

## THE JEWS AND THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN BREST-LITOVSK.

The Jewish Press Bureau in Stockholm communicates as follows:

The Board of the Dutch Zionist Federation has issued its protest against the fact that at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations no representative of the Jews is heard, though not only the question of the rights of millions of Jews as a national minority will be touched upon, but also the final solution of the Jewish question may be influenced considerably.

This protest expresses the feeling of discontent of wide circles of the Jewish people in all countries at the policy of ignoring the Jewish question at the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk. To the Jewish public opinion it seems incomprehensible that the Russian delegation who have proclaimed in Brest-Litovsk the principle of self assertion for all nationalities and endeavor to put into practice these ideas with regard to the Poles, Lithuanians, Kurland people and the others should fail to claim the right of national self-determination for the Jewish people.

The hushing down of the Jewish question by the German delegation throws a peculiar light on the value of the declarations which were made not long ago by the under secretary for foreign affairs von dem Bussche, who promised the support of the German Government for the realization of the national aspirations of the Jews.

The possibility of peace between Russia and the Quadruple Alliance affects the interests of millions of Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia and the question of the future of Palestine.

The Jewish people has doubtless the right to be heard before this peace is concluded and the Jewish circles earnestly contemplate the question of a special Jewish delegation to Brest-Litovsk.

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Julius Rosenwald will remain as chairman, though the committee on supplies of the war industries board has been taken over by the War Department Mr. Rosenwald, asked concerning a report that he would resign, declared he had not intention of retiring.

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
April 19, 1918

The Sabbath question is also one of great importance, especially to Poland, where it affects the economic interests of the Jews, who quite generally abstain from all labor on the seventh day and therefore find it necessary to carry on their occupations on Sunday. The conflict of economic interests which now prevails in Poland, as evidenced by the boycott, make it important that this guaranty should be contained in the organic law. Otherwise, legislation might be so shaped as to become the ready instrument for economic appreciation.

**The Importance of Favorable Action Now**

For the first time in the history of the world has there been such a gathering of the Nations as that which is now witnessed at the Peace Conference. The peoples of Eastern Europe are all of them suppliants for political rights. Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia are suing for sovereignty and for enlarged boundaries. Nobody will begrudge them the realization of their dreams.

The Jews of Eastern Europe also come to present their cause for adjudication. They are not seeking sovereignty or special privileges, but merely justice. For twenty centuries they and their ancestors have suffered from oppression, have been deprived of every right that men hold dear, and have been fettered and burdened by disabilities of every kind. For the first time the light of hope dawns upon them. They behold in the Peace Conference their last opportunity to secure those rights which are conceded to all other men. It is inconceivable that they will be turned away from the council table without the relief which they demand. Unless they now secure what they have so long sought, in terms which cannot be evaded, they will be the only people living in supposedly civilized lands who would be deprived of the simplest, and yet the most precious, of human rights—civil, political and religious liberty.

For the first time our country will have the strictly legal right to raise its voice in their behalf. Knowing, as our fellow-citizens do, what the three million Jews of America have contributed to our national development in commerce and industry, and to our intellectual life, knowing how they have shared in the defence of the Nation in the great conflict which is now culminating, it will be enabled to speak with authority concerning the blessings which will insure to Government and subjects alike from the emancipation of the Jews in those lands where they still stagger under the burdens of indignity and oppression, which have made them the most unhappy beings on earth. Let it be understood that the nations which are seeking rights must be prepared to grant them to all of their inhabitants. This is the grandest opportunity that has ever arisen for proclaiming liberty throughout the world, for creating genuine democracies, for putting an end to man's inhumanity to man. It is inconceivable that any State shall be permitted to reduce to practical slavery or to state of helotism any part of its population. It would be a travesty upon justice and a sorry awakening from that spiritual exaltation which has won this war in the cause of humanity, if the Jews of Eastern Europe, the descendants of the oldest of the civilized races, were to be the only ones who would have no lot or part in a regenerated world.

Mr. President: We look to you, in conjunction with the representatives of the Allied countries associated with you in Peace Conference, as the champions of humanity, to take such action as will put an end to the intolerable conditions which have constituted the most tragic chapter in human history.

Respectfully submitted,
Julian W. Mack,
Louis Marshall,
Stephen S. Wise.
Bernard G. Richards,

# The Jew and the Peace

## *Interview with Israel Zangwill*

### *By M. J. Woddis*

(Special London Correspondent of the Jewish Criterion.)

We are, indeed, living in Messianic times. The Talmud records somewhere that "at the end of day" the whole world will be set aflame by the fires of war, the nations will completely devour one another alive, and Israel, in these tremendous days, will undergo such dire torments that it has never experienced before,—and then the lion will lie down with the lamb and war shall be no more.

Now the four and a half years of bitter agony that we have lived through here in Europe remarkably tallies with that traditional forecast of the great cataclysm of the nations. And who can say that Israel's sufferings, at this time, has any parallel whatever in all the gloomiest periods of its prolonged, tragic history. But the present fulfillment of the ancient prophecy, as a resultant of these world-volcanic events, seems to be more miraculous still. The vision of Isaiah has become objectified in reality. The spirit is now mightier than the sword. For the League of Nations has become an established fact.



*Israel Zangwill*

Who would have dreamt two years ago, when President Wilson, that great prophetic statesman and architectonic genius in world-reconstruction, had first startled the nations with his "revolutionary" principles for general disarmament and the proposed formation of an International League of Arbitration, that his "program" would be so readily and rapidly accepted, as it has been today?

True seer and disciple of the ancient visionary line, and the sure anchor of the best of Humanity's hopes! Henceforth, Wilson, O Star of America, thy name will shine forth as a sparkling symbol to the future generations and as the bearer of the highest International Table that was conceived by the mind of man.

And so, after the many conversations and discussions I have had in recent years with another Jewish visionary, the greatest of our time, viz., Israel Zangwill, I thought it was very timely that I should confer with him not on "The War for the World," but on the Wilsonian "Peace for the World." Hence, on being ushered into his genial presence at his brother's residence at the Inner Temple, where he was staying for two weeks, while up in town, I immediately greeted him with "Sholom!" to which he swiftly responded with "Sholem Aleichem! Peace be unto you!" I thereupon reminded him of his promised interview for the Jewish Criterion, as a continuation of the discussion we had the previous week, when the great Dreamer of the Ghetto said:

"You may tell the readers of the Jewish Criterion that I am afraid I cannot see any final solution of the Jewish question. If the Jews are not to regard themselves as a separate nationality, then they must stand out as propagators of an ideal religion. Judaism must cease to be a whole-and-corner affair, but must spread its truths far and wide. It must take on a missionary aspect, and commence to convert Christians to true Christianity, which has become absolutely bankrupt during the war."

Could not such a mission be dangerous? I interposed.

"Mission dangerous? But there is far more danger in playing 'possum. I have always held that the perpetuating of a separate religion constitutes a danger to the dominant religion of the country where Jews are domiciled. Religion, in my opinion, is a manifestation of defense, a means of drawing the several units together into one united organization. Its effects are bound to be felt in the political sphere. Just as a man with red hair, black hair or green hair, living among people with fair hair, inevitably attracts attention and calls forth a perpetual criticism on all his doings, so must Jews, who are a minority everywhere, expect similar treatment. Only a drawing together of the many, far-flung scattered Judaisms for a common end, would strengthen their means of defense. To beat the enemy you must have unity of control and unity of purpose. And so, likewise, Jews must secure unity of aim under one directory head of a Jewish world congress, and the institution of the Prince of the Captivity should be revived, if they intend to survive at all.

"But, of course, if you were to ask me whether Judaism has justified itself during the war, I must sorrowfully say, No. The same complaint applies, even in a greater measure, to the other great world religions, viz., Christianity and Mohammedanism. All religion is on the same boot, or rather in the same boat.

"I am certain that if Christianity had not existed, the war would have gone on just the same. And if Judaism and Mohammedanism had us followers, the war equally would have slain 'its tens of thousands.' Practically speaking, neither Judaism nor Christianity have existed during these four and a half years. For, **De non apparentibus et non existentibus est eadem ratio;** as to things which do not appear, the conclusion is the same as to things which do not exist. And if religion is not to serve some high purpose and raise humanity above the level of the beasts, then it is useless. **Fair weather friends, like fair weather religion, are of no value.** Jews must make their religion **real,** active, or be converted to Christianity or the Islamic faith, **which equally do not exist,** and which thus, to my mind, make up a **Trinity of Nullities."**

Yes, but does not Reform Judaism stand for the mission of Israel? I contended.

"The Reformed Rabbis talk of the mission, but do not practice it. Reformed Judaism like Orthodox Judaism adopted a non-possumus attitude during the war, so I must assume that it also does not exist. Did the Reform Rabbis in a body ever once lift up their voice like the Prophets of old against the bestial institution of war? Did they ever once try to lead our maddened civilization back to sanity? **Don't talk to me of Rabbis, I'd rather talk of—rabbits.** Why even the Quakers, as a body, came out more fairly than the Jews."

The interview then took a heated turn. I commenced to grow indignant. His brother, Louis Zangwill, the novelist, intervened and called for **"order!"** I shouted out some hot re-

Continued on Page 17

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Mar 7, 1919

*Published Weekly*

# THE JEWISH CRITERION

*Atlantic 0753*

DAVID ALTER, *Publisher* — *441 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.* — MILTON K. SUSMAN, *Editor*

Entered as second-class matter, at the Post Office at Pittsburgh, Pa. Subscription Price $3.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents. When a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed continuation is desired

The Jewish Criterion has exclusive rights to the World Wide Telegraph News, Paleor Agency and the Seven Arts Features

February 7, 1947 — EDITORIAL — Vol. 109—No. 15

## "The Jewish" Line of American Communism

*(This is the second in a series of editorials on a burning issue. The third and concluding editorial will appear in these columns next week. —EDITOR)*

What holds Jews throughout the world together? According to this party line, the common bond is something called "anti-fascist unity." But fascism is a product of recent decades while the unity of the Jewish people is thousands of years old. Throughout the centuries, Jews achieved unity by means of more substantial and positive bonds than those of defense against enemies. That the enemy of today is fascism does not transform him from a negative into a positive force. If there is anything that unites Jews throughout the world today, it is the common desire and struggle for what we call *survival as a people*. Of this craving for survival as a people, the Communist resolution is totally unaware. The most it has to offer in terms of survival is expressed in its comments on the Jewish problem in Poland which calls for munity." What the functions of that community should be and how it should contribute to Jewish survival, if at all, are clarified only indirectly in another part of the resolution dealing with the final solution of the Jewish question.

On this, the resolution declares that "the final, complete and permanent solution of the Jewish question will be attained only under Socialism on the basis of the principles formulated by Lenin and Stalin and as developed in the Soviet Union's solution of the national question."

Most groups on the American scene have never minimized the tremendous significance of the Soviet program in eliminating anti-Semitism and the attempt to solve the Jewish problem through economic reconstruction and through the assurance of equality both as citizens and as a national minority. But we could not, however, fail to observe that this process of legal, economic and political restoration has been accompanied by a process of internal disintegration which has rendered the network of Yiddish schools, the Yiddish press and many cultural institutions superfluous. This spiritual and cultural disintegration of the Jews as a people in the Soviet Union began long before Hitler exterminated half of Soviet Jewry. Today, even the most sympathetic observers have nothing at all to report on any communal or national Jewish life in the USSR. We hear of the deepening of Jewish sentiment among certain sections of the Jewish population but we are aware of no integrated or organized life through which these sentiments can find expression. To us, this disintegration of Soviet Jewry as a national group is the result of the uprooting of the beliefs and ideals and the cultural and religious life which have maintained Jewish existence for centuries. The outlawing of Zionism and Hebrew in the USSR has been a major factor contributing to this internal degeneration.

During the war years, the Communist Party seemed to retreat from its previous and often violent anti-Zionism and conveyed the impression of supporting the idea of the Jewish National Homeland. The ambiguity of its position is now definitely ended. In terse terms, the resolution declares: "We must reject totally and combat systematically the Zionist use of the slogan "a Jewish National Homeland in Palestine'". Again, the party reverts to its prewar position of champion of the Arab people by reviving the myth that a Jewish commonwealth would "subordinate the national rights of the Arab people in Palestine to those of the Jewish people." It calls for "Arab-Jewish struggle against all schemes for the partitioning of Palestine, since partition would make impossible any free national development of the Jews and Arabs in Palestine." The resolution goes on to summon both Jews and Arabs to a common struggle against British and American imperialism and offers as its own solution an Arab-Jewish state under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

Here, as in other problems, with which the resolution deals, the suggested solution is an answer neither to current Jewish needs nor to historic Jewish aspirations for national restoration. It is, rather, one phase of a "Jewish" policy in which Jewish interests are not a primary consideration at all. Today, immigration into Palestine is the sole hope for hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe. Such large-scale immigration would be impossible unless the Yishiv is granted its independence or, at least, unless entry into Palestine is not made conditional on Arab consent. To suggest, as does the resolution, that immigration into Palestine must await Arab sanction and to oppose the immediate entry of 100,000 Jews is, under present circumstances, to doom hundreds of thousands of Jews either to continued confinement in Europe's DP camps or to harrowing insecurity. Nor does the creation of an Arab-Jewish state, subtly camouflaged as an "independent state" make any more sense. We know as fully as does the Communist Party of America that the Yishuv must achieve understanding and agreement with the Arabs. But under present circumstances the establishment of an Arab-Jewish state would mean subordination of the Jewish minority to the hostile Arab majority and the perpetuation of the White Paper which would permanently establish a ghetto status for the Yishuv. A "solution" of this kind, put forth in 1946, can stem only from an attitude less innocent than indifference to the fate of the Jewish people.

*(To Be Concluded Next Week)*

## The Emancipator

This is but one of the affectionate labels by which Abraham Lincoln is remembered by those who came after him. But in whatever valhalla the martyred President may be today he probably is not elated over the title. It must have a hollow ring, full of sound which signifies nothing. His furrowed face must be lined by the mad antics of men who have made it quite clear that although there is no longer slavery, there is still enslavement.

It may be more than mere coincidence that National Brotherhood Week opens two days after Lincoln's birthday. The annual observance of this holiday is an appropriate spring-board for the dissemination of good-neighborliness. Yet Lincoln is probably as puzzled as many of us are at the establishment of a specific "week" for knowing your fellowman and respecting him.

From his Olympian perch he might well ask, "What happens the other 358 days of the year?"

## Milk of Human Kindness

New York has learned "reliably" that the British Labor Government, hybrid of the Union Jack and Hakenkreuz, is contemplating the admission of a half million DP's to Britain, for purposes of connection, i. e.—to relieve the labor shortage. The half million would include eighty thousand Jews. The report deserves close scrutiny, for the following very obvious reasons: a) "Reliable sources" are not truth from the horse's mouth; b) in the meantime such reports which may prove unreliable after all, serve the very useful purpose of obfuscating public opinion with regard to the Palestine issue and the struggle that is being waged by Jews throughout the world to have Europe's Jewish DPs admitted into Palestine; c) For the eighty thousand Jews reportedly to be admitted, if and when, etc., Britain will admit 320,000 other DPs, who have obtained their postwar DP status by virtue of their having been wartime Nazi quislings. Britain has developed a heavy dose of chronic anti-Semitism under the impramtur of the British Labor Government, and these 320,000 will be, for the most part, carrying agents of even graver forms of anti-Semitism. But don't you fool yourself. There is as much chance that the eighty thousand Jews will be admitted, as there is that Britain's Labor Government will suddenly be conscious stricken and agree, without enormous additional pressure and resistance by Jewry and liberal public opinion throughout the world, to lift the bars that keep Palestine from Europe's Jews and Europe's Jews from Palestine.

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Feb 2, 1947

# BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION



## Dr. Weizmann Says . . .

Editor's Note: Commentators have declared Dr. Weizmann's speech before the Royal Commission in Palestine, an address which lasted some 2½ hours to be the greatest declaration regarding Palestine since the issuance of the Balfour Declaration. Since space does not permit us to print the text in full we are happy to present the following excerpts:

"I should like to present a tried statement of the background and motives behind the Zionist movement, which seeks the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. **The stimulus and hope which animate Zionism cannot be understood without relationship to the position of the Jewish people in Central and Eastern Europe, where six million Jews are in a position which is neither life nor death.** Only recently the Foreign Minister of Poland said that there are one million Jews too many in Poland. It is difficult to understand why Jews who had lived in Poland for a thousand years, shared its vicissitudes and made their contribution to the growth of the country

**Continued on Page 4)**

The Jewish Western Bulletin
Dec 11, 1936

# THE JEWISH CASE

## DR. WEIZMANN BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader, presented the historical and moral background of Zionism to the Royal Commission at its public session to-day.

He explained that the Jewish problem was two-fold. First was the "homelessness" of the Jews. While in Western Europe many individual Jews had happy homes, in Eastern Europe there were 6,000,000 unwanted unfortunates who were condemned to be penned up in places where they could not live. Even those in Western Europe were now threatened. Second was the world problem created by the presence of these 6,000,000 people without a future whose condition was a threat to Europe. A certificate permitting emigration to Palestine was regarded as a certificate of freedom.

Referring to the past history of the Jews, Dr. Weizmann claimed that there had never been a time when the Jews did not try to return to Palestine. He said that England had been interested in the project for 300 years and that the Balfour Declaration had been no more than a final link. That Declaration had not been a matter of "War expediency," but was a serious step in the culmination of long discussions. Originally the Jews had plainly understood the Declaration to mean the restoration to them of Judea as a Jewish State.

The Government had reminded them of their obligations towards others in the country, but the Jews could honestly say that these others had indirectly benefited by the work they had done.

### THE "NATIONAL HOME"

Although the Jews regarded the limitation of immigration to the absorptive capacity of the country as an inadequate interpretation of the "National Home," yet the officials of the Jewish Agency had loyally adhered to the formula; but to limit immigration for other reasons was unthinkable. It was felt that there was an unlimited opportunity for expansion by the use of what was called uncultivable land; but unless the Government adopted a positive and dynamic policy Jewish work would be slow.

He defended the desire of the Jews to refrain from employing Arabs as they wished to make their home with their own hands, and in concluding said that the Jews had reluctantly opposed the establishment of a Legislative Council as a premature scheme which would be used by the Arabs to hinder the creation of the "National Home."

The (London) Times
November 26, 1936

Los Judíos continúan agitando sobre Palestina. El New York Times informó que los grupos sionistas estaban presionando desesperadamente a los líderes cristianos Americanos, Organizaciones cristianas y al gobierno británico, pidiendo ayuda en la creación de una "nación Judía en Palestina" para salvar a los Judíos del "Holocausto Europeo". Estos declaraciones sorprendentemente proféticas se formularon años antes de la creación de los guetos o los campos de concentración y más de tres años antes de la invasión alemana de Polonia.

AMERICANS APPEAL FOR JEWISH REFUGE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
*New York Times (1857-Current file)*; May 31, 1936;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 14

# AMERICANS APPEAL FOR JEWISH REFUGE

## Pro-Palestine Federation Asks Britain to Take a Strong Course in Holy Land.

## AIMS OF MANDATE CITED

## Petition Urges It Be Made Clear to 'Turbulent Element' That These Will Be Carried Out.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A petition addressed to Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, expressive of the hope that Great Britain will steer a course favoring the establishment of a free Jewish nation in Palestine such as would provide refuge for millions of persecuted Jews in Eastern Europe and Germany was presented to Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, today by a Christian delegation representing the Pro-Palestine Federation of America and headed by the Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Episcopal Bishop of Washington.

The petition, in expressing the opinion of enlightened Christian leadership in the United States, favoring a larger Jewish immigration into Palestine, stressed the intolerable sufferings of the millions of Jews in "the European holocaust."

### Urges Definite Policy

It suggested the need for a clear and definite policy on the part of the British Government in the carrying out of the stipulations of the Palestine mandate.

The "sincere belief" was voiced that, in a time when bigotry and prejudice seem "to have engulfed a major portion of the civilized world, the Anglo-Saxon community of nations is called upon to blaze the trail for the dawn of a new era of freedom, justice and human enlightenment."

The petition was signed by Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the the Union of Congregational Churches in America; Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick B. Robinson, president of City College, New York; John Haynes Holmes, Community Church, New York; W. R. Hopkins, City Manager, Cleveland, Ohio, and George Gordon Battle, New York.

The Pro-Palestine Federation of America is a national organization of American Christian sympathizers and supporters of the Jewish national home cause, with offices at 307 Fifth Avenue, New York.

### Text of Petition

The text of the petition follows:

The plight of millions of human beings in Eastern Europe and Germany has stirred the conscience of enlightened mankind. Mere compassion and commiseration with the sufferings of these victims of prejudice and persecution, however, are not enough.

Bold practical measures to save these unfortunate millions from total annihilation are now called for. It is the consensus of enlightened Christian American opinion that God has bestowed upon England one of the greatest missions in human history—the salvation of Israel and restoration to its ancient patrimony. Great Britain has it within her power to throw open the gates of Palestine and let in the victimized and persecuted Jews escaping from the European holocaust.

Enlightened Christian opinion in America is now eager to see the provisions of the Palestine mandate carried out. It is eager to see the settling of the Jews in the land guaranteed in accordance with the stipulations of the mandate. Above all it would welcome the removal of any impediments and obstructions to the social-economic development of the country, which untimely and premature projects of self-government would cause, in the present condition of the country.

### Recognizes Problems

We are mindful of the complex and difficult task faced by His Majesty's government in Palestine. We also appreciate the ability and sincerity with which the Palestine Government is grappling with the problems there. We, however, feel that the right solution calls for a definite policy, which should, once and for all, make clear to the turbulent element in Palestine that His Majesty's government, as mandatory power, will carry out its trust to help transform Palestine into a Jewish homeland to which the persecuted Jews of the world may freely come, and where they may have the right to constitute themselves into a free nation.

It is our fond hope and sincere belief that in the present grave world emergency, when the dark spectre of bigotry and prejudice seems to have engulfed a major portion of the civilized world, the Anglo-Saxon community of nations is called upon to blaze the trail for the dawn of a new era of freedom, justice and human enlightenment. The restoration of the land of Israel to the children of Israel is the guiding star in this great struggle for a better world and a better humanity.

DENY THE LIE:

GHETTOS NOT EVEN STARTED FOR 3 YEARS,

WW2 AND THE INVASION OF POLAND 3 YEARS, 3 MONTHS AWAY

AUSCHWITZ NOT EVEN CREATED UNTIL 1940.

Los líderes Judíos se reúnen para discutir sus planes, estafas y siniestras conspiraciones. "Seis millones de Hebreos" se mencionan en el título de este artículo.

VOL. CLXV. No. 190

# JEWISH CONGRESS GATHERS IN GENEVA

## Delegates of 32 Nations Represent Six Million Hebrews

## DISCUSS RACE PROBLEMS

### Will Form Permanent Organization and Treat Immediately More Pressing Questions, President Says

By CLARENCE K. STREIT
(Wireless to The New York Times and The Gazette.)

Geneva, August 7.—Delegates of 32 countries representing six or seven million of the 16,000,000 Jews in the world arrived for the first world conference opening here tomorrow night, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, its president, told the press at a reception today.

He believed 250 of the 300 delegates named would attend and held the assembly to be "the first and most representative of its kind in Jewish history."

Dr. Wise defined the Congress as "an expression of the will of Jews from many lands earnestly to consider and publicly to discuss their common problems, to submit these to the non-Jewish world for understanding and co-operation and to the Jewish people for solution."

[The Gazette Montreal - August 8, 1936]

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His statement suggested that the Congress's work will be two-fold. First, to constitute a permanent world organization of that portion of the Jews which believe in such organization;

Secondly, to treat immediately the more pressing of the questions for which the organization is being formed, such as the Palestinian and German problems.

Leon Kubowetski of Belgium will present on Monday a proposal for constitution of the Congress permanently. Since those Jews who oppose this method of treating the Jewish question are taking no part in the congress its opponents say they expect most of the debate will centre on the second point.

NOT A PARLIAMENT.

"I must make clear that the World Jewish Congress," Dr. Wise said, "is not parliament or an attempt at parliament, that it is nothing more than an assembly of representatives of those Jewries which choose to associate themselves in defence of Jewish status. It is not easy to estimate how many Jews will be represented at the Congress but we believe more than one-third of the total Jews in the world will be."

Questions brought out that the Congress includes no delegates from the Jews in Germany and Russia. Dr. Wise said it was impossible for the former to attend safely and expressed personal hope that the latter will be represented in the future.

The only other important countries with Jewish communities which are not included among those 32 countries seem to be Holland and the Scandinavian nations. Seventy delegates are already present.

Answering questions, Dr. Wise explained that universal democratic election of delegates had been possible "only in a very few countries." Emphasizing that the congress did not pretend to represent all Jews, he said:

"There are many Jews in the world, too many Jews who do not want the Jewish congress, too many ashamed of being Jews or who believe that Jewish questions can be better solved by charity petitions and other existing ways."

The Executive Committee decided today to propose that the congress establish not more commissions, namely political, anti-semite defence, boycott, organizer functions and non-nation. The organizers hope to adjourn Friday.

## HEPBURN CANCELS PARTY

### Raps Those Who Have Turned Birthday Fete Into Racket

Toronto, August 7.—(Premier Hepburn announced tonight that because of the action of "people who have turned the whole proceedings into an absolute racket," he has advised the committee in charge to cancel all arrangements and call off his birthday celebration planned for August 12 at Port Stanley.

In a statement tonight the Premier said he wished to "condemn in no uncertain terms those people who, representing themselves as prominent Liberals, have, without authority from the recognized Ontario Liberal Association, or myself, solicited funds for donations from individuals and firms from one end of the province to the other, even to the extent of threatening firms with whom the Government is doing business at the present time.

"Unfortunately," the Premier said, "these people have turned the whole proceedings into an absolute racket. I deprecate even more the fact that these so-called self-constituted party heads have even gone to the extent of approaching breweries and distilleries with the intention of serving free beer and liquor on the picnic grounds."

## GETS CORNWELL MEDAL

### Boy T. B. Sufferer Given Highest Scout Award

Ottawa, August 7.—(—George Zellas, a patient at the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium at London, Ont., has been awarded the Cornwell Decoration, one of the highest decorations open to Boy Scouts, it was announced here today.

For eight long years Zellas has been a patient in the sanatorium, fighting a losing battle against a tubercular malady. During that time he worked his way through all various junior and senior scout tests and assisted other boys in the work.

The Cornwell Decoration was named in memory of Jack Cornwell, a Boy Scout who won a Victoria Cross at the naval Battle of Jutland.

## STATUS IS EQUALIZED

### Air Commodore Croil Made Member of Defence Council

Ottawa, August 7.—(—Air Commodore G M Croil, Senior Air Officer, has been appointed a member of the Defence Council instead of an associate member, the Department of National Defence announced tonight. The change was made in order that heads of the three services, Army, Navy and Air, may have equal status.

Brig.-Gen. H. A. Young, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Col. L. R. LaFleche, Chief of the Naval Staff, and Air Commodore Croil, associate members, Maj-Gen. C. F. Constantine, Adjutant-General, Brig. T. V. Anderson, Quartermaster General, Brig. Caldwell and Col. Orde.

## CANDIDATE PLEDGES WORKERS SUPPORT

### Lefrancois Promises to Vote Against Measures Contrary to Their Interests

A promise that he would positive, ly vote against any measure which he feels is contrary to the best interests of the workers of Mercier County was given by J. Eugene Lefrancois, official Liberal candidate of Mercier County, to a large number of voters of the district assembled last night in his committee rooms at 58 Bachelor street.

Speaking in a district where there are many unemployed on relief, several of whom addressed the crowd in his support, Mr. Lefrancois declared that although he was not one of the strongest partisans of the Bouchard plan in aid of the unemployed, he still felt that the unemployed should be given work.

Offered by the Liberal candidature of the county because of his past work and interest in the numerous unions and associations which have helped the unfortunate and needy in St. Stanislas and other parishes of the county, the speaker assured all of his sectional interest of these organizations if re-elected. "Having worked for numerous youth organizations in your own county," he told them, "I shall certainly be in a position to lend an understanding ear to their problems if you elect me to the Legislative Assembly." Pere Lamarche has stated that the Royal Commission inquiry into the public accounts of the province would not be done thoroughly, he asserted if the Government would injure sufficient powers to make a complete investigation.

Speaking only for 10 minutes or so Mr. Lefrancois declared that he would give a more comprehensive explanation of his platform programme and of his own plans for the county at a meeting to be held in the St. Stanislas School hall on Sunday.

Paul Delcourt and Henri Mathieux, presiding at the meeting, spoke in support of Mr. Lefrancois's candidature. Other speakers were B. Lamarche, Joseph Petit, Emery Beaudoin, Eugen Faucher, P. Marois, and Maurice Jarri.

## Unclad Bodies Found of 3 Murder Victims

Wabash, Ind., August 7.—(—Unclad bodies of Mr. and Mrs. John Fielding Wesley and their 19-year-old daughter were recovered today from a pit on their farm where they had been buried by Harry Singer, 25, ex-convict farm hand, police charged he murdered and robbed them on July 21.

The victims were Wesley, 56; his wife, Mrs. Viola Wesley, 51, and their daughter Mary Ellen, 19.

Singer, who had been employed by the Wesleys, was arrested yesterday after he attempted to obtain automobile licence plates for his car under Wesley's name.

Deputy Sheriff Howell said Singer confessed to the murders and claimed he killed the Wesleys because they "mistreated him."

He said, "I don't regret it a bit. They had it coming to them for what I did to it again."

Howell said Singer's confession related that he shot Mrs. Wesley through the back of the head while she was making the discovery in the barn and Singer said he beat her to death with the barrel of the shotgun.

Wesley was away at the time and Howell said Singer waited in the house until he engaged in conversation and then shot him. He stripped all clothing from his victims and in five-hour labor dug a grave in the cow barn and threw the bodies into it.

After the slayings neighbors became suspicious when the Wesleys were not seen and Singer sold their cattle and horses belonging to them.

## WOULD ANNUL MARRIAGE

### Girl Charges Coercion by Her Father

Trenton, N.J., August 7.—(—An 18-year-old girl asked Chancery Court today to annul her marriage, saying she agreed to it only after her father told her the prospective groom's parents would foreclose a mortgage on their home unless she consented.

Mary Vershuck, 18, of Linden, said Michael Volinski 23, of Fords, proposed marriage and she finally agreed after being persuaded by her father and relatives.

# FOUR GANG KILLINGS ROUSE FEARS IN N.Y.

Police Are Put on Alert for New Underworld War

GAMBLER IS MURDERED

Three Others Recently Found Slain in Manner Reminiscent of Prohibition Era Mobs

New York, August 7.—(—Four recent gang killings reminiscent of the slam-bang days of the prohibition era rent tonight set the metropolitan police on the alert for a new underworld war.

Latest victim of the hot lead that flew so freely in the days of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, Vincent (Mad Dog) Coll, Jack (Legs) Diamond, and Dominic Didato, 39, decorin, was gunned to death as a gambler, ordered by police as a gambler.

Didato, alias Terry Burns, was summoned from a cafe three blocks from police headquarters early today and shot four times by an unidentified assailant. He died quickly.

Assistant Chief Inspector John Lyons denied reports Didato was slain by associates of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, convicted vice overlord now serving a long term in Dannemora state prison. Lyons said the victim probably had been killed on a gambling debt.

He was plentifully supplied with money when he answered the fatal summons, however, A search of his pockets yielded $2,163.

More ominous were the three killings immediately preceding that of Didato.

Pending a thorough investigation, police harbored in protective custody a 19-year-old girl witness, lover, acquainted with all three victims.

They were:

Edmond ("Elegant Eddie") Fauchat, shot to death 11 days ago in the lower East Side.

Frank Clarity, alias Frank McDonald, whose battered and trussed body was fished out of Long Island Sound on Sunday.

William Headley, stabbed 48 times in the chest and left in a trunk in a Brooklyn lot on Tuesday.

Inspector Lyons acknowledged that these three killings were those of gunmen, but said he had no information indicating the victims ever were members of the Dutch Schultz mob.

Schultz, last of the old line bootleg barons to die, was chopped down by a spray of bullets in Newark last October.

His death, followed by the imprisonment of "Lucky" Luciano, left the policy, prostitution and racket rackets open to anyone strong enough to organize them.

# DRIVER IS FREED ON BAIL OF $10,000

Toledo Man Charged With Manslaughter in Crash That Took Two Lives

(Special to The Gazette.)

Brockville, August 7.—Sole survivor of the party of three which was travelling from Detroit, Ont., to Toronto, when their car collided with another near Maitortown, on Highway No. 2, Wednesday afternoon, Edward J. Seguin, of Detroit, is reported to be improving in the General Hospital, where he has been since the accident. There was a severe difficulty to overcome in shock at the death of his wife and mother, whose remains were conveyed today to Ottawa. Dr. Gerald O'Neil, Celina Seguin is to be held at Alfred, and that of Mrs. Edward Seguin in Detroit.

Harry Detzer, Toledo, Ohio, held by police on a charge of killing Mrs. Seguin since the accident, left today for his home, together with other members of the party with which he was travelling to Murray Bay, Que., his release from custody having been effected through arrival of a certified bank cheque for $10,000 requested as bail by the Attorney-General's Department.

It will again appear in Magistrate's Court here for preliminary hearing on August 14, by which time it is expected that Seguin will have recovered sufficiently to testify at both the court hearing and the inquest which has been ordered by Chief Coroner Dr. T. F. Robertson.

# ARBITRATOR NAMED FOR NEWS DISPUTE

H. C. Goldenberg Will Intervene With Consent of Both Parties

At a meeting in the Mayor's office in the City Hall yesterday afternoon with both sides of the dispute between the Newsdealers' Association and the Montreal Newspapers Distributing Company, Newsdealers' lawyer, was appointed Arbitrator by both parties participating in the consent.

The principal question Mr. Goldenberg will have to settle is the service charge. While the newspaper companies agreed yesterday to make some concessions regarding returns of unsold publications, they refused to cut their prices, claiming that they were held to them by the public. They would not hear of abolishing the service charge, as the dealers demanded. The dealer charges a profit made to each of the three companies on the returned newsdealers' Supply the American News, and the Benjamin News Company.

Sunday afternoon, at 2.30, the dealers will hold a mass meeting at 4445 St. Lawrence boulevard, above the City and District Savings Bank. Unless they are satisfied with the concessions granted, the boycott planned for Monday will be carried out.

Yesterday's meeting in the Mayor's office lasted for more than three hours. A Stone appeared for the Montreal Newsdealers' Supply and A. C. Benjamin for the Benjamin News Company. The American News was not represented. The Liberty Publications, the Toronto Star Weekly, the Boston Advertiser, the New York Daily News and the Daily Record were among the publishers represented. Appearing on behalf of the newsdealers were: J. Hoogerman, president of the association; W. Sirota, E. Kerman, Louis Rapaport, M. Chaimburg and J. Hurtig.

In a statement made to The Gazette last night, a representative of the Montreal Newsdealers' Supply declared that the firm charged as high as 8½ cents for 10-cent magazines. The dealers contended yesterday, however, that the prices they had to pay for certain newspapers and periodicals were too high, and they felt the arrangements regarding returns of unsold stock unfair. Only percentages of some papers are returnable. The suppliers agreed to make concessions in this regard, but they would not budge on the prices they were compelled to pay. The publishers were represented at the meeting.

## DEATH FROM STARVATION

### R.C.M.P. Man Finds Hermit Trapper's Body in Cabin

Rocky Mountain House, Alta., August 7.—Searchers found in the cabin in which Olaf Olsen had lived a mysterious life for seven years tonight offered no clue to the reason he came there before taking to the trapines in this Northern Alberta district.

The body of the 60-year-old trapper was found by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Constable John Leyland, diary found nearby indicated he had slowly starved to death. The last entry was made on July 26, when it is believed he died.

A small piece of bread was baked on May 28, the diary recorded. On June 15 he wrote of a long term and remaining in bed. "Getting weaker" he wrote the following day and on July 16 "very weak; eyes get dull."

Discovery of the trapper's death was made when Constable Leyland was passing his cabin. Olsen's body was lying on the floor of the one-room shanty. His food supplies were reduced to one raw potato, found in the basement.

# OPPOSITION VOICED TO CANNING PLANT

Longueuil Residents' Petition Promised Consideration by Pro-Mayor

Petition to the Longueuil City Council against the erection of a canning factory or "any other factory in our neighborhood" was submitted at the regular monthly meeting of Council, held last night. The reason was the application for a permit to build a "small" canning factory in the rear of No. 325 St. Alexandre avenue, which was previously placed before Council and public notice of which has been posted.

The proposed site, it is claimed, is one of the finest residential positions of the South Shore city and should be kept as a non-commercial and non-industrial location. The petition was signed by 24 residents and property owners in and around St. Alexandre avenue.

Council referred the petition to committee. Ald. J. Arthur Gariepy, Mayor-elect, who was in the chair, promised that the matter would be given consideration. He remarked that the welfare of the city as a whole should be considered and thought it might be possible for the city to offer the applicants a site. The erection of a canning factory would not be a nuisance.

On Monday, nomination day for Provincial elections, the City Hall will be closed at noon and all business with city officials must be transacted before then, it was announced.

## PROMISES EMPLOYMENT

### P. T. Lynch Addresses Meeting in St. Ann

Employment for workers in St. Ann division was promised by P. T. Lynch, independent candidate in St. Ann, at a meeting held last night in the Young Men's Hall, Ottawa street.

In view of the unemployment situation in the district among men and women, all his life, Mr. Lynch promised that, if elected, his first act in Parliament would be to see that employment was given to the workers of St. Ann irrespective of party or creed.

Humphrey Payne and C. O'Reilly also spoke and William Pitt acted as chairman.

## I. YOKOTA IS APPOINTED

### Japanese Tourist Bureau Representative in N.A.

(Special to The Gazette).

New York, August 7.—I. Yokota, an authority on travel and transportation problems, has been appointed representative for North America of the Japan Tourist Bureau, affiliated with the Board of Trade and Industry of the Japanese Government, succeeding M. Y. Ishimoto, who will assume new duties in Los Angeles, Mr. Yokota, who has held a similar capacity on the Pacific coast, completed a survey of travel facilities between the United States and Canada before assuming his new duties.

Mr. Yokota has been directly connected with the travel industry since his graduation from the Department of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1922. Before his appointment in the United States he was assistant chief in an executive capacity with the Japanese Government Railways Bureau and has served as assistant manager of the Board of Tourist Industry, a position that acquainted him with hotel problems and national tourist movements.

### Yesterday's Fire Calls

Fire calls reported to headquarters during the 24 hours from midnight Thursday to midnight Friday, were as follows:

12.00 a.m., box 5251, DesGrobois and Ste Anne lane alarm, 2.07 a.m., box 74 Demontigny and Montcalm chimney fire, 2.11 a.m., telephone call to 1600 Notre Dame street east, fire in coal bin in rear, loss of factory, 2.22 a.m., box 5 Demontigny and Dufresne, 2.30 a.m., false alarm, box 765 Dalhousie and Panneton, employed at gasoline in dwelling at 4211½ Messier street, 3.04 p.m., box 532 William and Guy, false alarm, 3.58 p.m. automatic box 412 Van Horne and Clark, 4.01 Ontario street east, alarm valve tripped on fire, 5.58 p.m. box 6041 Gouin and Waverly automobile on fire on street, 9.28 p.m., box 795 Logan and Champlain, fire in rear gallery at 1682a Champlain street.

Complete revision of Dominion Electric Protection Co.

# FLYING MISSIONARY AND PILOT ARE SAFE

Father Beaucage and 'Pat' Howard Arrive at Port Arthur

HAVE FORCED LANDING

Run Out of Gas Over Nipigon Bay and Are Taken to Fuel Cache by Forest Fire Fighters

Port Arthur, August 7.—(—Brought to Canada from Germany for use in the far north, a large seaplane landed here tonight while its occupants, Father Beaucage and Pilot "Pat" Howard, busied themselves with plans to continue their journey to Edmonton.

The big ship was refuelled today in preparation for the flight to Winnipeg, possibly tomorrow. From Winnipeg the flight will be direct to Edmonton. The plane was brought from Germany by Father Paul Schulte, M.I., for use in work among northern Indians.

A flying schedule from Montreal came to grief yesterday when the plane ran out of gasoline over Nipigon Bay on a flight from Sault Ste. Marie. Howard brought the ship down to the water's surface 70 miles east of here.

The two spent the night on the lake shore where they were found by a party of Ontario Forestry Department forefighters. Arrangements were made to take them to Nipigon where sufficient fuel was secured to permit the flight here.

Conners was felt when the plane failed to arrive here on schedule. Plans were considered to send out a forestry service plane to search for the missing machine.

Father Beaucage and Howard appeared none the worse for their experience, however, and expected to take off on the next stage of the journey tomorrow.

The plane in which Father Beaucage is flying to Edmonton is one of two sent from Germany to the Oblate Fathers in the Arctic region by the MIVA, a German organization, headed by Rev. Paul Schulte, interested in missionary work in distant places.

The planes and Father Schulte arrived in Canada more than a month ago. On his arrival in Montreal, Father Schulte said he intended flying the first machine to Edmonton himself; there to be put before proceeding into the Arctic by Monsieur Breynat, Bishop of Mackenzie.

When the plane of Father Beaucage, piloted by Pat Howard and carrying also Rolf H Carl, German photographer and member of the MIVA, left for Edmonton, Father Schulte said he would follow in about two weeks.

Father Schulte, a wartime German flier, founded the MIVA, now said to number more than 50,000 members who contribute for purchase and maintenance of airplanes, for the work in the Canadian north and in Oolate Order priest, lost his life in Africa because of poor communications in the district where he was stationed.

The purpose of the MIVA is to provide aerial transportation for Oblate missionaries in desolate regions.

# ZIONCHECK KILLED IN 5-STOREY FALL

(Continued from Page One)

pearing at the White House with a satchel filled with empty whisky bottles—a present for President Roosevelt.

On that same day he was charged with having severed down a traveller Connecticut avenue in his new roadster. He was held for the wrong side of the street and on the sidewalk.

Speeding charges before that had caused him to be held here by Sergt. by Alexandria, Va., just as he and his bride left on a honeymoon to the Caribbean.

Prior to his final detention Zioncheck had also become involved in legal difficulties with Mrs. Benjamin Scott Young, a magazine writer, who had sub-let a garret apartment to him when she left for an extended trip.

Upon her return she charged that Zioncheck and his bride had "ruined" her apartment and refused to have them thrown out. The Zioncheck's were finally ejected in the wrong side of the street and on the sidewalk.

Mary Young claimed she was injured when a midnight scuffle in the apartment and swore out a warrant against Zioncheck. Representative and his wife. Zioncheck's manner on a flight here from United State's Marshal's office in connection with the damage suit.

The Zioncchecks spent their honeymoon at Williamsburg in the Virgin Islands and created as much excitement there on fishing and sightseeing trips as they had in Washington, and upon their return continued celebrating in New York.

Included among the fun-loving Zioncheck's escapades in New York were:

Capturing the "Zioncheck Zephyr" of equal parts of rye and Canadian whisky, at a party.

Wading in the Prometheus Pool at Rockefeller Plaza.

Holding his bride by the hair in an apache dance at a night club.

## Skeleton of Great Auk Found by 2 Students

New York, August 7.—(—The first complete skeleton of the extinct Great Auk to be found in 30 years has just been brought back to the American Museum of Natural History by two young ornithology students who found it and other Great Auk bones off the coast of Northern Newfoundland.

The students, who made the trip during their vacation were: Dr. E. Thomas Gilliard, 23, staff assistant at the Museum, and John K George, student at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

Their chief find was made on uninhabited Funk Island.

### Soviet Fliers Postpone Hop

Seattle, August 7.—(—Sigismund Levanevsky and Victor Levchenkin, Russian fliers, postponed their planned hop today to Juneau, Alaska, on another leg of their 10,000-mile California-Moscow flight because of bad weather on the northern British Columbia coast.

# 800 MORE RANGERS FIGHT FOREST FIRES

32 Blazes, Some Beyond Control, Raise Smoke Pall Over Sault Ste. Marie

CHECK CALLANDER FIRE

Cottage Section Held Safe — Flames Again Menace B. C. and Alberta—100 Small Outbreaks in Manitoba

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., August 7.—(—Some 800 rangers fires hung low over the city today, obliterating the sun, as nearly 200 extra firefighters fought 32 fires, some of them raging beyond control, while others, practically out, are being patrolled.

The largest fire, at Oiseau Bay, is estimated to be about 12 miles in area. Starting in two fires near Lake Superior, it advanced northward on the Canadian Pacific Railway line.

There are six other fires in the Franz division of the Sault fire inspectorate. In that district alone about 240 additional fire-fighters are employed.

There are 10 fires in the immediate vicinity of the city, in Korah and Peck Township, near Pointe aux Pins, one at Gros Cap, two near Island Lake, two in Kars Township and two on the Garden River Reserve.

Men are still patrolling three old fire's at the Rapid Farm and the Goulais River which were burning vigorously several three weeks ago. There are 170 men on the scene of 11 of these 13 fires, the two on the reserve being fought by Indians from the Reserve.

In the Sudbury River area 355 men are fighting a dozen fires, the largest of which is in Patton Township and has covered more than 1,000 acres. Most of these fires are on slash or on old burns.

Since July 31, forestry officials said tonight, 116 fires have broken out in this district, against 48 up until the date. At two different periods the staff of extra firefighters has poured the 700 mark mark.

Rain is the only hope of relief for overworked officials and men. Members of the staff at the office here have been working from five o'clock in the morning until 11 and 12 o'clock at night, ever since July 11.

"All available equipment is in use and pumps are operating almost continuously. One pump threw water on a fire for 103 hours without losing a minute. Another pumped water here from Lake Superior for a period of 48 hours without a break.

## Parry Sound Area Menaced

Toronto August 7 — (— Chief Forest Ranger A. E. Whytall of Parry Sound described the forest fire situation as the worst in the history of that district. More than 25 fires ranging in area from one to 1,000 acres, were being battled by several hundred men.

Six miles west of Orillia 100 farmers were fighting a bush fire that raged over 500 acres of timber land. Several farms were in danger early tonight and two villages, Uptergrove and Fairmont, lay in the path of the flames, although they were not immediately threatened.

Fire broke out suddenly in a tract of timber near Welland. Early in the evening 20 acres were reported on fire, but less than three hours later the blaze had spread to 75 acres.

One section of the fire was within 200 yards of a residential district. Residents out in force were planning to fight the flames in hope of preventing them from sweeping across another farm. Bolen to their homes.

In the southwestern corner of the province, 40 men were battling a three-mile fire which broke out near Five National Park, near Leamington. The fire burned within 400 yards of a cottage area but firefighters managed to keep it from spreading farther.

Near Stratford a peat bog fire, which has been burning subdued for several weeks, broke out again yesterday.

## Callander Blaze Controlled

North Bay, Ont., August 7.—(— A large force of firefighters late today had control of the fire on the Callander highway and about two miles from North Bay. The spread was definitely checked.

The blaze was centred in an area of 1,000 acres and was a mile in depth. The wind was blowing a gentle breeze today.

A trench three feet wide was dug around the fire and a back fire used to prevent it creeping to the cottage section, about 300 yards away.

## New Menace in B.C., Alberta

Calgary, August 7.—(— Forest flames racing on a west wind took a heavy toll of timber in Kootenay Park, B.C., which yesterday was threatened by a new fire-fighter, was raging out of control today in the park country.

Additional crews have been sent out to battle the blaze.

Bill Podvelnikoff, of Brilliant, B.C., was fatally injured yesterday, when caught beneath a falling spruce tree while fighting the flames.

New fires were reported in Crow's Nest Forest Reserve and the Banff National Park in Alberta's southeast region and at Banff was in no danger. Fires were 25 miles northwest of Calgary. Two fires were falling prey to the flames in the park country.

In Crow's Nest Forest Reserve, where 12 fires raged for two weeks, the blaze was racing through heavy timber and slash.

McDonald Pass, south of Kootenay Pass, where the first fire reported Alberta from British Columbia is a danger point. Flames were rushing through the mountains from the Flathead Valley in British Columbia.

## Manitoba Muskeg Ablaze

Winnipeg, August 7. — (— The blue smoke haze over Winnipeg today comes from 100 small fires in the muskegs of southeastern Manitoba and from a large fire about five miles across the border in Minnesota, Col. J. L. Stevenson, provincial forester, stated today.

"We are holding our own everywhere, but we don't know how long we can hang on," he said. There are 300 men fighting the outbreaks.

## Knocked Down by Street Car

Mrs. Leo Vineberg, 62, living on St. Urbain street, near Duluth street, suffered a cut over the right eye and bruises about the head when knocked down by a street car opposite No. 169 Notre Dame street east, at 1.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was taken to St. Luke Hospital by police from the headquarters station, and was sent home after treatment.

## JUSTO MAKES CHANGES

### Argentine President Alters Cabinet Line-up

(Special Cable to The New York Times and The Gazette).

Buenos Aires, August 7.—President Agustin P. Justo appointed Ramon S. Castillo as Minister of the Interior and Jorge de la Torre as Minister of Justice and Education today. Mr. Castillo, who was Minister of Justice and Education, had been Acting Interior Minister since April 28, when Leopoldo Melo resigned.

Mr de la Torre is a retired Judge of the Civil Court of Appeals.

The Cabinet as now constituted follows:

Foreign Affairs and Worship—Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

Finance—Roberto M. Ortiz.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—Miguel Angel Cavagna Sobrino.

Public Works—Manuel Ramon Alfonsin.

Justice and Education—Jorge de la Torre.

War—Brig.-Gen. Basilio B. Pertine.

Marine—Captain Eleazar Videla.

# 700 TAXIS IDLE AS INDEPENDENT DRIVERS STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

ed to negotiate with the representatives of the men.

In a written statement to the press, he pieced original cause of present difficulties to the new tariff adopted by the City of Montreal on December 15 1934, in a by-law fixing the present maximum and minimum rates. From that time on, he claimed, the volume of taxi-business had steadily declined. This resulted in the association's having about 200 of its members, with consequent large drop in income. Services, however, had been kept at the same efficiency in spite of the loss.

"The committee appointed by the members of the association were fully informed of the position and difficulties of the company and knew the loss suffered," the statement continued "and of the inability to agree to their demands without endangering the very existence of the association. They were also told that the management will do its utmost still further to reduce cost of operation, etc., and, if successful, will pass such reductions along, as it did previously.

"Furthermore, the directors, to achieve the above purpose, suggest the appointment of an advisory committee to meet with the Board of Directors as often as required for the purpose of arranging about improved conditions from time to time. We regret that the members saw fit to go on strike, to the great inconvenience of the public and hope that they will reconsider their decision and resume work within the shortest delay and prevent a loss to themselves, to the association, and the inconvenience to the general public."

The strike was taken in good part by the general public, who no doubt thought for early settlement and an end to their inconvenience. Many beneficiaries of the tie-up, however, were Montreal's 70-odd "bootleggers," who reaped some fine returns. They hailed this enforcen from their "gay nineties" days with delight as poor old Dobbin was brought into service and worked as he had never expected to be again. As one old cabbie put it, "If this keeps up for another few days, we'll be able to buy a new car and feed for our horses. It's been a long time since we could do that."

## HOTELS, STATIONS SUFFER.

Greatest inconvenience was felt by leading hotels and railway stations, both of which were left entirely without taxicab service, but no one suffered more than the C.P.R., it is believed. Guests at the hotels were forced to leave no baggage to be held and counanderred the horse cabs where they could be had at once. Only the Ritz Carlton was able to supply its guests, owning two private hire cars, but these were quite inadequate. Buses of the Canadian Coach Company were pressed into service to transport passengers to and from the main railway lines, the local port yesterday morning, but on the afternoon and evening period, it was not considered as strike breaking. The last was very much in use on week-end, however, when several buses plied a service in Montreal and the usual mile-long taxi line-up will be missing. Extra buses and additional chauffeur busses will be the only solution, it was stated at shipping offices yesterday.

Contrary to expectations, owners of the independently operated cabs did not reap any additional business. Keeping to their original decision of support to the strikers, they refrained from branching out and reported some 30 per cent. drop in revenues. "Many cabmen thinks that we are on strike," they explained, "and consequently are not calling as is usual."

## Robber Takes $9,500 Payroll

Fall River Mass. August 7.—(— An armed robber forced a girl clerk to enter the safe at the Shelburne Shirt Company plant today and seized a payroll of 29,500. He escaped in an automobile with two companions.

## Montrealer Is Re-elected

Winnipeg, August 7.—(—William Dawson Moore, Montreal, was re-elected president of the American Manx Association here at the conclusion of the 5th annual Manx convention.

# U.K. READY TO BAR AIRCRAFT TO SPAIN

Agrees to French Plan to Include Commercial as Well as War Planes

THINKS PACT POSSIBLE

But London Believes Italy Plans to Delay Acceptance to Aid Insurgents

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
(Special to The New York Times and The Gazette.)

London, August 7. — The preliminary draft of the agreement of non-intervention in Spain that France is going to submit to the powers was received at the British Foreign Office today. Viscount Hidden, Lord Privy Seal and Acting Foreign Secretary, examined it and approved it when the French Embassy of his approval of the plan so far as it goes.

The French details for submission to the Government, which have already accepted non-intervention in principle are not yet complete. But the proposals received in London today did specifically include commercial as well as military planes among the war articles whose importation they will not export to Spain either for the Government or the rebels.

The fact that Viscount Hailsham yesterday announced the inclusion of non-military aircraft is significant because it was this particular item concerning which the British Government has been doubtful. It is not enumerated in the list of materials covered by the Arms Export Act.

Despite that omission, the French Embassy was informed that the British Government "would have no great difficulty in finding methods for preventing export of aircraft of all types."

This means that the British intend to follow up their acceptance "in principle" of the French non-intervention proposals without violating that acceptance by nagging over details.

The British Government also seems confident tonight that the non-intervention scheme will be adopted by all countries which have either accepted it in principle or intimated as much through the French Embassy here without our European capitals. It is true that the Germans did not make a formal reply but asserted the French they would conform with the business did, whereupon the Russians did agree to non-intervention rather than embarass their French allies by giving aid to the Government at Madrid which would have been countered by the efforts of the Rome and Berlin dictators to set up a Fascist Government in Spain.

The British belief that Germany will act with the other powers in the matter is not seriously weakened by today's reports from Berlin that Chancellor Adolf Hitler is demanding reparations from the Madrid Government for killing of four German nationals.

## ITALY HELD OBSTACLE.

The chief obstacle to adopting non-intervention, according to London opinion, will be found in Italy's attitude. Although Premier Benito Mussolini has accepted the plan in principle, the questions concerning details which he has put to the French Government suggest reservations to come that it would be impossible for this country or any other democracy to accept. They would provoke scepticism in the press or assemblies of public sympathy for the rebels or to aid Madrid Government or for the Fascist rebels who are struggling to upset that Government.

Mussolini's apparent plan to delay and delay adoption of non-intervention is interpreted in London as a move to give General Franco and Mola time to carry their warfare far enough toward success to give Italy an excuse to recognize them as belligerents and thereby get an excuse to aid them with some show of international regularity. So far, by supplying the rebels with planes and bombs he has evaded the Spanish loyalists Italy has been in principle the aggressor, owning two private to power the Government of which she had recognized. But after the recent League fiasco over Ethiopa nobody cares to call Mussolini he is an aggressor.

The author of the French details for implementing the non-intervention plan is the envoy Cambon to the British today. In addition to mentioning bombing from the air, commercial aircraft asks for prohibition against transport of arms and war materials to the rebels directly or indirectly. It also calls for exchange of information between the signatories concerning their observance of the agreement and an embargo.

But it is not mentioned specifically. It may come later in the development of the plan, as a matter of policy. For the time being, it was probably left out because of difficulties encountered at Geneva when an effort was made to add oil to the sanctions applied to Italy.

Concerning planes, it may be added incidentally that all aircraft plants in this country are now so driven to capacity to meet a fraction of the British air force that there is no temptation for manufacturers to deal with Spain. Also, the Air Ministry told the Government here on arms production that relations between the Government and the aircraft industry are so close and cordial that the Government could, if it desired, really control exports of civil planes, even without statutory authority.

Continuation of the motor accident rate means that one person in twenty will be injured or killed within five years.

*Jewish Western Bulletin*: "El plan para gasear a los judíos de Detroit"







*La ridícula "piratesca" vestimenta de la Black Legion, una escisión del Ku Klux Klan.*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Legion_(political_movement)

# Black Legion Plan To Bomb Meetings

## Chemist Member of Black Legion Reveals Plot

DETROIT—Hideous methods of harming Jews were revealed by Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrae while investigating movements of the Black Legion. Bombing of Jewish meetings and institutions and the killing of Jews by poison gas and hypodermic needles was seriously considered by the Black Legion.

Result of gruelling cross-questioning of a chemist, implicated in the Black Legion plot, was the admission that the scheme of poisoning Detroit Jewry by infecting milk and cottage cheese with typhoid germs was another method to destroy Jews. Charles T. McCutcheon, the chemist, and Black Legion member, revealed the poison plot and a high Black Legion official talked of making bombs to throw into meetings and automobiles.

The Black Legion also planned to make poison gas to be introduced through keyholes of rooms and to use needles for injecting poison into people on the streets or in theatres.

Press Archives. Parliament Bldgs., Victoria, B. C.
PROVINCIAL LIBRARY VICTORIA B.C.

The JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN
Only Jewish Weekly West of Winnipeg
INFORMATION - EDUCATION
Vol. 7, No. 21 — Room 7, 342 West Pender Street — VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1936 — September 1936 — $1.00 Per Year

## World Jews Urged to Organize To Prevent Violations of Rights

Palestine Is Main Topic of Congress Discussion

The Balfour Declaration and Obligations of the British Government and All Nations Thus Signed the Covenant of the League Forcefully Discussed

CONCISION ON ANTI-SEMITISM SET UP

GENEVA, (Pelcor Agency)—The Jews of the world were urged upon "to organize a solid wall of resistance to the threatened violation Jewish rights in Palestine" in a speech to the delegates of the World Jewish Congress, by Louis Lipsky, Vice-President of the American Jewish Congress and American member of the World Zionist Executive.

His address struck the keynote at a session devoted to the pre disorders in Palestine, marking the first time since the disturbances be on April 19th that an international Jewish body has considered the ma terna questions arising out of the Arab revolt against the Jewish Nati Home policy in Palestine.

Voicing the view that Jews were in Palestine not merely as a m of an agreement with Great Britain but because of international covena which has been signed by the powers of the League of Nations and the governments, the speakers appealed to these same nations not to pun "the sacrifice of the Jews for the sake of easing an immediate situation."

The speakers had reference to the possibility, emphasized in a mem to the Congress from David ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agen Executive, of the suspension by Great Britain of Jewish immigration Palestine before the Royal Commission, headed by Lord Peel, goes to Holy Land for its investigation of the disorders.

The Royal Commission was criticized, the suspension of immigrati was extolled and the solution of the world powers to the Palestine mand were discussed in the speeches of Mr. Lipsky, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Isaac Gruenbaum, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, Sol Lich former member, and Dr. M. L. Perlzweig of England.

After the addresses, directions were given to a special committee Palestine which will be entrusted with the formulation of a declaration the issue to be voted by the World Jewish Congress.

"Palestine is the concern not only of Great Britain but of the Le and of all civilization," it was asserted by Dr. Wise as he condemned possibility of "settling to the Arab atrocity in Palestine by suspend Jewish immigration."

Through all the speeches and the determination not to accept what was called "any breach of the mandate or any diminution of Jewish rights in Palestine."

The session, opened by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, was presided over by Louis Lipsky, who placed the problem of Palestine on a broad international basis in opening what "is not a question of Arab murder and sabotage but of a breach of an international covenant which was made by the nations of the world and representatives of the Arab people."

He called for "a defense of Jewish rights in Palestine by those who signed the peace treaties, endorsed the Balfour Declaration, the Palestine Mandate, and profited thereby."

EXCERPTS FROM LOUIS LIPSKY'S SPEECH

During his address, Mr. Lipsky [illegible]: "What is transpiring in Palestine cannot be segregated from the general foundation of national rights of the attack upon an international pact whose boundaries extend beyond Palestine. It invoke pledges and covenants to which the free countries of nations was given and registered, and in accordance with which the Jews have acted in good faith and assumed long-term responsibilities, including deposits of labor, capital and sacrifices."

Reviewing the history of the Palestine mandate, Mr. Lipsky said that when the peace conference the allied powers individually endorsed the mandate and when Great Britain was entrusted by the League to foster a Jewish National Home world opinion had been registered for years.

"Under the same international agreement," he declared, "it established rights for Jews in Palestine, which dismembered nations and peoples were fated and protected. Various Arab states were set up in Iraq, Arabia, Iraq and Syria. Another Arab state was set up in Transjordania despite the breach of the agreement with Jews. Organized government for the Arabs was established, appeasers were removed, extortion was licensed and their kings were maintained with the power and authority of member states of the League.

"An agreement was made then with a man who appeared then as the only accredited representative, not only of Palestine Arabs but of the whole Arabic people (referring to Ibn Saud Feisal).

"It [illegible] breach of peace now in Palestine, in which the work of the Jews is destroyed and their [illegible] existence of the Mandate are denied, it is a breach in which the whole

BRITON SCORES APPOINTMENT

The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig of London scored the appointment of the Royal Commission and demanded of the British Government an assurance that the Palestine events would be closely watched. He charged the Palestine administration with responsibility for the disorders, stating that it was unprepared and had allowed two days to elapse before proper action was taken. He asserted that the Government had used Arab airmen to drive Arab cars and buses to convey British troops, thus exposing Arabs of troop movements.

(Continued next week)

## Black Legion Plan To Bomb Meetings

Chemist Member of Black Legion Reveals Plot

DETROIT—Hideous methods of harming Jews were revealed by Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrae while investigating movements of the Black Legion. Bombing of Jewish meetings and institutions and the killing of Jews by poison gas and hypodermic needles was seriously considered by the Black Legion.

Result of gruelling cross-questioning of a chemist, implicated in the Black Legion plot, was the admission that the scheme of poisoning Detroit Jewry by infecting milk and cottage cheese with typhoid germs was another method to destroy Jews. Charles T. McCutcheon, the chemist, and Black Legion member, revealed the poison plot and a high Black Legion official talked of making bombs to throw into meetings and automobiles.

The Black Legion also planned to make poison gas to be introduced through keyholes of rooms and to use needles for injecting poison into people on the streets or in theatres.

CONGRESS LEADER



Courtesy Vancouver Sun
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

TO SUPPORT REBELS

LONDON—According to reports this week in the London press three of the wealthiest Jews in Spanish Morocco were forced to contribute one million francs to the coffers of the Spanish Rebels.

THOUSANDS LOSE JOBS IN BELGIUM

ANTWERP—A law which bars work to aliens without special permits and forbids the granting of such permits to aliens when there are unemployed Belgians threatens the dismissal of thousands of foreign Jews, including many German Jewish refugees.

Insanity Plea For Nazi Slayer

GENEVA—Entering a plea of insanity David Frankfurter, Yugoslavian Jewish medical student, charged with a premeditated murder of Wilhelm Gustloff, Nazi leader of Switzerland, will not go on trial before he is given a psychiatric examination. He was arraigned last week in Frankfurter shot Gustloff last February in a hotel in Davos, Switzerland, as a blow against the Nazi government.

Roumania Bans Antisemitism

BUCHAREST — All anti-semitic meetings have been forbidden here according to a decree issued by the government. Several hundreds of Cuzists and Iron Guardists and High school students have been forbidden to participate in political activities in the hope of preventing anti-semitic attacks on Jews. The ban, however, is not applicable to university students.

JEWESS HONORED BY SOVIET

MOSCOW—For extending her production quota in the perfume trust, of which she is the head, Mrs. Molotova, wife of Premier Molotov, received the honor of Lenin, the highest decoration in the Soviet Union.

CANTOR PINCHIK



Cantor Pinchik To Sing Here

SENDS GREETINGS



Courtesy Vancouver Sun
WILLIAM GREEN

A. F. of L. Supports World Jewish Congress

Message of Greeting Received From William Green

GENEVA, (Pelcor Agency) — Across million Jews, almost half the total Jewish population of the world, are represented at the World Jewish Congress which opened at the meeting hall of the League of Nations, it was announced by the organizers of the Congress.

The majority of the more than 218 delegates represent Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Esthonia, England, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Among the messages of endorsement and support addressed to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, who is chairman of the World Jewish Congress, was one from William Green.

[illegible] Federation of Labor grants the World Jewish Congress as a new organ devoted to the principles of human liberty and the protection of human rights.

"The American Federation of Labor stands with the World Jewish Congress in defense of the protection of rights of minorities, for the complete protection of human rights and in opposition to the practice of discrimination against any group because of race or religion."

The League of Nations, which will successfully be called upon in the future to act in protection of Jewish rights is guaranteed by it, was expressed by an official observer as were the International Labor Office and the International Nansen Office.

A number of legations were represented by officials, among them French Consul Person of Geneva, representing the French Ambassador; Casimir Trabucki, first secretary of the Polish legation, representing the Polish Minister; A. Ekeke, consular of the Consul of Geneva, representing the President of the Republic, as well as a number of others.

Messages of support were read from Lord Robert Cecil of England, honorary president of the International Federation of League of Nations Associations; Henri Berenger, president of the French Senate, and prominent representative of France to the League; Paul Boncour, French Senator, and French League of Nations representative; Dr. Claire Wilkinson, president of the World Hebrew Organization, and a number of other famous Jewish communal leaders, rabbis, journalists and writers.

Brief greetings to the Congress were spoken by Prof. William Rappard, Swiss representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, Toby Mayer, president of the Federation of Swiss communities, M. Alder, head of the Geneva Jewish community and Mr. Ehrler, on behalf of the President of Switzerland.

Gen. Hugh Johnson Calls Down Politicians

CONDEMNS



Courtesy Vancouver Sun
GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

NEW YORK—The weekly syndicated columns written by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson made clear that such anti-semitism as exists in the United States is personal, not political prejudice. Just, the way to make it political is exactly the method Mr. Hamilton and blunderingly adopted some drag it into the campaign by turning a political leader get all heated up about it.

Revealing the same statesmanship Mr. Hamilton, Republican campaign chairman, that President Roosevelt had insisted Governor Lehman run again to catch Jewish votes in New York and that the plan of Governor Park, on New Dealer, to sell 4,000 bales of cotton to Germany had been blocked by "Jewish influence" in the Roosevelt administration, Gen. Johnson declared that both were bad [illegible] the boys that opened the [illegible] pipes of prejudice and intolerance.

Warning that "the Jewish people are not an issue in this campaign because they don't [illegible] a people and the candidates who counts so that is in her disappointments," declared General Johnson.

"If we are to maintain the principles of the American constitution and electoral system—the greatest political advance in human history—and not go stampeding off to dictatorships, [illegible] not unlikely to [illegible] scenes of some European countries, we expect the distressful bigotry of 1928, we will subside any more in public life who appeals from the rules of our game.

[illegible] out of the same.

The argument had been one of long standing. When the two were to work on Tuesday they renewed [illegible]

"Owen ran like hell," said Al-

ROYAL COMMISSION BOOKS PASSAGE

LONDON, (Pelcor Agency) — Yesterday passage to Palestine has been booked for October by members of the Royal Commission, it was reported today in the Manchester Guardian.

The paper adds that their departure is uncertain if the disorders will not have been terminated. The Guardian points out that the Government intends toward investigation, as defined by the Colonial Secretary, remains against suppression while the disturbances continue.

Jew Supports Hitler's Action

Disagreement Between Gentiles and Jew Ends in Court

NEW YORK—Hitler's action in not shaking hands with Jesse Owens, United States negro Olympic winner, caused controversy between a Jew and a Canadian, and ended up in a magistrate's court at the end of the day.

The Canadian, George Rowland, a Jew, said that Jack Silver, Negro, and fellow-worker at a watch company, had threatened to "put him on the spot" or "work a trade in his back."

Magistrate Murphy dismissed the disorderly conduct charge against Silver and in the two disputants left the courtroom Rowland asked for protection but got no reply. Silver asked the policeman if he could take a punch at Rowland but was shooed

(Continued next week)

*Jewish Western Bulletin, August 21, 1936*

# 1937

"Catástrofes sin igual para seis millones de judíos"

November 11, 1937



"WORTHY MEMBERS"—Mr. and Mrs. W. Wolfson activey affiliated with the Ort Organization which has shouldered part of the tremendous burden of providing for 6,000,000 European Jews, victims of an economic and social disaster without parallel.

*The Sentinel (Chicago, IL), November 11, 1937, p.10.*

# The SENTINEL

NOVEMBER 11, 1937 TEN CENTS

THE END OF GERMAN JEWRY
By DR. FELIX THEILHABER

IZZIE MAKES PEACE
By Dorothy Thompson

THE WORLD'S WINDOW
By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

PLAIN TALK
By AL SEGAL

TELLING IT IN GATH
By RABBI LOUIS I. NEWMAN

THE CANDID CAMERA
BOB SCHOENBROD
PHIL WEINSTEIN

Vol. CVIII No. 6

The American Jewish Weekly
Chicago



"THE HONORARY PRESIDENT"—Mrs. Jacob Spitzglass, founder of the Jacob Spitzglass Chapter of the Ort, an international organization which provides industrial and agricultural training for Jewish men and women in Eastern and Central Europe.



"A CONVERSATIONAL INTERLUDE"—Between dances, being held by Dr. M. D. Bremner and Mrs. H. Cohn, publicity chairman of the annual Ort Dance at the Steuben Club. Over 700 people enjoyed the dancing and the hot dogs . . . not to mention the corned beef sandwiches



"WORTHY MEMBERS"—Mr. and Mrs. W. Wolfson activey affiliated with the Ort Organization which has shouldered part of the tremendous burden of providing for 6,000,000 European Jews, victims of an economic and social disaster without parallel.



"WHO WILL BUY MY ICE CREAM?"—The charming vendor is Mrs. Paul Hess, vice-president of this Ort Chapter and chairman of the Fund-Raising Committee. The distinguished gentleman in the background is Maurice Wilhelm, known to his intimate friends and relations as the "Will Rogers" of Rogers Park.

# The Candid Camera

•

## GOES FROM ORT TO OPERA

•

*Action*: BOB SCHOENBROD

*Camera*: PHILLIP WEINSTEIN
(Staff Photographer)



"A CHARMING CONTRALTO"—In both voice and personality, Sonia Sharnova (Mrs. I. T. Feingold), featured at the Covenant Club's Opera Night, singing the Saint-Saens aria from the opera, Samson and Delilah. Her encore was a Palestinian folk song.



"A BARITONE, A SOPRANO, AND A DIRECTOR"—Carlo Morelli and Dr. Wm. D. Saltiel of the Chicago City Opera Company, and between them Beverly Lane who is really Beverly Sachs, a northside girl. Miss Lane will make her debut as Gilva in Rigoletto on December 8.



"AN INTERESTING TRIO"—Lods Holama, premier danseuse of the Chicago City Opera Ballet. In private life a Polish Countess. Robert Hall McCormick, the executive vice-president, and contralto Eleanor La Mance, who in her spare time is Mrs. Paul Langone.

[The Day, New London, Conn. (Connecticut)](): "Seis millones de judíos no tienen hogar."



THE DAY, NEW LONDON, CONN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1937 PAGE SEVENTEEN

# Dr. Stephen Wise in Fiery Defense of Jews

## Gives Facts, Fictions in Lecture Here

Service in the highest degree is the loftiest aim of the Jew and he will forgive without reservation, don't make his way hard.

Thus spoke Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue of the City of New York, in a fiery defense of the Jews in the first lecture of the annual Forum program of the Men's club of the Congregation Beth-El last night at the auditorium of Bulkeley school, before an audience of 600 persons.

A world leader in religious, educational and civic affairs, Dr. Wise spoke in this city ten years ago, and in appreciation of his return here he was given a dinner just prior to the lecture. The dinner was at the Mohican hotel, and clergymen of several denominations were among the 50 guests.

Dr. Wise spoke briefly at the dinner, and his subject for the lecture at Bulkeley school was Facts and Fictions About the Jews.

**Welcome by Boyer**

Attorney Max Boyer, president of the Men's club, remarking that the Forum season is the club's fourth, welcomed the guests.

Rabbi Samuel S. Ruderman of the Congregation Beth-El told of the history of the Men's club and the Forum series, saying the club had sought to bring men of eminence to this city and had succeeded. He asserted that general interest has been shown in the series. Rabbi Ruderman presented Attorney Morris Lubchansky, who, in turn, introduced Dr. Wise.

"He is a leader, teacher and scholar," Attorney Lubchansky said. "A man of courage and sincerity, he deliberately seeks out the truth and boldly and reverently proclaims it to the whole world. To his own people, he is an aristocrat of the spirit, he is a patriot of peace to the whole world."

**Lecture by Dr. Wise**

Expressing pleasure at being in New London again, Dr. Wise spoke informally of several subjects before entering upon his lecture. He commended Rabbi Ruderman's service in this city, and said the dinner which had been held at the Mohican hotel was really a tribute to the local rabbi. Dr. Wise identified himself as having been born on St. Patrick's day—"a great day."

Starting his lecture, Dr. Wise said that the "facts about the Jews are obvious; the fictions are more subtle." He spoke first about the fictions.

One he said is "that the Jew is a wanderer upon the face of the earth, from land to land, clime to clime, continent to continent," and held that the tragic key to this belief that the Jew is forever foredoomed to be a homeless wanderer is held in the New Testament.

This he said grew out of the record that when Jesus was going to Calvary and sought to rest a moment, he was greeted by a Jew in an unkind way and is reputed to have said:

"Thou shalt wander until I return."

Saying that he was prepared to admit that there might have been a person who would address unkind words to Jesus, Dr. Wise asserted, however, that "I, a Jew, cannot believe that moment is historical.

"If I were a Christian as I am a Jew, I would refuse to believe that Jesus uttered a word that would justify the Jews wandering through centuries. He who said 'Forgive them Father for they know not what they do,' could not turn to one offender and say the words that would condemn a people.

**Six Million Jews Homeless**

Dr. Wise said that there come to his study refugee Jews from Nazi Germany, Poland, Hungary and Roumania, but chiefly from Germany and Poland.

Among the German Jews, he said, are some whose families have been associated with German life for 1,500 years, and from Poland are Jews whose ancestors lived in Poland more than 600 years ago.

"They come to me penniless and without citizenship. Today one-third of the Jews are on the march. Six million Jews are homeless.

"No Jew with self respect can stay in a land from which he is told to get out. He cannot stay where the government makes life unendurable. The Jews are nothing more than the victims of an injustice to their fellow Jew. Jesus."

The fiction, As Rich as a Jew, was next discussed by Dr. Wise.

"For centuries even to this day in not a few lands Jews are denied the right to be tenants of or cultivators of the land," Rabbi Wise said.

Then he digressed a moment to picture Jews as good farmers, and told of "a miracle in Palestine," saying that from a handful of Jews in 1913, the Jewish population had grown to 425,000.

"They have transformed the land as by a miracle," Dr. Wise said. He pointed out that in 1913 the Jews had exported 1,000 cases of citrus fruits from Palestine and that this year the export had been 7,500,000 cases.

**Send Him to Palestine**

Then pointing to Nathan E. Lubow, president of the Congregation Beth-El, Dr. Wise said: "Send Rabbi Ruderman to Palestine for a visit." "I am going with him," Mr. Lubow replied.

Returning to the Rich as a Jew classification, Dr. Wise said:

"The Jews were denied access to the soil, because man digs himself into the land. The Jews were left uprooted, or unanchored in the land. The Jews had to enter into other pursuits."

In the pre-industrial days, "before a town lived on the building of submarines or other instruments of friendly greeting, Jews went into other businesses, including money lending," Dr. Wise said.

The term Rich as a Jew, was coined in the Middle Ages, he declared. A Jew always had to have gold, silver and jewels. He never knew when a robber baron or earl would say:

"Jew, give me 800 ducats or I'll pull your teeth out.' The Jew always had to have that with which to buy off till will. So the tillers of the soil seeing that the Jews did not labor as they said they must be rich.'

Saying that well dressed Jewish women gave credence to a belief that Jews are rich, Dr. Wise said: "Jewish men have the bad habit of always wanting to see their wives dressed in their holiday best they like to see them attractively decorated with jewels. Even my wife has a $5 set of pearls. But jewels worn in other days could be used to appease the greed of some hungry Christian baron."

*Poverty in Poland*

Dr. Wise said that it had been said that, "Jews have all the money," and he hated the names of operators of large department stores in New York city. But, he said, the mortgages are oftimes bigger than the stocks. He declared that Rockefellers and Van derbilts did not operate department stores.

Declaring that he had never known the hardship of poverty, Dr. Wise said, however, that he had looked upon it, and asserted that from three million to three and one-half million Jews in Poland live on $4 to $8 monthly.

He said that in Poland he descended to a sub-cellar about as large as the stage in the auditorium of Bulkeley school, and this had been divided into eight apartments and that 52 men and women lived there.

"Whatever the world thinks about As Rich as a Jew we must keep our hearts open and be generous to relieve the suffering of our fellow Jews."

**Jews Not Revengeful**

The terms As Revengeful as a Jew or As Vindictive as a Jew are frequently heard, Rabbi Wise said, but the statements are fictions, and the Jew is not revengeful.

He said that Shylock embodies the quality of an forebearance but that this is a fiction.

It rises out of the crucifixion. If all the injustices of history to hold the Jew throughout all history as responsible and punishable for what happened 1901 years ago is one of the most cruelly unjust things in all the history of the human race."

Dr. Wise said that on Palm Sunday Jesus was crowned with palms and was treated as a sovereign spirit, but that something happened. Granting that people turned against Him and the high priests condemned their acts, Dr. Wise said that he did not believe that Jesus, the instinct of human sympathy and compassion, could have said or done anything that justified the eternal punishment of the Jews. If He was the spirit of hate He might have condemned them, but then He could not have been Jesus, Dr. Wise declared.

"You know Christians, why you think we are vindictive. You know how you treat us and think we are just like you. Thank God we are not. If it is divine for people to forgive as it is, then my people are more than that.

"You Christians cannot believe, in the light of what you have done, that the Jews can be forgiving. Sometimes I believe the Jews are so forgiving that we are Christians and you are Jews."

**Preached in Many Churches**

Dr. Wise said that his grandfather would not enter a Christian church, but that he, Dr. Wise had preached in thousands of Christian churches to millions of Christians over a period of 40 years.

"One thing the Jew is not, and that is revengeful," Dr. Wise said. He told of Shakespeare's "pound of flesh" and said that in Shakespeare's time there was only one Jew in England. Shakespeare, he said, had a fleeting glimpse of Jews in Italy. They were colorful people in costumes which stood out and Shakespeare, impressed by their color, created his character Shylock without knowledge of the Jewish people.

The statement all Jews are Communists is false Dr. Wise said.

"It is as sensible to say Franklin D. Roosevelt is a disguised Jew whose name is Rosenfeld. Scoundrels are saying that. Not that it is an insult to President Roosevelt. But we can't claim him. We would if we could."

Dr. Wise declared that Stalin is not a Jew and neither was Lenin.

"Trotsky, yes' That's why he is in Mexico."

He said there are many conservative Jews but that there is always the remnant of liberals and radicals.

**Stating the Facts**

Of the facts, Dr. Wise declared that Jews are no more alike than Christians and should not be lumped for judgment. Some are honest, some dishonest; some are generous, some are niggardly; some are pious, some are impious; some are godly, some are ungodly.

"You cannot take a race of 17 million people and judge it as a whole. Jews are Jews, just like Christians are Christians. They are of infinite variety. The best of us are very good; the worst of us are ignoble."

Saying that humans run from aristocrats to the basest, Dr. Wise said that Jews could be found from Sing Sing prison to high places and pointed to Justice Brandeis of the supreme court as one of the noblest spirits on earth.

"Don't make the way hard for the Jew. The Jew has vision. Service to the highest degree is his loftiest aim. To err is but human, but the Jew forgives without reservation.

"What opportunities the Christians have given us to exercise forebearance, but do as they will they can never make us unforebearing.

**Discussion Period**

A period of discussion followed the lecture.

Dr. Wise was questioned as to Italy's treatment of Jews and said that up to this time the Jews in Italy have fared well but that there is always fear from undemocratic principles of government.

Concerning a question regarding Poland, he declared that Jews in universities had been relegated to ghetto benches but that the Jewish students declined, preferring to stand in classes. He agreed that some Christian professors had refused to enforce the ghetto bench ruling and that some stood when conducting classes.

Asked for a remedy for the sickness of the Jews' Dr. Wise said:

"If a Christian world would become Christianized and we Jews would be Jews there would be no more trouble."

He spoke in defense of Jews of Germany and said that statements that Jews were responsible for the World war and for a peace when Germans called Ignoble were false.

**Guests at Dinner**

Among the invited guests at the dinner preceding the lecture were: Mr. and Mrs. Allan D. Colvin, the Rev. Clark V. Poling, Alfred Ligourie, the Rev. Fr. Raymond J. O'Callaghan, Mrs. James W. Morrisson the Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Allen, the Rev. Fr. William F. Odell, the Rev. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bell, Theodore Bodenwein, Judge Alfred Cell, Miss Gertrude Coit, the Rev. Percy W. Bach of Stonington, the Rev. Byron U. Hatfield of West Mystic, the Rev. Louis J. Shepler of Mystic, Prof. Bessie B. Wessel, Mrs. Rosemary O. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Prentis.

**Committee for Series**

The committee in charge of the Forum series is Attorney Max Boyer, Attorney Morris Lubchansky, Mrs. Joseph Schwartz and Attorney Sokarl.

In charge of the lecture were Attorney Aaron E. Elfenbein, chairman; Arthur Schwartz, Herman Weisler, Attorney Louis Sokol, Attorney Louis Wool and Attorney Abraham Lubchansky.

Guests at the head table at the dinner given last night for Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York are shown.

In the picture above are: Seated, left to right—The Rev. Fr. William F. Odell, pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea church, Attorney Max Boyer, Dr. Wise, Rabbi Samuel S. Ruderman of the Congregation Beth-El and Mrs. Ruderman. Standing, left to right—The Rev. J. J. Allen, pastor of the First Baptist church; Mrs. Allen, the Rev. Clark V. Poling, assistant pastor of the First Church of Christ, Congregational; Mrs. Allan D. Colvin and Mr. Colvin.

Pictured at the right are: Seated, left to right—Mrs. Morris Lubchansky, Mrs. Oliver W. Bell and Mrs. Nathan E. Lubow. Standing, left to right—The Rev. Fr. Raymond J. O'Callaghan, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea church; Attorney Morris Lubchansky; Nathan E. Lubow and the Rev. Oliver W. Bell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

## Union Lodge Elects Officers

Richard J. Manion was elected worshipful master of Union lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., at the annual meeting last night in Union lodge hall. Other officers were elected as follows:

Senior Warden—Harry B. Hempstead.

Junior Warden—William H. Crocker.

Treasurer—Alfred J. Phillips.

Secretary—Robert H. Byles.

Trustee for three years—Herbert P. White.

Trustee of trust fund—John T. Manion.

The worshipful master-elect is the son of John T. Manion, and the latter a past master of the lodge will install his son at a meeting Dec. 30. This will be observed as St. John's night, and all the elected officers and those to be appointed will be installed.

Government licenses will be necessary to take gas masks into Holland.


For Christmas Night... for Every Knight

GLOVER PAJAMAS

THE OUTPUT

27 BANK ST.

MEN'S SHOPPING CENTER

Next Door to the Capitol Theatre

Gifts That Will Win a Warm Welcome

Sale of Women's SWEATERS

69c

Short Sleeved Zephyrs . . . Long Sleeved Worsteds . . . Soft tailored and novelty styles with Crew Necks . . . Club Collars . . . Fancy round necks . . . Link stitching. All Good Colors for Winter!

Sizes 31 to 40

At this very low price, you can afford several —for yourself and your friends.

"SHOP AT GENUNG'S AND SAVE"

GENUNG'S


[The Day - Dec 17, 1937]()

# Dr. Stephen Wise in Fiery Defense of Jews

## Gives Facts, Fictions in Lecture Here





## Union Lodge Elects Officers




...for Christmas Night... for Every Knight

GLOVER PAJAMAS

THE OUTPUT

57 BANK ST.

*Gifts That Will Win a Warm Welcome*

Sale of Women's

SWEATERS

69c

Short Sleeved Zephers ... Long Sleeved Wiz-ards ... Soft tailored and novelty styles with Crew Necks ... Club Collars ... Fancy raised necks ... Lots of styling. All Good Colors for Wishes!



"SHOP AT GENUNG'S AND SAVE"

GENUNG'S

COTTONLAND

132 STATE STREET

NEXT TO LOFT'S CANDY STORE



Gift Value Sensation

*One That Every Woman Will Appreciate*

Here is a real value. While they are inexpensive they make fine gifts that will be long appreciated.



99c

NASSER'S

*Hundreds of Gift Values*

*For Thrifty Last Minute Shoppers*

*Here Are Just a Few of Our Many Money Saving Items*

SATURDAY ONLY

$1.50

See Our Window Displays COMPARE

Store Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.

Winthrop Market

80 Winthrop St. Phone 5379

Delivery Service—City, Groton, Quaker Hill

SAVE MONEY—BUY GOOD FOOD HERE FOR LESS

SAVE TIME!—PARKING SPACE AT OUR DOOR

No. 1 POTATOES pk. 19c

FRESH SHOULDER lb. 17c

SLICED BACON lb. 35c

STEAKS lb. 29c — Round, Cube, Sirloin

Chuck Roast lb. 17c - 23c

Smoked Shoulder lb. 19c

NATIVE FRESH EGGS Medium doz. 23c, Large doz. 27c

PURE LARD 2 lbs. 25c

White Rose Sifted PEAS 2 cans 15c

White Rose TOMATO JUICE 46 oz. can 21c

White Rose CORN 2 cans 25c

Bacon Squares lb. 19c

Boneless Chuck Roast . . lb. 29c

Boneless Rib Roast . . . lb. 33c

Best Rump Corned Beef . . lb. 33c

Our Special Coffee 2 lbs. 55c

Granulated 10 lbs. 45c

Evaporated 3 cans 25c

Pure Jelly 2 lbs. for 25c

FRESH FOWL each 69c

LEGS FANCY LAMB lb. 27c

CALVES' LIVER lb. 29c

SAUSAGE MEAT lb. 25c

CREAMERY BUTTER lb. 39c

Rib End ROAST PORK lb. 21c

MACARONI and SPAGHETTI 2 lbs. 15c

Large Sunkist ORANGES doz. 29c

Boneless Boston Sirloin BROILER lb. 25c

Milk Chicken CRACKERS lb. 10c

CREAM CHEESE 2 pkgs. 19c

BOILED HAM lb. 49c

PILLSBURY FLOUR 1/2 bbl. bag 95c

*The Milwaukee Journal*: "Polonia planea asesinar a 3 millones de judíos".



El Rabino-sionista de Detroit, Leon Fram, contó a los lectores del Milwaukee Journal, el 3 de octubre de 1937, que "un programa que ha sido deliberadamente planeado y públicamente anunciado por los hombres que lideran el gobierno polaco." Para exterminar los 3 millones de judíos de Polonia. Y la principal arma escogida para realizar el plan de exterminiación es la estarvación (morir de hambre)."

**Boycott Not Successful**

Now a certain respect for world public opinion has compelled Hitler to employ a less conspicuous method of torturing the Jewish citizens of Germany. Hitler has of late been posturing before the world as a statesman. He could not afford to be seen in Berlin acting like a hooligan.

It is therefore, no longer the Jewish stores that are marked, but the Christian stores. It is the Christian now who wears the yellow badge and not the Jew.

It has been the hope of the Nazi that the German people would refrain from patronizing the unmarked stores. Here I made an amazing discovery. It was that the Nazi effort to boycott Jewish storekeepers was, in Berlin at least, a total failure. The plain people of Germany cannot be persuaded that it is a virtue to destroy the Jewish friends whom they have known and dealt with and learned to trust over many years and generations. Shoppers along the streets seem to exercise no discrimination whatsoever.

## Hitler Needs Jews to Cling to Power

OF THE 500,000 Jews who lived in pre-Hitler Germany, approximately 100,000 have fled. Of the remaining 400,000, every single one is desperately anxious to leave. However, I am compelled to predict that it will become increasingly difficult for any more Jews to

murder. There is the outright kill- | vacate by the displaced and the



*This Polish Jew and 3,000,000 others face extermination*

ing of no more than one Jew a week. No more than one Jew a day is maimed or crippled. The principal possessed Jews are not peasants. They are city politicians or well-to-do people who are simply making a

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*The Milwaukee Journal – October 3, 1937*

## 1938

Los propagandistas Judíos amplifican la chorrada de los "Seis Millones" a medida que la Segunda Guerra Mundial se acerca.

9 MONTHS BEFORE KRISTALNACHT, JEWS CLAIM 6 MILLION TOTAL EUROPEAN JEWS. (VICTIMS, OF COURSE)

**PERSECUTED JEWS SEEN ON INCREASE**

*New York Times (1857-Current file);* Jan 9, 1938; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - pg. 12

# PERSECUTED JEWS SEEN ON INCREASE

### Dr. Kahn Returns With Report of Rise in Europe of Those Deprived of Rights

### 6,000,000 VICTIMS NOTED

### 25,000 Refugees Said to Be in Need—Rumania Menaces 800,000 With Anti-Semitism

The number of Jews deprived of their rights and economic opportunity in Europe increased greatly last year, Dr Bernhard Kahn, European director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, said on his arrival here last week from Europe.

The new Government of Rumania has threatened to outlaw 800,000 Rumanian Jews, "disregarding peace treaties, minority treaties and the constitution of the country," said Dr Kahn

government except sometimes in cases of physical violence and public disturbance," he said.

"It is a matter for encouragement, however, that many outstanding personalities and some political parties in Poland are courageously raising their voices against the inhuman treatment of the Jews and the poisonous atmosphere of anti-Semitism

"In Germany the Jews are being driven out of the last economic positions. Increased oppression is swelling the number of refugees and emigrants. More than 15,000 Jews had to leave Germany during the last year and in the middle of the year the German laws of racial discrimination were extended to the 12,000 Jew in Upper Silesia (the Danzig corridor) "

Dr Kahn said there are 25,000 refugees in Europe, the greater number of them living in need and in demoralizing uncertainty. He expressed the hope that the intergovernmental conference at the League of Nations would take up the refugee problem again in February.

"Five to six million in all are today the victims of governmental anti-Semitism and policies of unchecked anti-Semitic propaganda and persecution All these millions are in danger of losing their rights as citizens. Their economic existence is constantly menaced and for thousands upon thousands their

7 YEARS BEFORE THE END OF WW2, JEWS CLAIM 6 MILION VICTIMS.

[New York Times – January 9, 1938]

La prensa judía afirma que "6 millones" de judíos son perseguidos y esto más de un año antes del principio de la guerra y la ocupación subsecuente de una parte de Europa por las tropas alemanas.

THE PALESTINE POST

## Open Season On Jews

Today's news that 82,000 non-Aryans have been dismissed in Austria since the union with Germany a little over two months ago, shows how ruthlessly the German Government are proceeding with their declared policy of strangling the Jewish population in any territory over which they hold dominion. Today's news also refers to Germany having rejected the protest of the United States against the application of Goering's law to the property of American Jews in Germany; the "excuse" being that foreign Jews in Germany are being treated no differently from German Jews. This new property law spells the final doom of German Jewry, unless they are able to emigrate.

The Jews are passing through a period of persecution the like of which they have never known before. According to Professor Loewe, of Oxford University, it is no exaggeration to say that the present is to Israel a time of woe and disaster, as well as of consolation and hope, such as there has not been since the Dispersion. Woe and disaster describes the position in Eastern and Central Europe; hope lies chiefly in Palestine, and in the conscience of humanity. There are nearly a million Jews in Rumania, and the recent law to revise the citizenship of Jews there is designed to deprive the greater number of them of any means of livelihood. To the suggestion made by Lord Halifax to alleviate the position, the Rumanian Foreign Minister replied that it was an internal matter and that Rumania was not prepared to compromise. In certain sections of Bessarabia about 90 per cent of the Jews have already had their citizenship revoked, and this territory was obtained by Rumania after the War from Russia with an express guarantee of the rights of minorities under the League. What is to happen to the million Jews in Rumania where a cold economic pogrom is now proceeding?

In Hungary there are 400,000 Jews. In the words of a manifesto protesting against the new legislation against Jews in that country, signed by prominent Hungarian non-Jewish writers, scientists and artists, some of them world-famous, these Jews "have been the pillars and creators of Hungarian culture, and Hungarian economic development, and they shed their blood for us in the fateful days' of 1848 and in the Great War. Now they are to be driven from the ranks of the Hungarian nation." Already thousands of Jews have been dismissed from their employment in the process of "Hungarianizing" the national life, which must affect the Jews there almost to the same extent as Aryanization affected the Jews of Germany and Austria.

**POLAND AND . . . . SUDETEN**

The position of the three and a half million Jews in Poland has for long been pitiful, starvation actually facing large numbers of them, one of the poorest communities in Europe; and recently renewed outbursts of terrorism have made their position more miserable. They live in daily dread of penury and rightlessness. Now the Jews in the Sudeten areas are also being terrorised and beaten, and it seems that the more enlightened nations of Europe are powerless to alleviate the position, which must in the end add to international difficulties. No European country can afford to admit the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are pitifully begging for salvation and being driven from border to border; but human conscience also cannot allow them to be starved and beaten to death.

There are very near to six million Jews involved in the countries we have mentioned, to say nothing of other countries, or of Russia, where Zionists are even now being hunted as "agents of Imperialism," and where the Hebrew language and religion are forbidden, despite assurances to the contrary. Nowhere in Eastern Europe, is the position of the Jews quite safe, while the war against them is being carried on even in the democratic countries. The position of the Jews is therefore tragic in the extreme, and it is no wonder that their longing goes out towards this country.

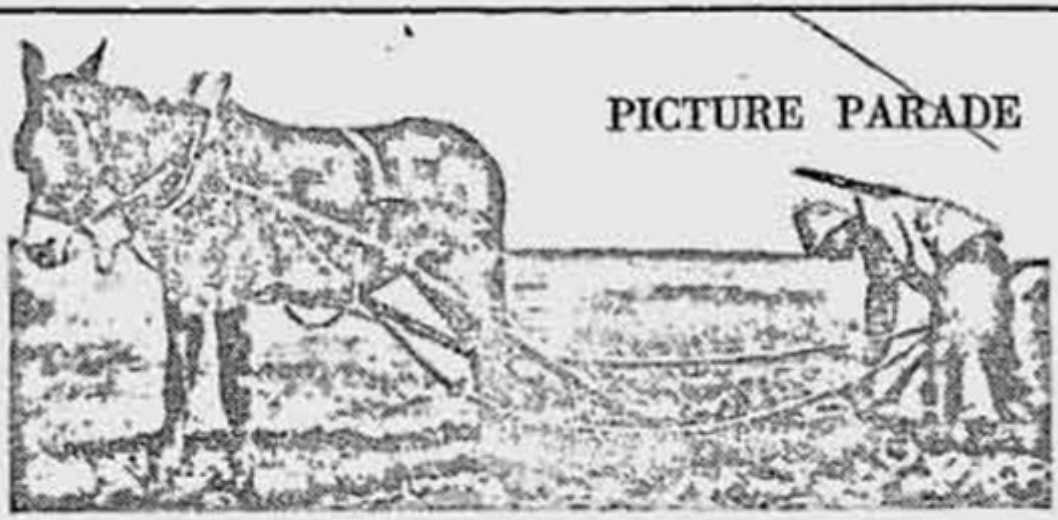
While Palestine cannot now relieve the situation of World Jewry to any marked degree, it must be hoped that the possibilities of immigration of the hunted Jews of Central and Eastern Europe to Palestine will not be squeezed to infinitesimal proportions. Palestine must become a factor for some relief to a people for whom the world is becoming smaller and smaller.

*The Palestine Post - May 22, 1938*

Este artículo hace referencia a "cinco o seis millones de judíos desarraigados por las dictaduras" y pide para ellos que los establezcan en la "Tierra Santa" (Palestina).

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STAR, ROLLA, N. DAK. Thursday, October 6, 1938

# *Jews Are Fighting for a Homeland*




**Ready at any moment to defend the strip which he is trying to convert to fertility is the Jewish settler of the Jesreel valley.**

FIVE or six million Jews, uprooted by dictatorships and tossed about by economic storms, may have to depend upon the development of the Holy Land, under British mandate, as a solution to their difficulties. But they face the hostility of the Arabs living there, whose economic and religious interests conflict with theirs.

In North Palestine the Jews fence themselves in armed settlements as a protection against marauding Arab bands, while they try to work the poor land. With Britain anxious to get rid of her mandate, and with enemies in nearly every corner of the world, these "people without a country" are in a sorry plight.



*Turtle Mountain Star – October 6, 1938*

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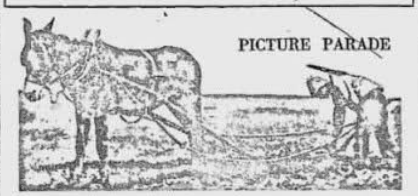
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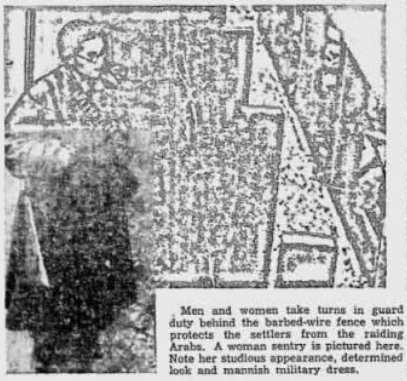
In North Palestine the Jews fence themselves in armed settlements as a protection against marauding Arab bands, while they try to work the poor land. With Britain anxious to get rid of her mandate, and with enemies in nearly every corner of the world, these "people without a country" are in a sorry plight.

The life is not an easy one, by any means. Back-breaking labor is not made any more bearable by constant threat of pillage and death.

Pictured here is life in a fenced-in settlement in the Jesreel valley.



Settlers must carry rifles while working the swamp-infested plain.



Men and women take turns in guard duty behind the barbed-wire fence which protects the settlers from the raiding Arabs. A woman sentry is pictured here. Note her studious appearance, determined look and mannish military dress.

*The Arabs Are Coming!*



The dreaded Mohammedan raiders have been sighted by a neighbor settler, who immediately set up a signal. From her position in a high tower, this lookout follows them with powerful glasses.



The searchlight in this tower is the settlers' only means of communication.

## Claims Corn Is State's Most Dependable Crop

What North Dakota Indians learned three centuries ago, North Dakota white men are slow to learn—that is that year in and year out, corn is the state's most dependable crop.

But North Dakota is learning its lesson, says George F. Will, general chairman of the North Dakota State Corn and 4-H Clubs Crops show, who points to increasing entries in the annual exposition as evidence that the farmers of the state are getting away from one-crop farming.

When the 15th annual state corn show opens in Bismarck's World War Memorial building, October 19, for a three-day run, the greatest number of entries in the history of the exposition are expected to be racked and ready for judging.

"Corn is the oldest agricultural crop in North Dakota," Will declared. "It was grown extensively by the Mandans and other Indian tribes long before white men first invaded this territory. Bitter experience in this semi-arid country had proved to the Indians that they could raise corn when other crops failed because of drouth."

From 1909 to 1934, corn acreages of the state increased 700 per cent. Now it is estimated that since 1934, corn acreages have jumped more than 1,000 per cent, the drouth being a stimulating factor.


"No Hunting" Signs

On Heavy White Cardboard

10c each

OR $1.00 A DOZEN

Turtle Mountain Star

ROLLA, N DAK.



FOOTWEAR FASHIONS



Gore Pumps
$1.98

Black gabardine or black suede with patent leather trim.

Scalloped Tops
$1.98

Black smooth leather or black suede with patent finish heels.

Black Elk
$2.49

Sturdy sport model from our "Illini" line. Solid leather.

Black Suede
$2.49

Distinctive black suede with patent trim.

Black Suede Oxfords $2.49

Square Toes
$1.98

Popular black patent leather model.

Suede Strap Slippers $1.98

KILTIES
$1.98

Smart sport model with medium toe and low heels. Brown or black.



"FIFTH AVENUE" HOSIERY



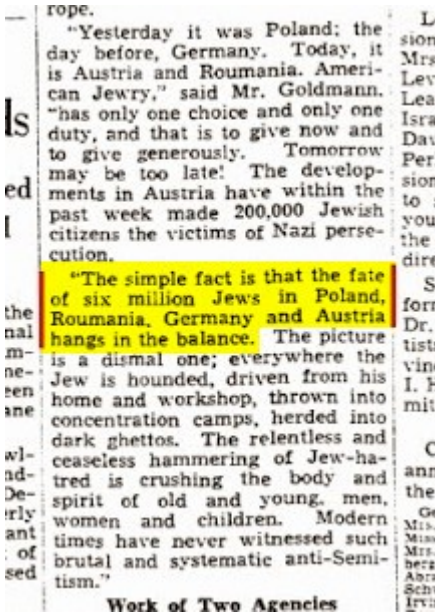
In the New Shades!

Our exclsive brand! Sheer, clear chiffons and ringless service weights in colors that complement the new Fall dresses. Every pair full-fashioned and perfectly reinforced for maximum wear. If you haven't tried "Fifth Avenue," you have a real treat in store!

3-Thread Chiffons 79c & 98c
4-Thread Chiffons 49c
7-Thread Service weight 49c & 79c

Federated Stores
Rolla, N. D.

El siguiente artículo nos dice que el destino de seis millones de judíos pende de un hilo.



rope.

"Yesterday it was Poland; the day before, Germany. Today, it is Austria and Roumania. American Jewry," said Mr. Goldmann, "has only one choice and only one duty, and that is to give now and to give generously. Tomorrow may be too late! The developments in Austria have within the past week made 200,000 Jewish citizens the victims of Nazi persecution.

"The simple fact is that the fate of six million Jews in Poland, Roumania, Germany and Austria hangs in the balance. The picture is a dismal one; everywhere the Jew is hounded, driven from his home and workshop, thrown into concentration camps, herded into dark ghettos. The relentless and ceaseless hammering of Jew-hatred is crushing the body and spirit of old and young, men, women and children. Modern times have never witnessed such brutal and systematic anti-Semitism."

**Work of Two Agencies**

*Sunday Times Advertiser Trenton, N. J. March 20, 1938*

1938: "the fate of six million Jews ... hangs in the balance"

*"El hecho simple es que el destino de seis millones de judíos en Polonia, Rumania, Alemania y Austria está en juego."* - Sidney Goldman, presidente de la Federación Judía de Trenton, New Jersey, March 20, 1938.

# John McCormack Obstacle to Amb

## slature—



ting

age golf, it is a fine out-
ng outdoor game, a great
for the middle aged, but
ot to be excessively in-
l in either during the first
ond childhood.

by a nice old gentleman,
us to live up to his boast
he could do "thirty-six
before dinner without
g it" has gone suddenly,
e in hand, from the fair
to the bunker from which
an returneth. Efforts to
the "18th" under par and
19th hole over par have
many a grandfather not
"down one" but down and
nd stymied him for good.
many mistake a red nose
e flush of youth.

**The Great Deceiver**

philis, euphemistically
l "The Great Deceiver"
other venereal diseases are
ble in themselves and are
unpleasant subjects to
ss. Futhermore these dis-
being imbued with im-
l implications are con-
ed hardly proper subjects
'nice" people either to talk
t and so for countless gen-
ons the public, even in
zed countries, has been
in ignorance, and these
ses have killed and maimed
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y alike.

eligion, or rather superstí-
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held back the hand of sci-
ever since science had a
l and untold millions have
on the altar built on the
osition that disease and
emics are just visitations of
outraged Diety upon man for
sins. If this were true the
ishment would have been in-
ed only upon the guilty, but
ills and kindred diseases ex-
their greatest penalty on the
ocent unborn infant and
g countless children into
world, sightless and de-
ned.

large percentage of the
d are made so at birth
ugh an infection—ophthal-
neonatorum—which could
e been easily prevented by
ple treatment. With the
phet we can cry out "How
g, Oh Lord. How long" shall
world suffer in ignorance
in deadly inaction? Not nice
alk about? Yes, indeed, but
se things are being talked
ut and will continue to be
ed about until preventable
ases are prevented and an-
nt prudery gives place to
dern science.

he crusade against syphilis
begun all over the country.
Congress and in many State
islatures remedial bills are
pending. Before our own
islature there are now three
asures directed toward this
blem. One forbids so-called
mmon Law" marriages, since
se affairs are in fact no mar-
ges at all and cannot be con-
lled. They only become "mar-
ges" when the parties to them
come involved in legal en-
elements. A second bill
kes it requisite for any one
plying for a marriage license
present a clean bill of health.
y not? Every doctor has seen
ocent young women die on
operating table because the
r's family or the dear old
nily doctor didn't think it
ite to talk to a nice young
l about such things before
got married.

The third bill requires an ex-
tant mother to submit to a
od examination so that,
ould she be infected, proper
atment may save her child
d certainly no one who has
er seen a new born baby blind
deformed through congenital
philis, could ever object to
ch a measure. Yet there are
se, yes even in Legislative
lls, who say, "let nature take
course." "we should worry."
ou can't legislate morality."
d rest their souls and give
em light!

Maybe we cannot "legislate
orality" but the thousands
owing in jail convicted of rape,
duction, arson and murder at
ast think that we have tried.
rtainly we can legislate
ainst disease, look at small-
x, if one can find a case to
ok at, once a dreaded disease
t now, thanks to compulsory
ccination, rare enough to be
lled "a collector's item."

## Federation Head



Sidney Goldmann

## Powers Seeking Cemetery Funds

### War Department Asked To Beautify National Tract at Beverly

Request for assignment by the War Department of additional WPA funds to beautify and improve the Beverly National Cemetery at Beverly, N. J., has been sent by Congressman D. Lane Powers.

The department, in acknowledgement of the request, is sending L. M. Leisenring, a War Department architect, to Beverly Tuesday to confer with Sergeant James Brierley, superintendent of the cemetery, about the proposed beautification.

Congressman Powers, who represents Burlington and Mercer Counties, has asked for improvements which will cost $35,000 for labor. Under the terms of the new relief appropriation all moneys expended under the act must be spent by July 1. The material needed for the Beverly improvements is asked to be supplied by the War Department.

The congressman has been in constant contact with General H. L. Gibbins, the quartermaster general of the Army, relative to the Beverly Cemetery.

**Former Expenditure**

Last year the congressman induced the Army to enlarge the cemetery and improve the addition. This new portion will be dedicated at ceremonies on Memorial Day.

It is Congressman Powers' hope the new WPA work, which includes planting trees, repairing benches, etc., will also be approved and be concluded prior to the dedication. The War Department in the last few days has also made an allotment of $10,000 WPA funds for the cemetery, which amount is not included in the congressman's new request.

Acting further upon the congressman's request, the War Department has asked the State director of WPA whether there is sufficient WPA help available in Beverly and vicinity to perform the projects sought.

Congressman Powers will be principal speaker at the dedication exercises on Memorial Day in Beverly.

## MORTON WITKIN IS PINCHOT SUPPORTER

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 19 (AP)—The counter claims of Gifford Pinchot and Judge Arthur James today listed the City of Philadelphia and the County of Dauphin—surrounding the State capital—on opposite sides of the Republican primary fight.

Jay Cooke, chairman of the Republican City Committee, of Philadelphia, announced that the organization would support the Superior Court judge's bid for the gubernatorial nomination.

"Practically all of our ward leaders and other party chiefs have informed me of their unanimous support of Judge James," Cooke said in a statement.

Morton Witkin, Republican county commissioner, of Philadelphia, and former party leader in the State House of representatives, came out for Pinchot as "the one man who can deal the death blow to the Democrats and bring an overwhelming victory to the Republicans."

## *Jewish Federation Will Open $22,500 Campaign Tomorrow; $10,000 for Relief Overseas*

The 1938 campaign of the Jewish Federation of Trenton will officially open tomorrow night with a dinner to campaign leaders and workers in the Y. M. H. A. Community Home auditorium. The dinner will begin at 6:30 o'clock and will be addressed by Harry Freedman, chairman of the campaign; Judge Phillip Forman, campaign vice chairman, and Sidney Goldmann, president of the Jewish Federation.

Ten thousand dollars of the campaign goal of $22,500 has been definitely allocated to the relief and assistance of Jews in Europe and Palestine. The critical situation faced by European Jewry led to the allocation of this sum by the federation budget committee.

In outlining yesterday the score and purpose of the 1938 federation campaign, Mr. Goldmann particularly stressed the situation facing the Jews of Central Europe.

"Yesterday it was Poland; the day before, Germany. Today, it is Austria and Roumania. American Jewry," said Mr. Goldmann, "has only one choice and only one duty, and that is to give now and to give generously. Tomorrow may be too late! The developments in Austria have within the past week made 200,000 Jewish citizens the victims of Nazi persecution.

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**Work of Two Agencies**

The money which federation will contribute for Jews abroad will be distributed through the two international agencies, known as the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal. The Joint Distribution Committee has been functioning since the World War. Its task of relieving want and creating a new future for hundreds of thousands of European Jews has yearly become greater. Its program includes immediate relief to sufferers, rehabilitation, vocational guidance, children's camps, interest-free loans to the needy, food distribution depots for the hungry, facilitating the emigration of those who have been driven from their homes, and similar activities.

The United Palestine Appeal is devoted to the development and upbuilding of Palestine, including the encouragement of industry, agriculture and commerce, the maintenance of credit establishments, providing hospital and sanitation facilities, and looking after the emigration of Jews to Palestine. It is largely through U. P. A.'s constructive program that over 400,000 Jewish people from all over the world have been settled in Palestine and that a program of developing the land is in full swing.

The federation will also allocate sums to the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, which for several decades has played an important part in the immigration and emigration the world over. Another beneficiary will be the agricultural organization known as O. R. T., which encourages the settlement of Jews on the land in Europe.

In discussing the beneficiaries of the federation, Harry Freedman, campaign chairman, indicated that the federation is substituting one drive for funds in place of almost 18. "We are asking Trenton Jewry to give once, and to give generously, because their single contributions take the place of many campaigns that would otherwise be conducted locally and which would result in repeated solicitations for funds."

Among the participants in the federation budget for 1938 are three local institutions: the Free Loan Society, the Sheltering Home for Transients, and the Dr. Herzl Zion Hebrew School. Many national organizations will also benefit, among them the Jewish Theological Seminary, Erie Orphanage, B'nai Brith Wider Scope Committee, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Seminary, Hebrew Union College, American Friends of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and some of the outstanding national Jewish hospitals.

Leaders of the women's divisions are Mrs. Samuel Simon, Mrs. Frank Millner, Mrs. Miriam Levine and Mrs. Louis Kaplan. Leaders of the men's divisions are Israel Kramer, Sidney Goldmann, David Frankel, Leo Kind and Sol Perlman. A special Junior Division has been created this year to solicit contributions from the young Jewish men and women of the city, and it will be under the direction of Sidney Kaplan.

Special committees have been formed for professional groups. Dr. Nathan Byer heads the dentists' committee, Dr. Barney Lavine the doctors' committee, and I. Herbert Levy the lawyers' committee.

**Teams for Campaign**

Chairman Harry Freedman has announced the following teams for the campaign:

General, Mrs. Samuel Simon, captain, Mrs. Israel Richmond, Mrs. Elmer Shaffer, Miss Ioarian Tobish, Mrs. Joshia Zumskind, Mrs. Louis Lavine, Mrs. Abraham Hoizberg, Mrs. Emil Fox, captain, Mrs. Roy Abramson, Mrs. Irving Lewis, Mrs. Irving Schwartzman, Mrs. Isidore Miller, Mrs. Irving Alexander, Mrs. Fred Fox, Mrs. Daniel Insen, Mrs. Jack Levin, Mrs. Nathan Goldberg, captain, Mrs. Sadie Moss, Mrs. Theresa Kravitz, Mrs. Ted Marshall, Mrs. Herman Strauss, Mrs. Gladys Becker, Mrs. Ida Packman, captain, Mrs. Harvey Cohen, Miss Sue Abrams, Mrs. Harry Arcoff, Mrs. Charles Burdman, Mrs. Finkestein, captain, Mrs. Irving Green, Mrs. Harry Feedman, Mrs. Harold Anshen, Mrs. John Redner, Mrs. Emanuel Siegle, Mrs. Milton Rifkin, Mrs. Reuban Levental.

General, Mrs. Frank Millner, captain, Mrs. Nathan Byer, Mrs. Sol Levy, Mrs. Mo Uram, Mrs. Joseph Kantash, captain, Mrs. Morris Wishnesky, Mrs. Herman Soiesr, Mrs. Allan I. Applebaum, Mrs. Paul Urken, captain, Mrs. Joseph Cohen, Mrs. S. Brodsky, Mrs. B. Barnett, Mrs. Louis Lehman, Mrs. Samuel Cratz, captain, Mrs. I. Bullitzer, Mrs. Israel Cramon, Mrs. William Hunt, Mrs. Benjamin Kushel, Mrs. Barney Gurney.

General, Mrs. Miriam Levine, captain, Mrs. Israel Kramer, Mrs. Judah Wise, Mrs. Michael Koslow, Mrs. Emanuel Nurock, Mrs. Theodore Kurtz, Mrs. David Frankel, captain, Mrs. Max Siegel, Mrs. David Abrams, Mrs. Irving Wineburg, Mrs. Sarah Gordon, Mrs. Harry Friedman, captain, Mrs. Bernard Berman, Mrs. David Simon, Mrs. Isaac Lehman, Mrs. Anna Kramer, captain, Mrs. Samuel Shenstal, Mrs. Albert Frank, Mrs. So Siegel, Mrs. Philip Miller, Mrs. Theodore Levy, captain, Mrs. Harry Fromkin, Mrs. Max Levene, Mrs. Robert Levine, Mrs. Samuel Byer, Mrs. Mary Zemut.

General, Mrs. Louis Kaplan, captain, Mrs. Judah Wise, Mrs. Al Schulman, Mrs. Robert Zeby, Mrs. Ida Albert, Mrs. Sarah Hanson, Mrs. Rose Saunders, captain, Mrs. Joseph Wolf, Mrs. Joseph Cohen, Mrs. Mildred Fuld, Mrs. Irvin Cohen, Mrs. Harry Levin, Mrs. Emanuel Kaplan, Mrs. William Voge, captain, Mrs. Morris Horowitz, Mrs. I. Herbert Levy, Mrs. Robert Applestein, Mrs. Frieda Salwa, Mrs. Meyer Friedman, Mrs. Samuel Blaurunz, Mrs. Lillian Stein, captain, Mrs. Leo Kind, Mrs. Louis Garber, Mrs. Isidore Lenzner, Mrs. Herman Cohen, Mrs. Robert Forer, Mrs. Spiegel, Mrs. M. H. Zemmer, Mrs. Julius Schafer, captain, Mrs. Simon Redner, Mrs. Harry Goodstein, Mrs. S. Kohn, Mrs. Charles Gershman, Mrs. Milton Friedman, Mrs. George Siris, Mrs. Jack Bernstein.

**Men's Division**

General, David Frankel, captains, Sam Lee, Eberhart, Maurice A. Pinkle, Benjamin Goodstein, Arthur Sekainer, Abraham P. Bellis, Dr. Emanuel Nurock, Dr. David Dwork, Dr. Benjamin M. Wilner, Charles I. Levine, William Friedman, Morris J. Byer, Dr. Jacob Schidekraut, Dr. Joshua N. Zumskind, Morton M. Farber, Dr. Sidney Kraus, Harvey H. Saal, Louis Aaman, Frank Dee, Max Mosakowitz, Leon Fellen, Hyman Lipstein, David I. Kaiser, Samuel Abrams, Max Levine, David Abrams, Jack Stanberg, Albert B. Kahn, Moren Seiden, Abram Feldon, Samson Donskoy and Albert Millner.

General, Sidney Goldmann, captains, I. Herbert Levy, E. Green, William Krasnitz, Joseph Fishbein, Samuel Levanthal, Harry Saal, Rudolph Fuchs, Abe Mosbowitz, Samuel Byer, Louis S. Rifkin, Harry Cherry, Norman Strauss, Philip Wax, Irving Green, Guckman, Samuel Rose, Benjamin Kaufman, Sol Goldman, Harry Stanley, Jack Berkowitz, Louis Grabenfeld, Benjamin Caplin, David Dwork, Harry Kaplan, Samuel Rosenstein, William Reich, I. Louis Finkle, David Hamanson, Rabbi Herman Rubenstein, Dr. Bergen Levine, Dr. George Horowitz and Morris Rabinowitz.

General, Leo D. Kind, captains, Israel Cramer, Abba Kaplan, Julius Schafer, Samuel Levine, Dr. Benjamin Wilner, William Friedman, Arthur Sekainer, Harry Alexander, Charles Gershman, Jules Stein, Samuel Weinstein, Irving Schwartzman, Leon Kaplan, Max Mosakowitz, Hyman Kline, Morris Michaels, Samuel Lewenthal, Robert Wishnesky, Irving Levine, Harry Bernstein and Irving Millner.

General, Sol Perlman, captains, Ignatz Beck, George Feldman, Ernest Guckman, Dr. Barney Olinsky, Harold Applebaum, Morris Horowitz, Rabbi Jack Bernstein, Herman Bolnick and Maurice Gold.

General, Israel Kramer, captains, Rabbi Herman Rubenstein, Dr. Bergen Levine, Dr. Barney Olinsky, Harold Applebaum, Morris Horowitz, Rabbi Jack Bernstein, Herman Bolnick and Maurice Gold.

## SMASHING OF EGGS LINKED TO THIEVES

Thieves who were angered by finding the cash drawer empty were blamed by police for smashing 10 dozen eggs in the Blue Eagle Fruit Market, 1337 South Broad Street, yesterday. The broken eggs were discovered by clerks when they reported for work in the morning.

BLUE DIAMOND
LEHIGH COAL
*Think of Tomorrow—*
TODAY

The Leader-Post: "6 millones de judíos en busca de un nuevo hogar"

# Plea Made To Aid Jewish Children

Jewish citizens of Canada were grateful to their Christian friends and neighbors for their sympathy and understanding of the problems facing persecuted Jewry in central Europe. Mrs. Gottlieb, of Winnipeg, voiced the appreciation of Hadassah women at a mass rally held in the Talmud Torah Wednesday night. Mrs. Martin Rose presided and opened the Youth Aliha drive for funds wherewith to settle Jewish children from Germany in Palestine. Rev. M. Kalef spoke briefly in Yiddish urging united support for the project. Mary Goldsmith described the plight of Jewish children in Germany and brought support for the campaign from the Jewish youth council. Cantor Jacob Ley rendered a Hebrew song.

**Stark Picture**

A stark picture of Jewish life in Germany was painted by Mrs. Gottlieb. Unspeakable brutality on the one hand, abject hopelessness on the other, human rights trampled to the ground, children wan for lack of fresh air, for Jews dared not show themselves in the parks, this was life in the shadow of the swastika. Some 6,000,000 Jews in central Europe were seeking a new home, thousands of children were homeless, declassed, lacking the most elementary needs of human existence.

**New Structure**

A new structure she said was arising in Palestine. Jews in the Holy Land were anxious to adopt children from Germany, to make any sacrifices in order to help these waifs find a home. Mrs. Gottlieb pleaded for generous contributions in order that large numbers of children be taken out of Germany where fear and oppression stalked the land, and Jewish children were subjected to insults and violence at the hands of Hitler youth. Great Britain had generously opened the doors of Palestine to these victims of Nazi hatred for a limited period. Children between 15 and 17 were thus being given a chance to escape from Germany and start life anew in Jewish Palestine where loving care awaited them.

*The Leader-Post - Dec 30, 1938*

ANYTHING THAT IS SALEABLE CAN BE SOLD IN THE WANT ADS Phone 6985

THE THIRD PAGE

THE LEADER-POST, REGINA, SASK., DEC. 30

**Smart Girl**

The many adventures of Jane Arden, smartest and best-looking girl of the daily drawings, appears in The Leader-Post.



*ANGRY SEAS:* Angry seas, lashed into a fury by the great cold wave which has swept over Europe, break high against Longships lighthouse off Land's End, England, marooning the ill head-keeper. Rescue ships have been trying to bring relief to the keeper and crew for three weeks.

## Musical Editor Has Passion For Big Raisins

Hubert J. Foss, London, England, musical editor and critic, is amazed at the music activity in Canada. Mr. Foss in on a tour of Canada to investigate music conditions and also deal with the problems of distribution of music.

"I find a tremendous activity in music among Canadians. I didn't realize there was so much interest. What startled me was the amount of musical activity among European Canadians," stated Mr. Foss in an interview Friday morning at the Hotel Saskatchewan.

## Big Sum Involved In Deal

**$60,000 Is Price Rumored; Safeways Will Build Store**

Biggest private real estate deal in Regina for many years has just been completed with the sale of property at the corner of Hamilton street and 12th avenue by Whitmore brothers to Safeway Stores, Ltd.

While the purchase price was not announced it is believed to be in the neighborhood of $60,000 or $70,000. It was a cash deal.

The property purchased includes the Saskatchewan block on the northeast corner of the intersection and the vacant property immediately north of the building.

The property now held by Safeway Stores on that corner has 100 feet frontage on Hamilton street and 125 feet frontage on 12th avenue.

**New Building**

The store's intentions are to erect a new building on the site next spring, after tearing down the present structure. The cost of the new building has not been determined and plans have not yet been drawn.

Tenants of the present building, including McBride's store, Capital shoe repair shop, Wilson Brothers' mest market, and the tenants in the suites on the second floor have all received notice to vacate by next March 1.

Demolition of the building will get under way sometime after that date and construction of the new building as quickly as possible in the spring.

The new building will be of modern design but whether it will be two storeys high or just one, has not yet been decided.

Negotiations for the purchase of the building and property have been proceeding for the past few weeks.

**Newspaper Office**

The Saskatchewan block was built originally as a newspaper office and was occupied for some time by The Province which was published in the city.

Class Benches Sought

## Board Critical Of Manual Training Value

Manual training as taught in Regina public schools is not practical, according to charges made by several board members Thursday night.

G. G. Fitzgerald, manual training supervisor in public schools, asked the board for adjustable manual training benches in Strathcona school. One member suggested that perhaps the students could make the benches themselves as part of their school work.

J. H. Cunningham, public school secretary-treasurer, immediately remarked, "They don't make anything they can use themselves. They never have been known to."

Mrs. R. H. Milliken agreed and stated she thought manual training classes in Regina should be more practical.

**Did Practical Work**

W. G. Currie, K.C., recalled that when he went to school boys did real practical work. H. F. Thompson, K.C., said: "There is nothing gives more knowledge of the work than to do something really practical."

Harry Drope suggested the manual training supervisor supply an estimate of the cost of material and state if in his opinion the work could be done by the class.

The manual training teaching policy in public schools was, however, merely a side issue to the general prolonged discussion of manual training equipment. Board members decided that due to a reported loss of manual training equipment a survey and check on equipment will be made in all public schools. This motion was passed at the request of Mrs. Milliken, who stated: "Janitors use the manual training equipment; in many cases locks have been forced off the cabinets and much of the equipment is missing."

Miss C. E. Sheldon-Williams wished to know if Mrs. Milliken meant equipment was merely borrowed by janitors.

**Not Returned**

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## Bond for Airport Concrete

**Offer Is Made By Contractors On Regina Job**

A five-year maintenance bond under which replacement of any and all defective concrete in the apron at Regina airport would be assured, was offered Regina air board Thursday by contractors who carried out the work last fall.

Ross W. Mackenzie, representing the Mackenzie Supply Company was present at the meeting and informed the board that an error had been made in the cement content of the concrete which reduced the compression strength of the apron. He agreed to the maintenance bond.

Poole Construction Company, general contractors in charge of the work, was represented at the meeting by D. H. Luman, who explained that the concrete had been obtained from Mackenzie Supply Company by transit mix. He offered to provide the maintenance bond.

**Ask Information**

Members of the air board will seek further information on this matter before deciding whether to accept the five-year maintenance bond or to abide by the decision of a previous board meeting asking the contractors to tear up the entire apron and lay a new one.

At city council meeting Thursday night, decision was reached to make formal application for a loan of $40,000 for construction of an administration building. The previous application was for $60,000 but was turned down by the federal government.

The new application for $40,000 will be forwarded to Ottawa after being ratified by the provincial government. The application will be made under the Municipal Improvements Assistance act.

**To Cover Cost**

The loan will cover the cost of the building only and other improvements which the city had planned will be borne by the federal department of transport. These will cost about $21,000 and include the laying of water connections to the airport, installation of sewage facilities, electrical work

Claim Breach of Contract

## Council Gets Power To Sue Hudson's Bay

Power was given the city commissioners to bring suit against the Hudson's Bay Company for breach of contract, if they saw fit, by city council Thursday night.

Opinion was sharply divided among members of the council as to whether legal action should be taken, but the majority were in favor of instituting an action, first for specific performance of the agreement and in the alternative, for damages.

**Would Change Contract**

Ald. S. B. East sought to have council continue negotiations on the grounds that a "kindly attitude" on the part of the city would get results. He suggested possibly a change in the agreement which might result in Hudson's Bay Company erecting apartment blocks or houses in the city.

Ald. T. G. McNall, James Gresick and G. N. Menzies favored continuance of negotiations aimed at a revised agreement favorable to the city but when a motion to this effect was defeated six to four, another motion to refer to the commissioners for the necessary action passed seven to three. Ald. East voted for both motions to change the count.

The letter of the city solicitor, G. Fraser Stewart, K.C., which was on file, advised the council it could sue for specific performance of the contract or in the alternative, for damages. He also expressed the view that the city would succeed in an action against the company.

Opposing action against the company, Ald. Menzies argued that lengthy litigation would result and the city might get nothing out of it. Further, any chance the city had of getting Hudson's Bay Company to locate in Regina would be wiped out if action were taken.

**Urges No Sentiment**

Ald. J. M. Teuthill was not in favor of letting sentiment interfere with business. People did not do business on sentiment, much less the Hudson's Bay Company, he said. The city had gone out of its way in making the contract

*IN POLICE COURT*

## Sentence For Reginan Suspended

Despondency during the Christmas season of a man who had been unemployed for seven years was the only reason seen for the appearance of Charles W. Forbes, aged 38 years, 922 Garnet street in police court Friday on a charge of possessing housebreaking instruments by night.

Found by police as he was apparently attempting to break into a northside grocery at 1 o'clock on the morning of Christmas Day, last Sunday, Forbes pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined and suspended sentence of one year on his own bond of $500.

At the request of Inspector D. McDougall the charge of vagrancy on which Forbes was at first held was withdrawn.

F. J. Cross, defence counsel and Forbes had no previous conviction. The father of two small children Forbes did not drink or smoke and bore a notable reputation for honesty. He had been unemployed for seven years except for odd jobs.

Mr. Cross said Forbes was at one time employed in a chartered accountant's office, but lost his employment as the result of in-

# Plans Under Way for Royal Visit

Organization of a committee to direct preparations for the visit of the king and queen to Regina next May is proceeding at the present time, Mayor A. C. Ellison said Friday.

He is endeavoring to set up a representative committee of about 10 citizens. Duty of this committee would be to organize other committees for specific tasks in preparing for the royal visit.

Once the sub committees are organized, the original committee of 10 would likely become an executive or directorate to which the sub committees would be responsible.

Possibility of a meeting of the organizing committee early in the new year was seen by the mayor. There were a multitude of problems to be tackled and much work would be required from the main committee members and from the sub committees.

## Day's Rest for Firemen Starts

New fire department regulations under which city firemen will have one day's rest in seven will go into effect Sunday, Jan. 1, when 11 of the 66 firemen employed by the department will be allowed a full day's absence each day from duty.

The men are divided into "A" and "B" shifts, which do day and night duty on alternate weeks.

Acting Fire Chief W. C. Moffatt pointed out that the former practice of having Saturday as "swing day," when the change over from day to night duty and vice-versa is made, would be continued. Under the one shift works the entire 24 hours while the other has 24 hours off duty.

## *MONEY RAISED FOR SPANISH ORPHANS' FUND*

Sponsored by a local committee in a district north of Kelvington, Sask., where 90 percent of the farmers were said to be on relief, a dance at Bell's Hill school brought $9.35 for the Spanish orphans fund, W. E. Wiggins, provincial chairman of the Communist party, said Friday.

Mr. Wiggins said the money would be applied to maintaining an orphan in Spain in accordance with the understanding of the Saskatoon district office of the party.

He said the cost of maintaining one of Spain's war orphans for a month was $8, and the Communist Party of Canada had pledged itself to care for 25. Funds were turned over by the party to the Spanish Aid committee at Toronto.

### POST OFFICE HOURS

All wickets at the Regina post office will be open from 8 a.m. to 12 noon Monday, which is a statutory holiday. The lobby will be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and letter carrier delivery will be made in residential districts. Street letter box collections will be made as the same as usual. No delivery of mail will be made on rural route No. 1.

Mr. Foss is widely known as a music critic who does not love jazz or swing music. "It just isn't my cup of tea," is his favorite expression. A word about jazz music always brings forth an opinion from Mr. Foss. "I don't condemn it," he said, "but I just don't have anything to do with it."

"But don't you think jazz music has some place in people's lives?" he was asked.

### None In His

"It may have some place in your life but it hasn't a place in mine," the music critic snapped good naturedly. Then he added "to me it is just like a person talking a lot of useless drivel. It is like senseless talk at a tea party. I want something serious." Mr. Foss admitted he did not dance so that it was really useless as far as he was concerned. And in his books on music 1911 is noted as the year of the "fateful day" of Alexander's Ragtime Band. Mr. Foss didn't think that jazz alone ever did get people interested in music. He didn't feel that this type of music actually did harm but he stated that it had effected a great change in music.

Mr. Foss began his music career at the age of seven. He is now 38. He served as music critic of various London journals and is now editor and manager of the music branch of the Oxford University Press of which branch he was the original organizer. He has appeared in public as piano accompanist, and choral and opera conductor, lecturer and has composed songs and other music. He describes himself as "a musician and a printer." In music circles he is considered an expert in whatever concerns music printing and music publishing. He displayed a huge blue book "The Oxford Companion to Music" by Percy A. Scholis of which he is the publisher and designer. The book has a million words and 1,150 illustrations.

### Broadcast Over CKCK

Mr. Foss will broadcast over CKCK at 8 p.m. Friday.

Mr. Foss was in eastern Canada eight years ago. The increased interest in music in recent years was "enormous" he said. He found the change in Canada in eight years "almost fantastic."

Mr. Foss along with his music has a passion for raisins, special, big, imported ones. He said he kept them with him all the time. "If you want any more raisins just give me a ring," was his parting remark.

## *TWINS BORN ON CHRISTMAS*

Twin boys were born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Ganchar, of Alvena, Sask. on Christmas night at the hospital at Wakaw, Sask., according to a despatch from Wakaw.

The babies came close to setting a record weight for twins. One weighed six pounds, 15 ounces, and the other six pounds, 12 ounces.

### GET NINE MONTHS

A case that dated back to last June was cleared up when Paul and Andrew Wywchar, brothers, were convicted in R.C.M.P. court, at Melville before Magistrate Potter on charges of attempted holdup and damage to property. They received nine months on each charge, sentences to run concurrently and to be served in Regina jail, R.C.M.P. headquarters in Regina was informed. The offences took place at Devil's Lake Sask headquarters reported

Last big real estate deal in Regina was about three years ago when Woolworth's purchased the three storey building then occupied by the Bank of Canada. The purchase of that building and the property was completed for a price of around $70,000.

## *CANTOR J. LEV TO CONDUCT SERVICES*

Traditional Hebrew melodies will be heard in Regina when Cantor Jacob Lev, of Toronto, conducts services in the House of Jacob synagogue Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock and Saturday morning at 9:45 o'clock. Sunday night at 8 o'clock Cantor Lev will appear at a concert in the Hebrew school, Halifax street, at which time his accompanist will be Mrs. C. Oster.



Cantor J. Lev

## *LICENSE TIME FOR INSURANCE*

The government insurance branch is receiving large numbers of applications for company licenses and for agents certificates, according to an official of the branch.

A substantial number of renewal company licenses have been issued and agents certificates are going out daily.

### FRANCIS RITES FRIDAY

Funeral services for John Francis, Regina man who dropped dead at the corner of Broder street and Victoria avenue, on Tuesday evening, were held in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church Friday. Rev. Fr. A. J. Schimnowski officiated and burial was made in the Regina cemetery.

### PURSE CLAIMED

Newspapers containing information that a change purse had been left at the city police station for the owner had not been on the street long before the purse was claimed Thursday afternoon. The purse contained $5.15 in cash and a number of street car tickets.

# *Purple Gasoline Dye Proves Potent Stuff*

Purple dyes to color tax free gasoline is potent stuff. A teaspoonful will color a barrel full.

"It doesn't require much dye to color gas until you start dealing in terms of 40,000,000 gallons," said L. S. Sifton, of the Saskatchewan Tax commission, who has charge of details of the Gasoline Tax act.

It won't do for gasoline users to be color blind in future. Red, green, blue, purple and white when applied to gasoline will mean something. Improper use of some of these colors may mean something too. Purple gas can only be used for agricultural purposes.

But government regulations cover details of other colored gasoline. Red gas must have an octane rating of not less than 75. Other applied colors, with the exception of purple, must have an octane rating of not less than 65. Plain red and purple farm gas shall have an octane rating below 65 except where red, green, bronze or amber colored gasolines are dyed for identification as farm fuel, in which case the octane rating shall be the same as the original gasoline.

Fine weather which preceded the Christmas vacation was beneficial to the tax commission in making it possible to get supplies of dye to oil dealers all over the province, Mr. Sifton said. Practically all points in the province had been supplied by the use of cars. Balance of the distribution will be effected by train service, he said.

Mrs. Smollen replied: "I imply that some equipment has never come back."

The superintendent supported Mrs. Milliken in her demand for a survey and method to eliminate this loss. He stressed the importance of such a measure due to the fact schools had from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of tools. Definite instructions will be given to janitors not to use manual training tools. At the next regular meeting of the board the manual training supervisor will be required to appear and bring in a report on the entire stock of manual training equipment in each school.

## Prize Winners To Be Picked

Two judges will cruise around Regina Friday night inspecting all residences decorated for the Christmas season and will select winners of the eight prizes being presented by the Regina board of trade.

The competition was sponsored by the board of trade, which divided the city into four zones. It was said Friday that about 15 residences were entered in the contest. Judges will be A. J. Hosie, president of the board of trade, and William Leslie, city parks superintendent.

## *GARDINER TO SPEAK IN CITY*

Hon. James G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, will address a joint meeting of the Regina board of trade and the Kiwanis club Tuesday noon at the Hotel Saskatchewan, it was announced Friday.

Mr. Gardiner has been in Regina at different times this week, and although the subject of his address has not been announced it is expected he will deal at some length with the work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation administration, which in the past three years has spent some $7,000,000 in rehabilitation work on prairie farms, and in areas hard hit by drouth.

To enable its members to attend the joint luncheon, the Rotary club has cancelled the regular meeting it planned for Tuesday.

### WILL NOT RECEIVE

Owing to illness, Mrs. C. B. Russell, wife of Brig. C. B Russell, D.S.O., district officer commanding M.D 12, will not receive Jan. 2.

lacking the most elementary needs of human existence.

### New Structure

A new structure she said was arising in Palestine. Jews in the Holy Land were anxious to adopt children from Germany, to make any sacrifices in order to help these waifs find a home. Mrs. Gottlieb pleaded for generous contributions in order that large numbers of children be taken out of Germany where fear and oppression stalked the land, and Jewish children were subjected to insults and violence at the hands of Hitler youth. Great Britain had generously opened the doors of Palestine to these victims of Nazi hatred for a limited period. Children between 15 and 17 were thus being given a chance to escape from Germany and start life anew in Jewish Palestine where loving care awaited them.

## *JAIL TERM FOR TREE THEFT*

Theft of trees in the Christmas season brought two Willow Bunch, Sask., men before Magistrate W. B. Scott, K.C., in Mounted Police court at Regina on Thursday to answer charges of theft.

Phillip Gaudry received sentence of two months in Regina jail while his brother, Arsene, 18, was released on suspended sentence on his own recognizance of $250.

The two were charged with theft of $42 worth of trees between Dec. 8 and 21.

## *LECTURES IN FIRST AID WILL BE GIVEN*

Lectures in first aid will be given during the next two months in Regina by Frederick Blake man, first aid instructor, C.P.R. western lines; J. Collingwood, chairman of the board of the St. John Ambulance association, Regina, announced Friday.

Two classes will be held each week for six weeks with examinations on the seventh week. Classes to be held each Monday, commencing Jan. 2 at 8 o'clock, will be for men and those held each Friday, beginning Jan. 6, at the same hour will be for women.

Mr Collingwood said Mr. Blakeman would illustrate his lectures with new charts, five life-size manikins and motion pictures.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the St John Ambulance association, the lectures would be available to boy scouts, girl guides, collegiate students and employees of commercial and industrial firms according to Mr Collingwood.

### TREAT FOR MEMBERS

Something of a treat was in store for members of the Regina Union of Unemployed who happened to attend Friday night's meeting of the union in the Caser street Labor temple at 8 o'clock. A few bags of candy and nuts, left over from the big Christmas treat entertainment sponsored for children of the city by the union at the armories, were to be distributed.

### PAINTING FLOORS

Painters are at work at the legislative building giving the basement floor a new coat of paint. Some of the basement corridors have been partially closed to traffic to facilitate the work.

in the building and some of the fixed furnishings of the building.

Paving the way for approval of the loan by the provincial government, city council passed a motion making all rentals collected from the building a first charge against the repayment of the loan.

## Seating Plans Made For House

In preparation for the opening of the session, date of which has not yet been officially set, seating plans of the assembly are being arranged by the department of public works.

The work is being done under the personal supervision of Hon. J. M. Uhrich, minister of public works.

Details of the seating plan will not be released until the opening of the session, Dr. Uhrich said Friday.

Numerical strength of the opposition this session unless some of the non-Liberal members decide to sit on the government side of the house, will be 15, three times as many as occupied opposition seats in the last assembly. Of this number 11 will be C.C.F., two Social Credit, and two Unity. The government's followers will number 37 from which number one will be appointed to the speakership, which will leave a voting majority on a straight party division of 21 votes.

There is a possibility the date of the session may be set at a council meeting Friday afternoon. Unofficially Jan. 19 is still considered to be the likely selection.

## *ADVISORY GAME GROUP TO MEET*

For the purpose of deciding upon recommendations to be made to the department of natural resources, the advisory game committee will meet in Regina Thursday, Jan. 5.

Deliberations of the committee will centre around game conservation, crow campaign, bag limits, shooting seasons and matters closely related to game branch activity.

Personnel of the committee which was named about a week ago by Hon. W. P. Kerr, minister of natural resources, consists of Judge A. E. Bence, Battleford; F. Lund, Prince Albert; F. A. Blain, Saskatoon; Reuben Lloyd, Davidson; L. T. McKee, K.C. Melville; W. M. Van Valkenburg, Regina, and Dr. J. R. Hong Regina. F. Forsyth, game commissioner, acts as secretary of the committee.

It is expected that any proposed legislation which has any bearing upon game regulations in the province will be presented to the committee for discussion and recommendation.

## *SIBELIUS WILL LEAD ORCHESTRA*

Jan Sibelius, famed Finnish composer will lead the Helsingfors Symphony orchestra in the program, "Salute to New York," World Fair on Sunday, at 11:30 a.m. mountain standard time, on NBC network Kaarli Kallio, president of Finland, will speak at the opening.

with the company and the city should now be recompensed, he argued.

If the city did not proceed against the company, it could not in future take action against delinquent taxpayers, Ald. V. Olson said. Further, if the Hudson's Bay Company had no obligation to the city, then by the same premise, the city had no obligation to its debenture holders.

Opposed to taking action was Ald. James Grassick, who argued that scores of business men of Regina believed it was a good thing that Hudson's Bay Company had not located in Regina in recent years. Many people took on obligations 10 years ago who since could not fulfil their contracts, he argued. It was poor business for the city to take action.

The city had a definite contract which the company had failed to carry out, Mayor A. C. Ellison said. They preferred to be sued for damages, he said. As far as he was concerned, they would be sued and they would pay every cent the city could get out of them.

### Advises Negotiation

Strong arm tactics had worked in some parts of the world, Ald. Grant said, but he was doubtful if those tactics were for the good of humanity. The city had the right to sue but if there was a kindlier way, the city should take it. It was better than using the big stick.

The mayor replied that for three years the city had tried a friendly attitude and it was only when the company representatives declared they would do nothing whatever about the contract that the negotiations fell through.

Ald. A. M. Derby expressed the view that the company expected action would be taken against it and was prepared to lose a few thousand dollars rather than erect a building which would be a losing proposition.

## Dr. Jack Kelly On Mercy Flight

Dr. Jack Kelly son of R. N. Kelly, 2522 Retallack street, took part in a successful 150-mile mercy flight at Vancouver Island recently to save the life of a fisherman ill in hospital at Ceepeecee.

With Norville R. Small, pilot, Dr. Kelly flew from Zeballos to Port Alberni. They took off with the ceiling at less than 100 feet and mountains screened by clouds. Instead of flying by the direct route over the mountains, they followed the coast line.

Getting a supply of insulin at Port Alberni, pilot and doctor took off again for Ceepeecee and rushed to the insulin to the hospital where the fisherman lay in a diabetic coma.

## *MEDICAL GROUP INCORPORATED*

Organization committee of the Regina Mutual Medical Benefit Association, Limited, was held Thursday. C. E. Little, K.C., chairman of the committee announced that the association has now been incorporated to provide for the necessary medical surgical and hospital services of its members and their dependents. Plans are being made for a membership campaign.

This is the second association of its kind to be organized in the province, said Mr Little

## Tribute Paid To Trustee

Public school board [illegible] Thursday night was the last meeting of the year and also the last to be attended by Miss C. L. Sheldon-Williams, at least for a while. Miss Sheldon-Williams retires from the board this year. Chairman Louis Rosenberg bade her farewell and voiced the appreciation of the whole board for the services she has given during the last few years. Miss Sheldon-Williams is still a member of the collegiate board on which she has served for the last 17 years.

Replying to the compliments of board members, Miss Sheldon-Williams said: "I don't think I realize what they are missing when they don't go into public life. I have made so many real friendships and had such a chance to study human nature. I get a lot of fun out of life," she smiled. Miss Sheldon-Williams stated she was willing to take a year's holiday, but if there was a vacancy next fall she might come back.

## *CHILDREN ENTERTAINED BY VETERANS*

Annual Christmas tree entertainment of the Disabled Veterans association, Regina branch, was held in the city hall auditorium Thursday afternoon, when [illegible] by about 300 children and [illegible]

Presents and bags of peanuts, candies and nuts were distributed to each youngster by Santa Claus and Mayor A. C. Ellison made a few words of welcome to the children.

The program included [illegible] pictures and dances by Miss [illegible] Warner and her dancing class. Chairman of the event was Mrs. [illegible] Plant, president of the association who was assisted by an entertainment committee which included the following members:

J. Davidson, H. Green, T. H. White, E. Moore, N. Flath, A. McFadyen.

The committee was assisted by the ladies' auxiliary committee which was made up of Mrs. [illegible] Bucket, Mrs. S. Thompson, Mrs. Murchie, Mrs. A. Fieldgate, Mrs. W. Knight, Mrs. L. Pitt and Mrs. E. Moore.

J. Dunn gave a jovial and entertaining impersonation of Santa Claus.

# 1939

Polonia, bajo la influencia británica, se niega a conceder a Hitler ninguna de sus relativamente modestas demandas territoriales. Hitler trató de recuperar el territorio despojado de Alemania y entregado a Polonia a finales de la Primera Guerra Mundial, especialmente la antigua ciudad alemana de Danzig. Hitler también demandó una autopista en el corredor de Danzig conectando Alemania con Prusia Oriental. Polonia negó categóricamente todas las demandas 'razonables' de Hitler.
Hitler quería de vuelta a la ciudad alemana de Danzig y una autopista a través del corredor de Danzig conectando la península alemana a Prusia Oriental. Polonia, bajo dirección británica / Judía, se negó a aceptar las modestas demandas de Hitler.




En septiembre Polonia es invadida desde el oeste por Alemania y desde el este por la Unión Soviética. Gran Bretaña y Francia inmediatamente declaran la guerra a Alemania, supuestamente debido a la invasión de Polonia por Hitler. Sin embargo, Gran Bretaña y Francia NO declaran la guerra a la Unión Soviética, que también había invadido Polonia y luego atacó a Finlandia unos meses más tarde.

La razón de que los Aliados sólo encontran erroneo que Alemania invadiera Polonia, y no los Soviéticos, fue porque la URSS estaba bajo el dominio JUDÍO, y lo había estado desde 1917. El propósito de la Segunda Guerra Mundial después de todo no era liberar a Polonia, sino destruir a Alemania, que se había desprendido de las garras de los Judios.

Los Aliados, que originalmente decía estar preocupados por la soberanía de Polonia, abandonaron a Polonia, junto con el resto de Europa del Este, frente a los carniceros comunistas soviéticos a finales de la guerra! Esta traición demuestra que los Aliados nunca se preocuparon por Polonia en absoluto. Polonia no era más que un peón utilizado por los $$ belicistas $$ aliados para embaucar al Tercer Reich en una guerra.




Los Aliados, quienes declararon la guerra a Alemania en 1939 utilizando como justificación la excusa de que Alemania violó la soberanía polaca al invadirla, arrojaron a Polonia a Stalin y los carniceros comunistas que habían asesinado a 22.000 polacos en el bosque de Katyn en 1940!

# El Parlamento ruso reconoce que Stalin ordenó fusilar a miles de polacos

Los diputados rusos, con el voto en contra de los comunistas, aprueban siete décadas después de la tragedia de Katyn una declaración que culpa a los dirigentes de la URSS de la matanza

http://www.rtve.es/noticias/20101126/camara-diputados-rusia-matanza-katyn-fue-perpetrada-orden-stalin/375994.shtml

http://www.lavozdegalicia.es/mundo/2010/11/27/0003_8874883.htm

http://www.lavanguardia.com/hemeroteca/20150413/54429570085/masacre-de-katyn-matanzas-fusilamientos-en-masa-ejecuciones-crimenes-segunda-guerra-mundial-polonia.html

http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2010/11/26/actualidad/1290726010_850215.html

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/nov/26/russian-parliament-guilt-katyn-massacre

El 'único' diputado judío del parlamento irlandés quiere reubicar a 6 millones de judíos en Palestina.



—Associated Press Photo.

**IRISH PLEA** — Deputy Robert Briscoe, only Jewish member of the Irish Parliament, arrives in New York city to begin a campaign to enlist Americans in a plan for resettling approximately 6,000,000 Jews in Palestine. Paul Amberger.

**The Binghampton Press**
**January 18, 1939, p.8**

*The Binghamton Press – January 18,1939, p.8*

*"El diputado Robert Briscoe, el único miembro judío del Parlamento Irlandés, llega a la ciudad de Nueva York para empezar una campaña para reclutar americanos en un plan para reubicar aproximadamente 6 millones de judíos en Palestina. Paul Amberger."*

Mientras tanto los Judíos quejándose en Febrero sobre "Seis Millones" de indefensos en Europa, siete meses antes de que la guerra siquiera empezara.



The Evening Independent

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1939.

# Jewish Relief Appeal Starts Here Tomorrow

More than 200 volunteers will begin tomorrow a thorough canvass of St. Petersburg in behalf of the local campaign of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. It is the largest and most intensive drive ever conducted by American Jews for relief and reconstruction in Europe, immigration and resettlement in Palestine and integration of refugees into the life of the United States.

Milton S. Lew, chairman of the local campaign, said today that the appeal represents the greatest effort in the history of the American Jews to relieve distress abroad to provide new immigration opportunities in Palestine. "The lives of many hundreds of thousands of persecuted men, women and children depend upon our success in this drive," he reported to his campaign workers.

### Appeal to All Creeds

Chairman Lew explained that the appeal will be made to all creeds and races because the agents of terror and hatred now aroused in Europe are levied against all religions in general. Once unleashed these powers cannot easily be stopped.

"Intolerance," Lew stated, "is as anti-Christian as it is anti-Jewish. The fiction of racial superiority is so alien to our American traditions that we cannot understand the callousness of many European nations toward the helpless victims. I feel that Americans of all creeds can join to prove to the world once more that while American democracy lives, humanity and compassion shall not die."

### 6,000,000 Helpless

Lew pointed out that there are six million Jews in Europe today fighting desperately against intolerance and despair. For them the support of the united appeal is crucial, he said.

The national quota sought in the

carry mail, and lastly will take on passengers.

The Pacific clippers cut the average passage time between San Francisco and Manila from 24 days to five. The Atlantic air fleet will use the same figures in reverse. The five-day passage of the fastest liners will be cut to 24 hours.

*The Evening Independent – February 22, 1939*

# The Evening Independent

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1939.


## 'E PAYS BILLS )R LAST OCTOBER

lassee, Feb. 22—(AP)—The ailed out checks yesterday a general revenue operating to last Oct. 15.

troller J. M. Lee said the t totalled $161,486.34, and eft a balance of $3,715.21 in eral revenue fund.

rroll of nearly $300,000 is he end of the month. "We hat receipts from insurance n taxes and other sources sufficient to make the pay- e said.

ent of the accounts left the revenue fund about $1,250,- ind in its obligations, Lee is collections were not suf- to pay its bills during the ar.

## IANCE WINNER SKIING EVENT AT LAKE PLACID

### R TARPON SPRINGS BOY IS FIELD OF INTERNA- IONAL STARS AT RACES

By FRANCES PARK
Staff Correspondent

Placid Club, N. Y., Feb. 22— er Florida boy, Dick Dur- who at 24 is already famous world of skiing, won new at this winter sports cen- terday in his favorite form g—slalom racing.

nce, who is a student at uth university and who o high school in Tarpon , led an international field k racers in negotiating the "Rimrock" trail on Mt. Jo, re, in the speedy time of nds for a distance of ap- tely a quarter of a mile.

hed far forward over his runners, skiing in the ythmic manner which has im famous, young Durrance down the snow mountain- wisting gracefully around s that marked the turns in om, and crossed the finish a burst of cheering from wd of winter sports enthu- holidaying at this Adiron- sort.

ime bettered by six seconds his nearest competitor, Chivers, skiing for Lake club, which sponsored the part of its annual Wash- birthday tournament.

r in the day Durrance was ccessful in the 15 kilometer ountry race, a form of ski- ich has never greatly at- the youthful star. Chivers st place in this event, while mer Florida boy was con- place eleventh in a field

# 'Flying Hotel' All Set for First Pacific Hop; 74-Passenger Sister Ships Will Fly Atlantic

By SAM JACKSON
(AP Feature Service Writer)

San Francisco — The world's biggest airplane, typifying America's supremacy on the peaceful side of aviation, awaits only a final government okay before spreading its wings over the Pacific.

Nameless as yet—except for the label "Model 314"—the craft has been dubbed locally "the flying hotel."

It is the first of six identical giants to be delivered to Pan-American Airways by the Boeing plant in Seattle. This one will reinforce Pan-American's established air line to Hawaii and the Orient, but most of them are destined for a new adventure — plane service from New York to England, expected to start this spring.

The great ship justifies the oh's and ah's of the throngs who have watched it circle San Francisco bay.

It takes a crew of 10 men to operate it, and comfortable accommodations are provided for 74 passengers. As a night sleeper it can carry 40.

**Regular Dining Room**

One does not dine off the portable lap-tables of the ordinary transport plane. There is a dining room which seats 14 at a time. Between meals it converts into a recreation room and the galley becomes a bar.

Passenger accommodations include the so-called "bridal suite." This richly-appointed compartment contains a love seat, an end table, a davenport that converts into berths, a combination dressing table and writing desk, a folding wash-stand cabinet, an occasional chair and coffee table.

The standard compartments contain 10 berths each, and there are commodious men's and women's dressing rooms. The galley has a steam table and a refrigerator.

The plane is operated from an upper deck, entirely separated from the passengers. Pilot and co-pilot sit together as in smaller planes; but behind them the navigator, the radio officer and the flight engineer work at separate desks.

And in a corner overlooking them all, like an executive in his busy office, is the supervisor who coordinates all activities.

**Can Cruise 6,500 miles**

The craft weighs 83,000 pounds and its four engines, developing 6,000 horsepower in all, can drive it at 200 miles an hour. Under best conditions it could cruise 6,500 miles without refueling.

There have been two larger planes built, but they no longer exist. An experimental giant built in Russia crashed. The German DOX made a flight to the United States, then was dismantled as impractical for commercial use.

Exact plans for the five "314s" yet to come have not been determined, but most of them will go into service from New York to Southampton. They will fly first to establish a schedule, next to carry mail, and lastly will take on passengers.

The Pacific clippers cut the average passage time between San Francisco and Manila from 24 days to five. The Atlantic air fleet will use the same figures in reverse. The five-day passage of the fastest liners will be cut to 24 hours.




On the upper deck above the passengers' quarters the flight crew works at separate desks.



In the dining room passengers eat at tables where there's room for 14 at a time. Between meals the room's for recreation, with the galley serving as a bar.

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**6,000,000 Helpless**

Lew pointed out that there are six million Jews in Europe today fighting desperately against intolerance and despair. For them the support of the united appeal is crucial, he said.

The national quota sought in the drive is $20,000,000 of which St. Petersburg's share has been set at $8,000. Lew is being assisted in the local drive by A. Sierkese, treasurer, and a large committee.

A single bird colony on one of the Chincha islands off Peru has 5,000,000 members and is estimated to consume a thousand tons of fish a day.

## J.O.U.A.M. HOLDS MEETING TONIGHT

Election of officers and initiation of new members will be the chief matters of business at a West Coast district meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, slated here tonight at 8 o'clock in the Odd Fellows hall.

All visiting Junior Order members are invited to attend.

## WEATHER M USUALLY

Washington, Fel ever the man who brella to work—a day of sunshine— government's wea service, the weath dictions for 24 to are correct betwee cent of the time.

In an address National Aviation Reichelderfer, chie bureau, said toda tages hold true changes in condi are so rapid that the next 12 hours "Stagnant" wea forecasts for day things up, he expl

## PROGRESS OPENING STARTI

### SAND IN INSTRU SON—MARVELS BOOKED FOR SHOW

Due to reasons b Progress engineer position here was its opening until and managers to cere apologies to convenienced.

Difficulties in ge struments to work an excess of sand instruments in the ting up equipment. time this has hap month history of t

All difficulties come and the exp sent its scientific next five days. A tation of the past a prediction of the f paramount theme.

One will be ab things as the co fries eggs and boi heat, cold light, yo ing through the air the telephone and yesterday and cit home of yesterday morrow, silk ma which is in turn dust, wool made milk and many o modern and advan

Everyone is wel an automobile sh contrary a World's Many of the exhibi at the 1939 New Y All is free and th continue for the from 3 to 10 p. m. d mole.

The Florida Po has arranged to f the show.

## MICHIGAN PLANS TW

Members of the ist society have to be held at the tomorrow with da til 5 o'clock. planned a George to be held Friday o'clock at the Pa George Kenewell charge and prize for best costumes. be served at the the antique show

Used car bargain


## U. S. TIRES



## Sunken Garde

Now In The Height of Its Lovelines



May We Suggest a Way to

Más de medio año antes de que comenzara la guerra los Judios ya estaban graznando sobre "6.000.000 víctimas indefensas de la persecución".



El líder sionista (((Chaim Weizmann))) que posteriormente se convertiría en el primer Presidente de Israel vuelve a aparecer y proclama: "El destino de seis millones de personas estaba en una balanza".

DR. WEIZMANN ON HELPLESS JEWS'

# NEED OF NORMAL NATIONAL LIFE

## *Jews Reject Minority Status in Palestine*

LONDON, Monday (Palcor).—In his opening address at the talks on Palestine in St. James's Palace last Wednesday evening, (which has now been officially released for publication) the President of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Chaim Weizman, declared that the Jewish representatives had entered upon the discussions in the desire to be helpful and with full recognition of the difficulties facing the British Government.

They must, however, safeguard the vital interests and rights of the Jewish people which could not be surrendered, particularly in this blackest hour of Jewish history. He referred to his survey before the Royal Commission in Jerusalem in November, 1936, indicating that the root of the problem lay in the homelessness of the Jewish people who were everywhere a minority.

The Jewish people had preserved their identity because of their attachment to Palestine and the hope of the return to Zion. They claimed that Palestine had never been abandoned, and the Jewish community there had never ceased to exist; in every age Jewish groups had gone to Palestine, and during the last 60 years active re-settlement had been going on.

HISTORIC RECOGNITION

*the relegation of the Jewish community to minority status. It is inconceivable that, after 20 years, the British Government should be seeking an interpretation of the Mandate which would curtail fundamental Jewish rights. "Such a departure from the moral position would shake the British Empire to its foundations, for the bonds riveting it together are purely moral, composed of natural faith and belief in the security of promises."*

But a new period of vacillation ensued, resulting in the Woodhead Commission's Report, and the idea of a Jewish State was abandoned. The one thing that remained was the political high level imposed on Jewish immigration.

At a time of supreme distress to Central European Jewry, and when the Jewish tragedy was spreading to other countries, the gates of the National Home were almost shut to Jewish refugees. The fate of six million people was in the balance; they knew not whither to go.

The Jews had been told that the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate had not contemplated large-scale immigration. Even historically that statement was inaccurate. There had been intense Jewish suffering and persecution in Russia in pre-War days, and hundreds of thousands of Jews had emigrated annually. Jewish distress was always one of the two foundations of the Zionist Movement, the other being the need of the Jews for a normal national life of their own in their historical home.

It was essential, the statement continued, that there should be one place in the world where the Jews would not be an adjunct, but masters of their own destinies. Various well-intentioned projects were now being sponsored to find a territorial base in other countries for the Jews, but no other undeveloped country can give immediate relief to large numbers of refugees, and a long period of experiment was required in any new country.

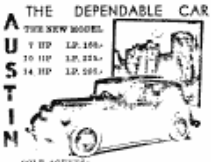
The signal success of Palestine was due to the national and religious fervour behind the endeavours which could not be evoked in other countries. Moreover, Palestine had been prepared by 60 years of pioneering work and was now capable of taking in hundreds of thousands of refugees. If Palestine was unable to absorb all Jews in search of a refuge, that was hardly a logical reason for saying that it must take less than it can take.

Dr. Weizman pointed out that Jewish work had not stood still even under the difficulties of the past three years. In spite of the danger, Jews had come to Palestine and parents had sent their children. He also referred to the degree of defence which the Jews had been able to render for their own settlements and also in helping the British military forces.

CONFLICTING PROMISES

Referring to the alleged conflicting promises made to the Jews and the Arabs, Dr. Weizman pointed out that

*The Palestine Post – February 14, 1939*

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From Haifa, February 23, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14 1939 JERUSALEM VOL., XV, No. 2378 PRICE 10 MILS

# BRITAIN TO CONSIDER REBEL RECOGNITION

## *Premier Explains British Part in Minorca Surrender*

LONDON, Monday (R).—Great Britain and France are now faced with the problem of recognising General Franco's administration as the *de facto* Government of Spain, and in London it is held that while the Madrid Government will continue to be recognised as long as it maintains authority over a large area, this should not be interpreted as encouragement to the Republicans to hold out regardless of the cost.

The British Government is at present giving its attention to the juridical problems which would arise out of formal recognition of General Franco, and it is understood that circumstances will largely determine its attitude.

It is also stated that the British Government would like to see the war at an end with as little bitterness and bloodshed as possible, so that its attitude as represented to Insurgent Spain in that recognition would be facilitated if some guarantee could be given that peace would not begin in a welter of horror and reprisals.

### CONTACT WITH FRANCE

Very close contact is being maintained with the French Government, and undoubtedly any British decision will conform with a French decision.

In Paris, the bombing incident during the cruiser Devonshire's visit to Minorca is linked with Franco-British recognition of General Franco, "Le Temps" saying today that "the fact that Italian planes carried out a bombardment during the negotiations may indicate that the Italian Government forces were acting in contravention to General Franco's wishes."

Various aspects of the Spanish situation were raised in questions to the Prime Minister in the British House of Common: this afternoon when, in particular, information was sought regarding the Government's attitude towards recognition of General Franco and to the part played by H.M.S. Devonshire in facilitating the peaceful occupation of Minorca by Insurgent forces last week.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government was in close touch with France but had as yet taken no decision concerning recognition of General Franco. It would obviously be impossible for him to give such an assurance in a situation which was changing so rapidly. Asked to give an assurance that Parliament would be consulted before action was taken, the Premier declared that the Government must take the responsibility.

The Speaker at this point refused to grant leave to Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) to move an adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the refusal of the Government to "give an assurance that so long as the legitimate existing Government in Spain continued, there would be no recognition of the Insurgent authorities as the *de facto* or *de jure* Government of the country."

The Premier told another questioner that the senior naval officer of the Insurgents at Palma de Majorca had admitted the bona-fides of Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, during H.M.S. Devonshire's call, but said it was in disobedience to orders and was very much regretted.

### FIRE RECOGNITION

It is officially announced in Dublin that the Eire Government has recognised the Franco Government, and Mr. Henry Kerney, hitherto Minister in Republican Spain, has now gone to Burgos as Minister.

Sir Robert Hodgson, the British Agent at Burgos, has left for the Insurgent capital from St. Jean de Luz.

A Berlin message early this morning stated that German official circles preserve complete discretion with regard to the interview of Herr Hitler and General Franco's ambassador on February 11, although it is admitted that the international aspect of the present situation in Spain was fully discussed, and Herr Ribbentrop was present.

A well-informed political commentator says: "It is to be presumed that the Spanish Ambassador informed Herr Hitler fully of General Franco's intention to carry his victory to a final conclusion, whereas Anglo-French papers try to make out that he requires Anglo-French mediation."

## INSURGENT SPAIN WAITS ON MADRID

### LAST OF REPUBLICANS LEAVE CATALONIA

BURGOS, Monday (R). — Insurgent Spain is now waiting for the Madrid Government to make the next move, and it is declared here that, if Dr. Negrin or General Miaja succeed in their purpose of holding the remaining Republican area to a policy of extreme resistance, the war must then take its inevitable course. In that event, an offensive will be launched in due course.

Madrid has been shelled intermittently since the Republican Government was re-established there, and heavy Insurgent bombardment was resumed early this morning. Casualties as a result of Insurgent air-raids during the weekend on Mediterranean centres and on Madrid are given as 164 dead and 143 wounded. Yesterday 120 shells were fired at Madrid.

The raids were on Alicante, the railway town of Jativa half-way between the two cities, and Alcoy, 60 miles south of Valencia. A hundred were reported killed at Jativa. Insurgent war-planes claim to have hit and sunk a Republican destroyer during a raid on Cartagena.

According to a Valencia report, the first decrees to be published in the Spanish Official Gazette, which has now resumed publication, establishes the head offices of the Bank of Spain and other organizations, like the Spanish External Bank, in Madrid, and also reproduces the decree of February 11 re-establishing the official residence of the Government at Madrid. Generals Miaja and Rojo have been promoted to Lieutenant-Generals.

### REARGUARD ACTION

The fighting in Catalonia has not quite ended, and the 31st and 32nd Republican Divisions, commanded by Lieut.-Colonels Truebs and Cascedo respectively, which were cut off from the main body of the Catalan armies during the great retreat, still hold Camprodon and the two valleys running from there to the frontier.

The 25,000 men concerned are fighting a rearguard action, until the wounded and as much of their material as possible have been evacuated to France. Several brigades entered France yesterday, marching in perfect order. Machine-guns command all approaches and passes, and every few minutes today the valleys echoed to the boom of artillery.

Over 100 vehicles lie in shattered heaps at the foot of a precipice beneath one of the sole mountain roads remaining. They are being thrown over as the Spaniards cannot take lorries into France. Half-a-dozen ambulances now being used as dressing-stations, and headquarters officers are also perched ready to be hurried over before the last of the Republican troops withdraw.

## *Danger of War In 1939*

### *RUMOURS OF GERMAN MOBILISATION*

PARIS, Monday (R). — Europe's fate is in the balance and will be decided this year, writes M. Frossart, a former Minister of State in the French Government, in the journal "Justice," adding:

"This will be a crucial year: it will be a year of peace or war. If war is not declared, 1939 will herald a long period of peace for it will be the last year of the relative inferiority of the great Democracies."

Advocating the mobilisation of all France's resources, M. Frossart holds the opinion that there will be no war if Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini realise the risks they are running are not justified by the chances of success.

### PESSIMISTIC "PERTINAX"

A pessimistic view of the Italo-German political activity is taken by the commentator "Pertinax," writing in "L'Ordre," in which he states: "We are dealing with a constant and heavy menace not yet clearly defined but sufficient to justify the forecast that lightning will tear across the clouds sooner or later."

"Pertinax" asserts that competent circles believe that the Reich will have mobilised by March 6, a million and a half men, and adds that the news from Italy is more confused. No such "clear policy" has been revealed, but France must retaliate immediately—move by move.

## FRANCE SATISFIED WITH JAPANESE REPLY

PARIS, Monday (R). — Authoritative French circles believe that the Government was satisfied with the reply given today by the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokyo, Mr. Arita, to the French Ambassador, M. Henri, who presented a Note of protest against the Japanese occupation of Hainan Island, near the coast of French Indo-China.

Similar representations were made by the British Ambassador at Tokyo.

Mr. Arita stated that Japan had no territorial ambitions on the Island, and assured the Ambassador that, "in its nature and duration, Japan's occupation of the island does not exceed military necessity."

A Tokyo Foreign Office statement added that Mr. Arita "made it clear that Japan had no territorial designs on Hainan. The Ambassador appreciated Mr. Arita's explanation, and left the Foreign Office after 40 minutes."

### WATCHING SITUATION

At the same time, it is understood that the situation will be watched closely by the French Government, and should the Japanese occupation of the island continue for a long period, the French Cabinet in co-operation with the British Government will discuss any further steps to be taken.

## AFTER MIDNIGHT

*General Franco has issued a decree defining what constitutes culpable political responsibility during the past two years and the proportionate penalties. Punishable offences are enumerated in 23 articles, and penalties include whole or partial loss of property and imprisonment and removal of civil rights. The prison terms may range from three months to 15 years. Culprits may be removed from their native place, and Spanish nationality may be withdrawn.*

# DR. WEIZMAN STRESSES JEWS' NEED OF NORMAL NATIONAL LIFE

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They must, however, safeguard the vital interests and rights of the Jewish people which could not be surrendered, particularly in this blackest hour of Jewish history. He referred to his survey before the Royal Commission in Jerusalem in November, 1936, indicating that the root of the problem lay in the homelessness of the Jewish people who were everywhere a minority.

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### HISTORIC RECOGNITION

The Balfour Declaration, the Zionist President proceeded, had recognised these historic facts; and in the preamble to the Mandate, international recognition was "given the historical connection between the Jewish people and Palestine, and the grounds for reconstituting their National Home in that country."

Reviewing developments since the Royal Commission, Dr. Weizman referred to the fact that the members of that Commission, which had consisted of men at the front rank of British public life, had after long and careful enquiries found that when issuing the Balfour Declaration the British Government had realised that, given the necessary zeal and enterprise by the Jews, a Jewish State in the course of time would be established in Palestine.

The Royal Commission had proposed a Jewish State in part of Palestine, a plan which was adopted by the Government and caused heart-searching among the Jewish people. But, although they did not regard the original promise as fulfilled, the Jews agreed to explore the possibility of cooperating with the Government on this basis because the principle of the Report, acknowledged by the Government, was that the creation of a Jewish State "would secure the establishment of a Jewish National Home and relieve it of the possibility of being subjected in the future to Arab rule. It would convert the Jewish National Home into a Jewish State with full control of immigration."

These two main principles, Dr. Weizman submitted, retain their binding and moral force.

He went on to say, "The Royal Commission's report included artificial restrictions on Jewish immigration and the relegation of the Jewish community to minority status. *It is inconceivable that, after 20 years, the British Government should be seeking an interpretation of the Mandate which would curtail fundamental Jewish rights. "Such a departure from the sacred position would shake the British Empire to its foundations, for the bonds existing it together are purely moral, composed of national faith and belief in the security of promises."*

But a new period of vacillation ensued, resulting in the Woodhead Commission's Report, and the idea of a Jewish State was abandoned. The one thing that remained was the political high level imposed on Jewish immigration.

At a time of supreme distress in Central European Jewry, and when the Jewish tragedy was spreading to other countries, the gates of the National Home were almost shut to Jewish refugees. The fate of six million people was in the balance; they knew not whither to go.

The Jews had been told that the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate had not contemplated large-scale immigration. Even historically that statement was inaccurate. There had been intense Jewish suffering and persecution in Russia in pre-War days, and hundreds of thousands of Jews had emigrated annually. Jewish distress was always one of the two foundations of the Zionist Movement, the other being the need of the Jews for a normal national life of their own in their historical home.

## *Settling Down to Fundamentals*

### *GOVERNMENT TACTICS AT LONDON CONFERENCES*

*By GERSHON AGRONSKY*

LONDON, Monday. — In what Dr. Weizman, in his speech on Wednesday which was officially released tonight, described as the darkest hour in the history of the Jewish people, the British delegation, in its negotiations with both the Jewish and the Arab representatives, is now settling down to the consideration of fundamentals.

The Arabs are evidently perplexing in their effort to prove that the MacMahon pledge included a promise of independence for the Palestine Arabs. This case was argued on Saturday and again today by Nuri Pasha es Said and will be continued tomorrow by the Princes of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, still centering on this point, which Mr. R. A. Butler is expected to clear up from the point of view of the Government.

**It is also apparent that the Government delegates pursue the strategy of wearing down whichever delegation happens to be facing them, by presenting the Jewish arguments to the Arabs, and vice versa. It is difficult to predict what the Arabs hope to gain by scoring a dialectic victory in the MacMahon controversy, except perhaps to underline the alleged conflict of rights, but the argumentation against the background of St. James's Palace, with its hallowed tradition and its crimson carpets and cushions, is punctuated by the unceasing murders on the Palestine front itself. The Arab delegates would appear to be endeavouring to demonstrate the rights of their claims by appalling wrongs, such as the weekend casualty toll which is tucked away in remote columns in today's London newspapers.**

### ARABS' "RIGHTS"

The Jews acquiesced to the talks, although they expected no benefits to result from them; they are now forced to defend their rights, which were guaranteed by the entire civilised world, against the so-called natural rights of the Arabs, which presumably includes the right to doom the Jews to extinction. The restitution of the Jews to their homeland which is the true and only meaning of the Mandate, is now conditional, in the Arab view, but worse still perhaps also in the British view, on the consent of the Arabs, and not only of the Palestine Arabs, but also of the Arab States.

The MacMahon dispute will not end in the creation of an Arab State in Palestine — that is certain, but one delegate's shrewd forecast is a Government compromise, with or without consent, promising the Jews that the Arabs will not be given a State, and the Arabs that the Jews will not be given immigration.

It was essential the statement continued, that there should be one place in the world where the Jews would not be an adjunct, but masters of their own destinies. Various well-intentioned projects were now being sponsored to find a territorial base in other countries for the Jews, but no other undeveloped country can give immediate relief to large numbers of refugees, and a long period of experiment was required in any new country.

The signal success of Palestine was due to the national and religious fervour behind the endeavours which could not be evoked in other countries. Moreover, Palestine had been prepared by 40 years of pioneering work and was now capable of taking in hundreds of thousands of refugees. If Palestine was unable to absorb all Jews in search of a refuge, that was hardly a logical reason for saying that it must take less than it can take.

Dr. Weizman pointed out that Jewish work had not stood still even under the difficulties of the past three years. In spite of the danger, Jews had come to Palestine and parents had sent their children. He also referred to the degree of defence which the Jews had been able to render for their own settlements and also in helping the British military forces.

### CONFLICTING PROMISES

Referring to the alleged conflicting promises made to the Jews and the Arabs, Dr. Weizman pointed out that there was no conflict concerning Western Palestine, as had been acknowledged by representatives of the British Government and by Sir Henry MacMahon himself. The late Colonel T. E. Lawrence had also recorded that Mr. Winston Churchill's settlement in 1921-22 had fulfilled all the British promises towards the Arabs.

Lastly, the late King Feisal, the authorised spokesman of the Arabs at the Peace Conference in Paris, had accepted the Balfour Declaration.

Where there was a possibility of a conflict between the promises in respect of Trans-Jordan, this was solved 500 per cent in favour of the Arabs. The Arabs had emerged from the last War with four Kingdoms. Their statehood came easily through the expenditure of British blood and effort. As the Royal Commission had pointed out, so far as the Balfour Declaration had contributed to the victory of the United Powers, it had also contributed to the liberation of the Arabs.

*"It is relevant to compare," he declared, "what the Arabs have made of the extraordinary opportunities given them with little trouble, and what the Jews made of the chances offered them. Vast Arab territories stand empty today — an invitation to powerful and unscrupulous Powers."*

### DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Dr. Weizman emphasised the difference in the importance of Palestine to the Jews and to the Arabs, quoting the report of the League's Permanent Mandates Commission as follows:

*"The collective suffering of the Arabs and Jews cannot be compared, since vast spaces in the Near East, formerly the abode of a numerous population and the home of a brilliant civilisation, were open to the former; whereas the world was being successively closed to the settlement of the latter."*

As for the Arab claim that Palestine was an Arab country and must have an Arab Government, even the present basis of the claim could not be realised, as the Jews formed a third of the population and were responsible for more than two-thirds of the economic and cultural activities in Palestine.

### NON-DOMINATION

The Jews did not want to dominate the Arabs, he said, but they would not allow themselves to be dominated by them, and they would not submit to the same fate as the Assyrians of Iraq.

The gist of Dr. Weizman's statement was a demand for the continuation of the Mandate and of Jewish immigration in accordance with the principle of absorptive capacity, an active policy of development, and effective safeguards against a minority status.

The Zionist President concluded:

*"I pray that you, who have carried justice, fairness and good government into the most remote corners of the globe, — I pray with all respect and humility, that you do justice to my people in this dark hour."*

He ended with the statement that it was true that Palestine was a Holy Place for the Arabs as it was also for the British, but it had never been a national centre for the Arabs as was Damascus.

(Other London Cables — Page 8)

# *Funeral of Pope Pius XI Today*

### *CONCLAVE FOR ELECTION OF NEW POPE ON MARCH 1*

VATICAN CITY, Monday (R). — For the second successive day, huge crowds have been streaming into St. Peter's to file past the bier of the Pope, whose remains are lying in state in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

By noon today, 500,000 people had filed past, including pilgrims from all parts of Italy and adjoining countries. Seventy residents of Desio, the small town where Pope Pius XI was born, have arrived in Rome for the funeral.

The second of the nine funeral masses was held at St. Peter's today. Thirty-three Cardinals held another meeting at which the lead stereo bearing the Pope's seal was broken in their presence, and decided that new silver coins were to be issued by the Vatican authorities shortly to cover the interregnum until the election of a new Pope.

Many people who had waited all Sunday night in the square outside, surged up the steps in a great mass when the gates opened. Similar crowds waited throughout Saturday night.

The bier has been placed on a catafalque surrounded by 16 torch-bearers, and the faithful may kiss the dead Pope's feet.

Army field kitchens fed the poorer classes in the crowds while hawkers were busy selling medallions of the dead Pope. The faithful said their rosaries as they waited for hours in the hot sunshine, and occasionally the crowds broke through the police cordon.

While the date of the conclave for the election of the new Pope has not yet been fixed, it will probably be on March 1, the last day of the eighteen-day period laid down by the late Pope Pius XI, after the death of a Pontiff for the meeting of a conclave. It is thought that the Cardinal-Archbishops of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires will be unable to reach Rome before that date.

Cardinal Dr. Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, who only recently returned from a visit to Rome, will not attend the funeral of the Pope but, in spite of his health, will endeavour to attend the conclave and will celebrate the Requiem Mass in Cologne Cathedral himself. The yellow and white Papal flag is at half mast on every house in Cologne where the clergy reside, and there is not one Swastika flag visible.

Cardinal Pacelli has received the following telegram from King George VI.:

"I send Your Eminence my most sincere and deeply-felt sympathy for the cruel loss to the Roman Church sustained in the person of His Holiness, sovereign and Pontiff."

The United States Congress has adjourned until February 14 after both Houses adopted resolutions expressing sorrow at the Pope's death.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has sent a message of condolence to His Beatitude the Latin Patriarch in Jerusalem, Monsignor Luigi Barlassina, expressing the sense of loss which Jewry, in common with civilised humanity, felt in the passing of one of the greatest exponents of the cause of peace, and recording with gratitude His Holiness's deep concern for the fate of the Jewish people.

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The JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN

K., No. 26 Eleventh Ave. and Oak St. VANCOUVER, B.C. MARCH 3, 1939 5c per Copy; $1

# VANCOUVER, B.C. QUOTA $12,000

**SIX MILLION JEWS OVERSEAS FACING PERSECUTION, DISCRIMINATION AND ECONOMIC RUIN LOOK TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA AS THEIR ONE SOURCE OF HELP. BY YOUR CONTRIBUTION YOU WILL ENABLE THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:**

## POLAND

With 3,000,000 unemployed to retrain for new occupations . . . promote self-sustaining industrial projects . . . maintain 1,300 free loan societies and credit cooperatives . . . feed and educate children . . . support hospitals and clinics for children and adults . . . provide emergency and reconstructive aid . . . care for German Jewish border deportees.

## GERMANY

With 350,000 Jewish refugees to equip for new lives overseas . . . pay transportation costs . . . support refugee service agencies . . . maintain schools for Jewish children . . . assist those who cannot emigrate.

## ROUMANIA

With 780,000 to provide vocational retraining for and child care . . . assist Jewish artisans, farmers, traders . . . support schools, medical aid and health camps . . . finance reconstruction and direct relief.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With 355,000 to provide direct relief for in the form of food, shelter, clothing to Sudeten and Slovakian border refugees . . . assist in emigration . . . give economic aid . . . support welfare agencies.

## AUSTRIA

With 200,000 to maintain trade retraining courses for . . . assist refugees to emigrate . . . provide food, clothing, shelter for destitute . . . aid welfare agencies.

## ITALY

With 60,000 facing sudden loss of rights . . . earning possibilities restricted . . . help 6,000 German and Austrian refugees forced to re-emigrate . . . assist 10,000 other foreign Jews who face immediate expulsion . . . provide economic aid for 20,000 others affected by anti-Jewish decrees.

**THE JDC IS THE CHIEF AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AIDING THE DISTRESSED JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF EUROPE AND REFUGEES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, ENABLING THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, TO FIND NEW HOMES. EVERY CENT RECEIVED, EVERY PENNY EXPENDED, IS CAREFULLY CHECKED IN THE COUNTRY OF EXPENDITURE. J.D.C. ISSUES A FINANCIAL REPORT AUDITED BY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.**

**You can not — you will not — you dare not — shirk your part. Be Prepared to give with a smile, and be thankful that you can, for it may be said, 'but for the grace of God it might have been me'.**

Endorsed by the Vancouver Jewish Administrative Council.




*The Jewish Western Bulletin – March 3, 1939*

*"Seis millones de judíos en el extranjero se enfrentan a la persecución, la discriminación..."*

El rabino Fischoff advierte en una reunión historica de la los miembros de la B'nai B'rith Americana y Canadiense en el hotel Niagara en el estado de Nueva York, que 6.000.000 de judíos estaban en un peligro imminente.

# ITHACA RABBI SAYS FREE JEWS MUST AID HARASSED BRETHREN

## Six Million Jews Are Refugees, Members of B'nai B'rith Lodges Told.

Three-eighths of the world's Jewish population of 16,000,000 persons, or approximately 6,000,000 persons, are potential refugees.

Speaking on the subject "Jewish Survival in This Age of Chaos," Rabbi Fischoff declared that the 6,000,000 Jews or Christians of Jewish extraction are in real or imminent danger due to the spread of totalitarianism in the world.



RABBI EPHRAIM FISCHOFF

*The Niagara Falls Gazette, Monday, May 1, 1939, p.15*

Imagen del rabino Fischoff encontrada aquí.

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# ITHACA RABBI SAYS FREE JEWS MUST AID HARASSED BRETHREN

## Six Million Jews Are Refugees, Members of B'nai B'rith Lodges Told.

Three-eighths of the world's Jewish population of 16,000,000 persons, or approximately 6,000,000 persons, are potential refugees, Rabbi Ephraim Fischoff, of Ithaca, member of the Cornell university faculty, informed the 350 men and women attending the joint installation ceremonies of Niagara Falls B'nai B'rith lodge, the Lord Melchitt B'nai B'rith lodge, of St. Catharines, Ont., and the ladies' auxiliary of Lord Melchett lodge, held at the Hotel Niagara last night. The ceremony marked the first time in B'nai B'rith history that officers of a Canadian lodge of the order were installed on United States soil.

Speaking on the subject "Jewish Survival in This Age of Chaos," Rabbi Fischoff declared that the 6,000,000 Jews or Christians of Jewish extraction are in real or imminent danger due to the spread of totalitarianism in the world.

Reviewing recent history, particularly that of Europe, Rabbi Fischoff declared that "those Jews and Christians, in areas where democracy still reigns, if they have the insight to see it, have several imperative, religiously based, clearly defined duties as human beings."

Summarizing, he listed these duties as follows:

First, the giving of assistance to refugees now totaling more than a million Jews, more than 2,000,000 Jewish Christians and an equal number of Christians without a trace of Jewish blood.

Second, the granting of support to the existing "Jewish idealistic experiment in Palestine, a signal example of peaceful transformation of a people."

Third, the joining together of Christian and Jew in defense of American democratic traditions.

Rabbi Fischoff described the chief function of B'nai B'rith as that of discounting the flood of anti-Semitic propaganda through its Anti-Defamation league, which is designed to expose the falsehoods in the libels spread against members of the Jewish race. He also said that a function of the organization should be to establish Hillel foundations in the largest American and Canadian colleges and universities to provide religious centers for students of Jewish faith.

David Ruslander, prominent Buffalo attorney who was recently appointed as a member of the Board of Education of that city and a former president of the Buffalo district of B'nai B'rith organization served as installing officer during the ceremonies for the three lodges.

Installed as officers of the Niagara Falls lodge were: David Mann, president; Marvin I. King, vice-president; Lawrence Davis, monitor; Edward M. Levy, treasurer; Ben Exler, financial secretary; Harry A. Bassuk, warden; Jacob Goldstein, assistant monitor; Louis Yaseen, Samuel C. Wisbaum and Sam Carl, trustees, and E. Hyman Wisbaum, recording secretary. New officers of the Lord Melchitt lodge were: John Engel, president; Saul Goodman, vice-president; Richard Dwor, treasurer, and Edward Offstein, monitor. The officers of the ladies' auxiliary of the St. Catharines' lodge were: Mrs. Saul Goodman, president; Mrs. Harold Rosberg vice-president.

## To Hear Purdue Broadcast

Purdue graduates of this area have been urged by William D. Robertson, of Buffalo, president of the Purdue club of the Niagara frontier, to listen to the radio broadcast of Purdue Founders' day scheduled for Saturday evening over a coast-to-coast Mutual Broadcasting system network. Orginating on the university campus, the Purdue night broadcast will present the Purdue glee club, George Ade, the humorist, class of '87; John T. McCutcheon, Purdue '89, a member of the Chicago Tribune staff and dean of the nation's cartoonists, and David E. Ross, class of '93, noted inventor and president of the university trustees.

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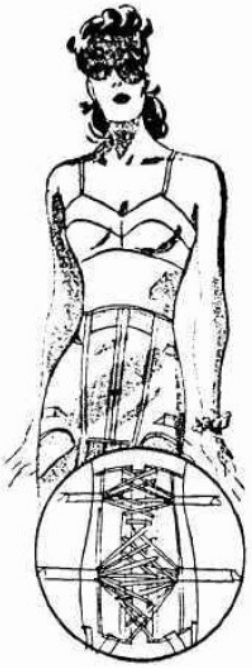
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CAMP SUPPORTS

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Un periódico Judío, "The Jewish Criterion", predice que "la guerra mundial que viene sería la aniquilación de seis millones de Judios en Europa Oriental y Central."



# REVIEW OF EVENTS

By The Editors Of
Contemporary Jewish Record

*These past few months are memorable ones in the light of Jewish as well as world history. But the era of constant change in which we live makes necessary now and then the summarizing of what actually has taken place during a given period. By special arrangements with the editors of the Contemporary Jewish Record, and this magazine we bring you this timely resume of Jewish world events.*
*—THE EDITOR*

IT is as yet too early today to comprehend the full extent of the tragedy which has overtaken the world. The conflict has but started. It is now still limited to four countries. The extent of its possible spread is not as yet known. But the tragedy which has overtaken the millions of people in the war zone as well as the 3,500,000 Jews in Poland and the 800,000 Jews in Germany and her possessions is sufficiently great to defy the imagination and stir the deep sympathy of those who still believe in mercy, justice and the protection of the weak.

Scarcely two months before Hitler's aggression against Poland, Herr Hans Ziegler, a ranking official in the Propaganda Ministry, emphasized, according to a dispatch by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, in his book entitled "Juden und der Weltkrieg," that one of the worth-while results of the coming world war would be the annihilation of the six million Jews in East and Central Europe. Other warnings of the same dire character have been uttered by Nazi officials and publications for the past several years.

Today, two-thirds of the Jewish population in Poland is under Nazi occupation. Even the infrequent dispatches from the war front indicate that the Jews were the twofold victim of Nazi hatred and retaliation, first as citizens of Poland, and secondly, as Jews. The Nazi propaganda machinery is feverishly at work in an effort to drive a wedge between the Jews and the Poles. In line with its set policy, pursued before the hostilities commenced, Nazi propaganda attempts to convince the Poles that their enemy is the Jew and not the Nazi aggressor. At the same time, an effort is made to portray the Polish civilian resistance as stemming mainly from Jews, in order to justify wanton retaliation and goad the German soldiers and civilian population to more frightful acts. Frequent bombardments of Polish towns have been directed in many cases at the Jewish quarters. Polish Jews knew that their very existence is at stake in this war. For the part of Poland, occupied by the Nazis, there may be a puppet government, Slovak style, pending a change in fortune. For Jews there is but death, exile and persecution. Nor is there any escape for them. If the pattern established by the U.S.S.R. will be followed in the regions occupied by the Russian forces, Jews in these localities will face persecution for their religious beliefs, Zionist activities and democratic sympathies.

As was not the case in the last war, in which the Jews of Germany shed blood for the glory of the grateful "Vaterland," they are held there today as hostages to become again the scapegoats in the event of the defeat of the Nazi forces.

The problem of Palestine has attained a new complexion against the background of the new world situation. It continued to loom large until the outbreak of hostilities. It was evident from the utterances and actions of the Colonial Minister, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, that the British Government was determined to put into effect the measures outlined in the White Paper, and to break the resistance of the Jewish community. This was reflected in the suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine during the six months beginning October 1, 1939, as a retaliation for the continuous stream of "illegal" immigration of German and other refugees. Jews were heartened by the publication of the report of the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission, four of whose seven members declared the White Paper an unmistakable violation of the terms of the Mandate. In the meantime, attention was shifted to Geneva where the Twenty-First Biennial World Zionist Congress was opened on August 16.

The Congress met under the threatening clouds of war, a circumstance which influenced both the procedure and the tenor of the addresses and discussions. Because of the emergency situation in Zionism, elections were not held in a number of countries. The labor group was strongly represented as usual, and its coalition with the liberal General Zionists (Group A) still dominated the scene in spite of minor disagreements. The major differences which transcended all group lines ranged about the type of resistance to be undertaken against the British policy. While the Congress went on record as unanimously opposed to any compromise in Palestine at the expense of Jewish rights.

(Continued on page 26)

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has the right combination of great acting and dancing to give you more pleasure



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For your pleasure...
*The Right Combination*
of the world's best cigarette tobaccos



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The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh) Oct 13, 1939

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/05/pre-hoocaust-6000000-figures-even-more.html

El "The Jewish Criterion" cinco meses antes del inicio de la 2ª Guerra Mundial dice a sus lectores que el destino de 6 millones de judíos está en sus manos, no en las de Hitler.



# Dictators Make Headlines . . . You Make The Eternal Story Of Jewish Survival

## Not In Hitler's Hands, In Yours . . . The Fate Of Six Million European Jews

### United Jewish Fund Drive Gives You Chance To Help Suffering Millions

**By Maxine Hirsh Bader**



John H. Cohen, Chairman of the Trade Council Committee

April, 1938 to April, 1939 — A Year of Tragedy: Germany consolidated her absorption of Austria. Italy issued anti-Semitic decrees. The Nazis swept the Sudetenland off the map. A Jewish boy in France shot a German . . . Germany took Memel. Hitler made himself supreme Protector of Moravia and Bohemia. What did you do?

What did these swiftly moving events of universal, international importance mean in their effects upon individual human lives? They meant that aged and eminent Jewish scholars, on their hands and knees, cleaned the streets of Vienna. They meant that young men, men who would have been looking forward to lives of self-development and social contribution, shot themselves. They meant that some Jews, some few, fortunate Jews, were lucky enough to be penniless exiles from their homelands. Others had to stay, and starve. They meant that Jewish homes and shops were wrecked and looted, almost the last remaining mite of Jewish property confiscated. And thousands of Jewish men thrown, defenselessly, into camps to be beaten and tortured. In total, there, in many human lives, they meant every conceivable kind of physical and psychological suffering.

Slated for 1939-1940: German subjugation of Rumania. Return of Danzig to Germany. Increase of the Nazi fleet. Teutonic rule of the Polish Corridor. Nazi domination of the rich Ukraine. Extension of Nazi influence in South America. What will you do?

**Will You Do Your Share, Through The United Jewish Fund?**

How many times — when Austria was taken . . . when the September Sudetenland broadcasts chilled our hearts . . . when the November pogroms roused our sorrow . . . and the dismemberment of little Czecho-Slovakia raised our anger — how many times have we not all said, "If only. If only there was something I could do about it. If only I had some influence. If only I knew some action I could take!"

Now the time has come for you to act, to act in the most affirmative way that any one man can act — in unison with his fellowmen. Through the medium of the United Jewish Fund, you can participate in a united front against the infliction of human suffering and the conscious destruction of civilization. Your action here is constructive, vital. And necessary— the hopes of our future rest upon the responsible participation of every individual Jew in the United Jewish Fund Drive.



Joseph M. Meyers, Secretary of the United Jewish Fund Drive



Mrs. Maurice Lyons, A Co-Chairman of the Women's Division

**What The United Jewish Fund Drive Is**

**Pittsburgh's United Jewish Fund Drive is part of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs' national campaign, of which Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of New York are the National Chairmen.**

**Here, it functions as a dynamic organization of twelve hundred volunteer helpers, working, in cooperation with their Chairman, one of Pittsburgh's most prominent citizens, Oliver M. Kaufmann, "twelve hundred men and women who have seen movies, read reports, studied charts to familiarize themselves with the situation . . . to learn intimately what is happening and what must be done, twelve hundred men and women who have given more than time . . . big and small contributors, but contributors who are making sacrifices in order to give more!" Their goal is the obtainment of twelve thousand Pittsburgh contributors to a fund to aid the desperate needy in all parts of the world.**

**Original Structure of This Year's Campaign**

Unique in this year's drive is its organization. Never before in peacetime has a fund-raising campaign been organized in such a thorough and efficient way. All phases of the community's resources have been considered and developed.

Under an executive committee led by Mr. Kaufmann and consisting of the president, Louis Caplan; treasurer, Charles J. Rosenbloom; secretary, Joseph M. Meyers; and campaign director, High Salpeter, the group is proportioned into three main divisions.



Mrs. John H. Cohen, A Women's Unit Leader

These three major disvisions consist of the men's unit, chairmanned by Alex Lowenthal; the women's, administered by six chairmen, Mrs. John Cohen, Mrs. Myrtle Fisher, Mrs. Fannie Friedman, Mrs. Edgar Hirsh, Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, and Mrs. Maurice L. Lyon; and the youth group, led by co-chairmen Herman Foreman and Miriam Stone.

Under these three classifications there are more than fifty individual campaign committees, representing and contacting every professional, industrial, organizational, and geographical aspect of the Pittsburgh Jewish community.

This most highly specialized organization of the drive-workers is one of the campaign's most significant features, for, with its operation, no member of the community will be solicited by more than one group or committee. Furthermore, although hitherto there has always been an opening and a closing date for the canvass, this year each committee will wage its own campaign at its own appropriate time within the dates February 15 and May 15.



Mrs. Edgar L. Hirsh, Women's Division Co-Chairman

Payment of one's contribution may be figured on a twelve-month basis. Since the peril and distress of Jews abroad seems likely to continue, there will be a continuous need for money. The money raised will be budgeted for local institutions, and the largest part saved for the needs of international crises as they occur. A contribution of fifteen cents, the price of an ice cream soda, will keep a child for three days in Palestine, and one of twenty-five cents a week for a year will transport a mother and child from Prague to the Homeland and maintain them there for a day.

**How Fund Money Is Used**

With the money you contribute to

(Continued on page 33)



Harry Rom, Chairman of the Mercantile Council

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Apr 7, 1939

Mushroom Manure (compost)
USE IT ON
Flower Beds Gardens Lawns
It is real stable manure without weeds or odor
Loads of 2 cu. yds. for $7.00
10 yds. and over @ $2.25 per yd.
Daily delivery free in Pgh. area
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## Dictators Make Headlines

(Continued from page 5)

the United Jewish Fund of Pittsburgh, three large organizations — the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. — and eighteen national and local institutions will benefit. Only once a year, in this one campaign, are you contacted to share in the reconstructive work of all these agencies.

The work of the three major organizations named will succor three distinct areas of Jewish need, as Mr. Kaufmann explained:

"The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee will provide immediate assistance and emergency aid to Jews within Germany and Austria and to the German refugees in European and other lands, enabling many thousand individuals, whenever possible, to find new homes. The Joint Distribution Committee will also continue its extensive program of reconstructive aid and emergency assistance to the Jews of Poland, Rumania and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

"The United Palestine Appeal will promote the immigration and settlement in Palestine of many thousands who must leave Germany and other countries in order to escape destruction. It also maintains existing institutions for the benefit of Jews in Palestine and for the thousands who have come there in recent years, advancing the upbuilding of the country through the promotion of immigration, colonization and land purchase and other activities to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the country. It is an encouraging fact that there is no money needed for 'relief' for the Jew in Palestine; once he is settled he becomes self-supporting. Statistics prove that the average fifteen year old boy, working there, in three years can bring three of his family to Palestine.

"The National Coordinating Committee Fund, the agency concerned with the problem of refugees coming to this country, will continue its work of helping these refugees adjust themselves to their new environment. It will continue to aid these newcomers with social service, immigrant education and naturalization advice, communal activities and recreation.

"'I hope that Pittsburgh Jewry,' the campaign Chairman continued, will, when contacted by one of our twelve hundred volunteer workers, be generous, cordial and courteous to him, bearing in mind that these workers are the representatives of six million Jewish people who are in dire need today. In a campaign against every other human disaster, flood, famine, and war, there is always a termination in sight. But there appears, as yet, to be no easing of the tension in which Europe's Jews are living.

"I don't need to tell you, therefore, of the needs of this drive. Never before has so much involuntary publicity accompanied any campaign — the headlines of any paper tell the story.

"On behalf of the entire campaign committee I wish to thank those of you who have already been contacted. The marvelous response that you have accorded our workers has encouraged them to give their best, that the year 1939 may be a climax of achievement."

Slated For 1939-1940 By The United Jewish Appeal For Refugees and Overseas Needs: Transportation of horror-driven victims to places of safety. Food for the hungry. Health for children. Shelter, Transformation of desert wastes in Palestine into fertile farm-homes. Re-education of Jewish refugees for productive jobs.

These are but a few of the creative, cumulative human values to be achieved by Pittsburgh's United Jewish Fund Drive. What will we, who are so fortunate to be giving, not taking, what will we do?

Will we not give of ourselves, of our resources, as much as we can, more, much more, than we think we can spare? Let us, as Americans, as Jews, seek with willing hearts and open hands, to make 1939 our year of triumph over tragedy?

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## Wheeling Dollar Savings Bank to Buy Assets of Citizen's Mutual

The Wheeling Dollar Savings and Trust company will purchase all assets of the Citizens Mutual Trust company, a vote of stockholders in the Citizens bank determined.

In voting the sale the stockholders accepted an offer from the Dollar bank extended earlier this month.

The Citizens Mutual will continue normal business for 30 to 60 days although the stockholders vote Friday assures final consummation of the deal, bank officials announce. Details of the turnover will be completed during the coming weeks of the bank's operation.

After that time the Dollar bank will have full facilities of serving customers of the Citizens bank. Efforts will be made to employ as many as possible of the bank.

More than 90 per cent of the stockholders in the banking institution purchased were represented at the meeting

With assets of the Citizens bank acquired, Wheeling Dollar will have assets approximately $28,000,000 — making it by far the largest bank in West Virginia.

Officers of the Wheeling Dollar Savings and Trust company are: Samuel W. Harper, president; Robert Hazlett, chairman of the board; Hugo Laupp, executive vice-president; Sherman Shull, vice president; George E. Carenbauer, vice president, and W. P. Welker, trust officer.

## Uniontown Marble and Granite Company Offers Fine Memorials

At the Uniontown Marble and Granite Company, located at 468 Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Pa., can be found memorials of real character and beauty. Through years of service they have built up a dignified and enviable reputation. When you choose monuments from the Uniontown Marble Company you can be assured that they will withstand the ravages of time and inclement weather besides being beautiful in design. For enduring memorials at reasonable prices be sure to consult this company which is under the supervision of Mr. A. E. Hawkins.

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Apr 7, 1939

*..."seis millones de judíos pasan hoy graves dificultades".*

Dos meses antes, en Febrero de 1939, el destino de 6 millones de judíos es mencionado.



## Jews Will Not Surrender Palestine Rights, Weizmann Warns; Continuation of Mandate and Jewish Immigration on Absorptivity Principle Principal Among Four Principal Demands Made By Jewish Agency Leader; Cites Great Gains Made By Arabs Following World War

(Continued from page 4)

ceivable that after twenty years, the Government will be seeking an interpretation of the Mandate which will curtail fundamental Jewish rights. Such a departure from a moral position would shake the British Empire to its foundations, for the bonds riveting it together are purely moral and are composed of natural faith and a belief in the security of promises."

A new period of vacillation succeeded the issuance of the Royal Commission report, which found its culmination in the Woodhead report, Dr. Weizmann continued. "The idea of a Jewish State was abandoned.

"The one thing that remains is a political high level for Jewish immigration. At a time of supreme distress for Central European Jewry and as the Jewish tragedy spreads to other countries, the gates of the National Home are nearly shut to Jewish refugees. The fate of six million people is in the balance. They do not know whither to go.

### Says No Conflicting Promises

The argument that conflicting promises were made to Jews and Arabs by the British was denied by Dr. Weizmann. If there was any overlapping of promises, there was no conflict with regard to western Palestine, as was acknowledged by the representatives of the Government and by Sir Henry MacMahon himself. T. E. Lawrence had also written that Winston Churchill's settlement in 1921-22 fulfilled all the promises made by Great Britain to the Arabs, Dr. Weizmann underlined.

As final proof, he cited the fact that King Feisal, as the authorized spokesman for the Arabs at the Paris Conference had accepted the Balfour Declaration. Where there might have been a possibility of conflict in the promises on Transjordan, this had been solved one hundred per cent in favor of the Arabs, the Jewish leader pointed out.

### Rejects Minority Status for Jews

Dealing with the Arab claim that Palestine is an Arab country and should have an Arab Government, Dr. Weizmann said that even on the present basis that claim cannot be realized since the Jews form a third of the population and are responsible for more than two thirds of the economic and cultural activity in Palestine.

### Two Principal Demands of Weizmann

The gist of Dr. Weizmann's statement was a demand for the continuation of the Mandate and of Jewish immigration in accordance with the principle of economic absorptivity, together with an active policy of development and effective safeguards against a minority status for the Jews.

Concluding, Dr. Weizmann said to the British officials:

'I pray that you who have carried justice, fairness and good Government into the remotest corners of the globe; I pray with all respect and humility that you will do justice to my people in this dark hour."

### London Conferences May Be Quitted by Jewish Delegations

Jewish delegates to the Palestine conference led by Dr. Chaim Weizmann of Great Britain and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the United States went to Prime Minister Chamberlain today at 10 Downing Street and threatened to bolt the conference.

The Jewish delegates told Chamberlain that if a British suggestion for restoration of Jewish immigration to Palestine over an unspecified period is forced on them, they would be forced to withdraw from the negotiations seeking to settle the thorny problem of the Holy Land.

They supported their stand with a declaration that Jews never needed unrestricted immigration to Palestine as much as at present, with 6,000,000 Jewish refugees seeking a haven.

It was understood that the Jews put pressure on Chamberlain and MacDonald who was with the prime minister, to persuade the Arab delegates to the conference to meet the Jews in a round table conference on the grounds that the present talks with vague statements by the British representatives first to the Jews and then to the Arabs were getting nowhere. They also asked Chamberlain what concreted British plan was suggested for solution of the Palestine problem.

## Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees Hears Rublee Report

(Continued from Page 5)

### Expresses Approval of Orderly Plan for Emigration

Washington — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that the agreement reached with Germany by George Rublee wil permit an orderly exodus of refugees from Germany. He expressed approval of the ammended plan saying it was designed to include concessions which might solve the problem satisfactorily. The Secretary also said the new director, Sir Herbert Emerson, was a man of great administrative capacity. It was believed advantageous to unite in one person the offices of League High Commissioner for Refugees and director of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. Mr. Hull praised the work of George Rublee as director of the Committee remarking that Mr. Rublee had already overstayed the time agreed upon for his mission. He added that the State Department had received no answer in regard to representations in cases of mistreatment of American Jews in Germany. The representations referred to a note submitted to the German Foreign Office citing cases of discrimination against American citizens in Germany who had suffered property damage during the November riots. The action was taken on the basis of the German note to the United States last month which rejected the American principle of non-discrimination among foreign nationals on the basis of race but agreed to examine cases involving treaty rights.

Possible return of Ambassador Hugh Wilson to Berlin was seen in some quarters if the United States Government should approve of the German emigration plan. Wilson was called back in November for consultation following anti-Semitic riots in Germany. It was believed, however, that he would not return to Berlin until complete study has been given to the German promises and the manner in which they are to be carried out.

## Government Expected to Indicate Intentions in Arab-Jewish Parley; McMahon Correspondence Still Main Topic of Discussions; Government Soon to Publish it as White Paper, Prime Minister Tells House of Commons

(Continued from Page 5)

High Commissioner of Egypt, and Sherif Hussein of Mecca will soon be issued as a White Paper, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons in answer to a question by K. W. Pickthorn, Conservative.

### McMahon Correspondence

On October 24, 1915, after a previous interchange of letters between Sir Henry McMahon and Sherif Hussein, Sir Henry wrote the following letter—authorized by Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office—to the Arab leader:

"I have received your letter (of September 9th) with much pleasure; and your expressions of sincerity and friendliness have given me the greatest satisfaction. I regret that you should have received from my last letter the impression that I regarded the question of boundaries with coldness and hesitation; such was not the case, but it appeared to me the moment had not arrived when they could be profitably discussed.

"I have realized however, from your last letter, that you regard this question as one of vital and urgent importance. I have therefore lost no time in informing the Government of Great Britain of the contents of your letter; and it is with great pleasure that I communicate to you on their behalf the following statement which, I am confident, you will receive with satisfaction:

"The districts of Mersina and Alexandretta and the portions of Syria lying *to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo* cannot be said to be purely Arab, and should be excluded from the proposed limits and boundaries. With the above modification, and without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs we accept these limits and boundaries, and in regard to those portions of the territories therein in which Great Britain is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally, France, I am powered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give the following assurances and make the following reply to your letter:

"Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs within the territories included in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Sherif of Mecca. Great Britain will guarantee the Holy Places against all external aggression and will recognize their inviolability.

"When the situation admits, Great Britain will give to the Arabs her advice and will assist them to establish what may appear to be the most suitable forms of Government in those various territories.

"On the other hand, it is understood that the Arabs have decided to seek the advice and guidance of Great Britain only, and that such European advisers and officials as may be required for the formation of a sound form of administration will be British.

"With regard to the vilayets of Bagdad and Basra, the Arabs will recognize that the established position and interests of Great Britain necessitate special measures of administrative control in order to secure these territories from foreign aggression, to promote the welfare of the local population and to safeguard our mutual economic interests.

"I am convinced that this declaration will assure you beyond all possible doubts of the sympathy of Great Britain towards the aspirations of her traditional friends, the Arabs, and will result in a firm and lasting alliance, the immediate results of which will be the expulsion of the Turks from the Arab countries and the freeing of the Arab peoples from the Turkish yoke which, for so many years, has pressed heavily upon them. . . ."

It is the italicized portion of the above letter on which the subsequent controversy has centered. On July 23, 1937, Sir Henry MacMahon made a statement emphatically denying that any promise that he had made to Sherif Hussein had included Palestine. Dramatically breaking his twenty years of silence on the pledge, and declaring that because his silence had often been misunderstood he felt bound to make a statement regarding the pledges made to the Arabs, he wrote as follows in an article published by the *London Times:*

"I definitely and emphatically must declare that the promise to King Hussein for Arab independence did not include Palestine. I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in this pledge was well understood by King Hussein."

## England to Force Settlement of Arab-Jewish Strife

London — Prime Minister Chamberlain promised the House of Commons that the British Government would disclose a twenty-four-year-old Near East world war secret in an apparent new effort to end the Holy Land's bitter Jewish-Arab strife. Secret McMahon correspondence on which Arab claims for an independent Palestine are based will be published, according to Chamberlain whose decision was seen as a gain for the Arabs. The Arabs have insisted on making the McMahon letters the integral basis for their case. Successive British Governments hitherto have refused to publish them in full. The letters are those exchanged by Sir Henry McMahon, then British High Commissioner in Egypt, and Sherif Hussein of Mecca.

## Justice Brandeis Retires From United States Supreme Court Bench

(Continued from Page 4)

ideal that the law was designed to promote freedom and progress. It was in March, 1932, during the Hoover administration, more than a year before the advent of the New Deal that he expressed the philosophy that endears him to a great many Americans:

"Some say that our present plight is due, in large measure, to the discouragement to which social and economic invention has been subjected. I cannot believe that the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment, or the States which ratified it, intended to leave us helpless to correct the evils of technological unemployment and excess productivity which the march of discovery and invention has entailed.

"There must be power in the States and in the nation to remold through experimentation our economic practices to meet changing social and economic needs."

Once regarded as "radical" and therefore hated in many circles because of his unflinching determination that justice should be done for all, Justice Brandeis, over a span of years has become one of the most beloved of contemporary philosophers. Those who watch him from the floor of the Supreme Court Building are deeply impressed with the tall, thin, stooped figure whose kindly eyes, high cheek bones and flowing, white hair seem to personify the integrity of his spirit.

Justice Brandeis took an active part in the Zionist movement and visited Palestine in 1919. Twice during the late fall Justice Brandeis visited the White House for chats with the President, but it was understood then that they discussed Jewish problems. Last year there was an unconfirmed report that the justice might leave the bench to head a world committee for Jewish refugees. No statement, however, has been issued by him at present regarding his future plans.

The Jewish Criterion (Pittsburgh)
Feb 17, 1939

*"Ellos defendieron su postura con una declaración de que los judíos jamás necesitaron inmigración a Palestina sin restricción tanto como ahora, con 6 millones de refugiados judíos en busca de un paraíso".*

Más referencias a los 6 millones de judíos:



# News of the World in Brief

## Democracies Roused Against Fascism, Nazism; Sentiment Against Totalitarianism Growing

### Mexicans Burn Mussolini, Hitler in Effigy

**Mexico City** — Police guards were stationed at the German and Italian legations after crowds burned an effigy of Premier Mussolini and stoned an image of Chancellor Hitler. Mexicans customarily stone or burn images of Judas on the day before Easter but this day the occasion broadened, with Rightist and Leftist political groups showing diverging sympathies.

• • •

### British Deporting Nazi Agents

**London**—More than 50 Nazi political agents and members of the German secret police are leaving London within a week, the Daily Mirror said. As part of the campaign to purge Britain of Nazi agents, warning will be given to the Germans by Scotland Yard that they will be arrested if they remain. Paris newspaper reports that German embassies and consulates in London and Paris were ordered to send back to Germany all officials who were not absolutely indispensible were denied at the Reich Embassy.

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### Followers of Coughlin and Bund Mobbed

**New York** — Members of a crowd of several thousand persons mobbed ten followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin who were selling the Detroit radio speaker's paper, Social Justice, and tore up several hundred copies of the paper. The crowd was dispersed by police after representatives of Social Justice and of the Free American (Deutsche Weckruf and Beobachter), organ of the German-American Bund, had complained that members of after-theatre crowds had molested sellers of the paper.

Otto Baumann, a naturalized German, became so excited watching pickets and salesmen of Father Coughlin's Social Justice outside a theatre here that he started denouncing Adolf Hitler. Arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, Baumann again started denouncing Hitler. Sentence was suspended.

• • •

### American Opinion Against Nazis, Fascists

**New York** — A recent survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director, revealed that sentiment in the United States against the Nazis is rising and that an average of only one person in a hundred favored Germany and Italy in the event of war. American public opinion believes that if Germany and Italy should succeed in defeating Britain and France, the axis would then be turned against the United States.

• • •

### Urge Counter-Attacks In Defense Of Democracy

**New York** — A warning that it is time for all faiths to make a counter-attack against paganism if American democratic principles are to be preserved has been distributed to Young Men's Christian Association branches in six hundred cities over the signatures of a Protestant, a Jew and a Catholic. The signers, according to John E. Manley, general secretary of the national Council of the Y. M. C. A., were Dr. Stanley High, Rabbi James G. Heller and Bernard J. Rothwell. Dr. High declared that religious freedom is under attack in the United States from both the extreme Left and extreme Right, and that "it is only an incidental matter as to which is at the moment in ascendancy. No one can fail to see that pagan temper has taken hold in our country." Rabbi Heller emphasized that "there is nothing that exists as a part of the inalienable heritage of church or synagogue which is not in jeopardy, which is not sneered at and cast aside." Mr. Rothwell was of the opinion that cooperation was essential between all faiths in preserving democratic ideals.

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### Warns Of Nazi Invasion In Latin-America

**New Haven** — Dr. David Effrom of Peru, in an address on "The Perils of a totalitarian Invasion of South America" at the first intercollegiate conference of Latin-American students, said that the democratic forces were cooperating and that the outlook was encouraging. He presented documents tending to prove that representatives of apparently harmless Nazi and Fascist business houses were seeking the control of industries in order to dominate South American governments. He gave an optimistic picture, however, of the quick and effective response of student and liberal groups in combating the Fascist forces.

## Nazis Complete Subordination of Church

**Berlin** — A renewal of the Nazi attempt to "co-ordinate" the last and most stubborn sections of the German Evangelical Church was foreshadowed here. Eleven "co-ordinated" dignitaries of the Church have signed a new declaration of their acceptance of the National Socialist position on religion and have started a large-scale campaign against the "Jewish and political influences" which they claim still persist in German Protestantism. Followers of the pagan German philosophy have consistently urged the exclusion of the Old Testament from the German Bible because of its Jewish character. A declaration announced that a special institute has been established "for research into and elimination of the Jewish influence in the religious life of the German people."

According to the Koenigsberger Allgemeine Zeitung a total of 22,263 persons emigrated from Germany in 1938. The number of emigrants was 8,060 (57 per cent) more than those in the preceding year and included Austrian emigration from April, amounting to 1,038. Emigrations from the old Reich alone increased 46 per cent. Of the total, 16,599, or 75 per cent, of the emigrants were Jews, compared to 7,155 or 50 per cent of the 1937 total. From Berlin alone, 2,899 or 3,446 were Jews, compared with 948 Jews of a 1,572 total in 1937. In Hamburg 1,608 Jews emigrated, compared with 429 in 1937.

## 800,000 Jews in Distress in Central Europe Result of Recent Anti-Semitic Action

**New York** — More than 800,000 Jews are in distress in Central Europe as the result of the spread of anti-Semitism during recent months, it was reported by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, who called for immediate action on the part of American Jewry to help alleviate the suffering and homelessness of tens of thousands of men, women and children added to the ranks of the refugees by the occupation of Czecho-Slovakia, the seizure of Memel, the adoption of new anti-Jewish legislation in Hungary, and the program of expulsion in Italy against Jews who took up residence in that country after 1919.

By far the most tragic element among the Jews of Central Europe, the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal pointed out, are the refugees from Germany whose path of flight preceded the Eastward march of Nazi aggression, being driven first from Germany to Austria, then to Czecho-Slovakia and now finding all roads of freedom barred. Refugees in this category number approximately 5,000 in Czecho-Slovakia; about 6,000 in Italy. In a similar plight are some 14,000 refugees from Sudetenland, victims of the first dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia.

The adoption of an economic and professional numerus clausus against Jews in Hungary threatens to undermine the existence of the 500,000 members of the Jewish community in that country, Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Wise said, explaining that the restriction last May of Jewish participation in commerce and the professions to 20 per cent was tantamount to the elimination of 60,000 from the self-sustaining class. This situation may be seriously aggravated if a new bill reducing Jewish economic activity to 6 per cent becomes law, for it will mean the impoverishment of an additional 250,000 Jews in Hungary.

Recent events in Central Europe have brought to 6,000,000 the total number of Jews in Central and Eastern European countries affected by anti-Semitic activities, the leaders said.

Describing the situation in the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia which were annexed by the Third Reich upon the destruction of the Czech Republic, the Jewish leaders stressed the fact that Prague had been the center of a flourishing Jewish community ever since the tenth century. "In contrast to their freedom of the past the 100,000 Jews in Bohemia and Moravia and the 95,000 in Slovakia are being rapidly and ruthlessly eliminated from all economic, communal and cultural activities by the racial Nuremberg laws which made exiles and outcasts of the Jewish community of Germany," the statement by Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Wise declared. In addition, 70,000 Jews living in Sub-Carpathia have been incorporated in Hungary under a regime which offers little hope for normal and unmolested life.

The desperate situation in Central Europe confronts the agencies cooperating in United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs with many new tasks of relief, rescue and rehabilitation, the statement added. The Joint Distribution Committee is also called upon to extend emigration and retraining aid for those who will be fortunate enough to leave the new countries of distress. At the same time, the United Palestine Appeal must provide opportunities for immigration and settlement in Palestine for Jews who must emigrate.

Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Wise called attention to the plight of some 16,000 foreign Jew in Italy who had been ordered to leave the country by March 12th last. Included in this number were approximately 6,000 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria. Although thousands have fled Italy since the expulsion order, the status of approximately 5,000 who still remain is most precarious.

The seizure of Memel which had a Jewish population of about 6,000 has brought despair to that little community which must now seek homes elsewhere.

The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, will serve to provide relief, reconstruction and resettlement activities commensurate with the urgent needs of the hour.

### Extremists Demand Stringent Anti-Jewish Laws; Imredy to Visit Hitler

**Budapest** — Expressing dissatisfaction with the Government's anti-Jewish bill as not being sufficiently extreme, the newly-reorganized pro-Nazi arrow-Cross Party introduced a severe program to exclude the Jews from Hungary's economic, political and social life. The program calls for "Proclamation of the Jews as a separate racial entity; prohibition of mixed marriages and legal sanctions against cohabitation between Jews and non-Jews"; "Deprival of Jews' political rights and service in the army"; "Measures to eliminate Jews from the Hungarian state of labor." Parliamentary elections at the end of April gave impetus to the issuance of instructions to the Government party's electrical agents to accept all as party members irrespective of former political affiliation with the exception of Jews.

Former Premier Bela Imredy of Hungary has accepted an invitation to attend Hitler's birthday celebration in Berlin on April 20. Imredy, author of Hungary's drastic anti-Jewish bill, resigned his Premiership on February 15th last when he learned that he was of partly Jewish ancestry. He had learned that his mother's grandfather was a Jew.

## Fascists Recalling Jewish Army Officers

**Rome** — Reliable sources revealed that many Jewish officers who had been hit by Italy's racial laws by dismissal from the army were being allowed to re-enlist. Those who returned to their posts included doctors, engineers and infantry officers. In recent weeks, Jews who had been called up with their regiments, had been sent back to their homes upon inspection of their identification cards and this new move came as a complete surprise. Those who have been accepted were told that their families would be accorded better treatment, providing they were ready to volunteer in case of need.

*"Acontecimientos recientes en Europa central ha llevado a 6 millones el total de judíos en países del centrales y de la Europa del Este afectados por actividades de antisemitas, dijeron los líderes".*

# Local United Appeal Campaign Opens With Fifty Divisions Joining In Drive

## Community Impressed With Concrete Duty Toward Sufferers Abroad

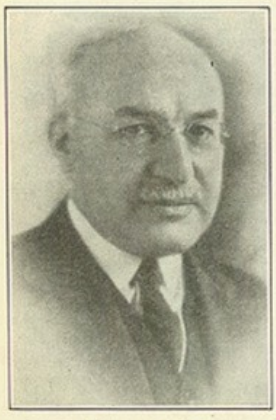


Mrs. M. H. Fisher
Women's Committee

While the entire world awaited anxiously the next moves of the dictators abroad, Pittsburgh Jews took constructive steps to alleviate the suffering and misery that has resulted from oppression of Jews abroad. Pittsburgh's campaign for the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs began shaping up with many of the divisions beginning their active campaigns April 12.

The United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs represents the culmination of negotiations that have been under way for several months in order to present to American Jews in 1939 a single instrument through which they can express their concern with the plight of Jewry overseas by unprecedented and sacrificial contributions of funds. The United Jewish Appeal unifies the fund-raising efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund will enable American Jewry to face the inescapable challenge of 1939; to raise a minimum of $20,000,000 — the goal of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs.

The Fund campaign locally is organized into almost fifty separate campaigns covering every professional, industrial, organizational and geographical aspect of Jewish life here. Each division is running its own campaign within the dates of February 15 and May 15. Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, Insurance and Real Estate, Automobiles, Druggists, Architects, Engineers, Jewelers and Opticians were hard at work this week on their respective campaigns. All of these campaigns are under the general chairmanship of Alex Lowenthal, chairman of the Men's Division.



Marcus Rauh
Member, Executive Committee

Emanuel Spector is chairman of the wholesale clothing division, with the following men as his sub-chairmen: Charles Loevner, Men's Goods; Curly Wolf and J. W. Goldbloom, Clothing; Harry Seiver and Leonard Amdur, Ladies' Goods; I. Ozeroff, Manufacturing; and Harry Olitsky, Installment Merchants. Milton Freedman heads the Retail Clothing Division with the following men as his sub-chairmen: Max Azen, Ladies' Goods; Julius Halpern and Meyer Minsky, Novelties; Robert Comins, Ben Cohen and Louis Shapiro, Shoes; Harry Caplan and I. A. Abrams, Men's Goods.

The Insurance and Real Estate Campaign is being chairmanned by Edgar Lewin, the Architects and Engineers by Nathan Jacobs, both divisions under the general chairmanship of E. B. Strassburger, chairman of the Professional Council; Emanuel Grafner is chairman of the Jewelers, Ralph Grodstein of the Opticians, under the general chairmanship of John H. Cohen, chairman of the Trade Council.

Each of the organization meetings of these divisions stressed the fact that now Pittsburgh Jews had something concrete, vital and constructive to do for the alleviation of the suffering of fellow Jews abroad. As Oliver M. Kaufmann, the general chairman of the Fund Campaign told them!

"As you pick up your paper each evening and tune on your favorite news commentator, as you read about and listen to descriptions of the goings on in Europe today, you sit back in your chair and think 'how horrible,' 'If only there was something I might do.' This is your challenge. In your hands today rests the decision whether our 6,000,000 fellow countrymen will live or die, be able once more to become self-sufficient contributors to the civilization of the world, or merely give up and call it quits, either through suicide or through resignation."

"Through the generosity of Americans, the United Jewish Fund was able to feed 1,100,000 persons the last week of March. Imagine for a moment what that figure entails — twice the population of Pittsburgh is dependent on you, thousands of miles away, for their very existence. And, that figure of a million persons is only one-sixth of those who are in distress today."

"More than a million refugees, starving, tortured, fear-dazed, have been dragged from their homes, separated from their families, expelled from their countries. Five million more, await with horror the moment this misery will strike them as it struck the 20,000 hounded over the German-Polish border last year; the thousands more in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and now Memel. 115,000 of them have died. 621,000 live as outcasts, their future uncertain and in their minds a question about their future that only you in Pittsburgh can answer."

"Tell the members of the Pittsburgh Jewish Community, when you go among them, that their duty is clear! Their duty to the hungry, helpless children. Children who can be fed, clothed, schooled with the dollars they give. Their duty to the outcast women. Women who can find shelter, protection through their aid. Their duty to the men who may become self-supporting because of their generosity. Don't bargain with human misery. This is the time to do more than contribute — to sacrifice! We are asking every man, woman and child here in the safety of Pittsburgh to do his part, to deny himself some luxury each week. Remember, twenty-five cents a week will transport a mother and child from Prague to Palestine and maintain them there for one day. Give that these fellow-Jews of ours may live."

"This unified campaign will be able to meet a wide desire that the funds given by American Jewry shall be available for flexible distribution in accordance with changing needs during the year. We are fully conscious of the solemn responsibility that we, the executive committee of this year's fund campaign, have taken upon ourselves. We dare not fail — for the sake of ourselves in America, and, even more, for the sake of our people in the lands of distress."

### "Give That They May Live"

Your dollars may bring the peace and security our brethren in distant lands have been vainly seeking

**Help them to turn darkness into light**

### Support The United Jewish Appeal Compaign!



They mean Jews, Israel has long been the name for the Jewish people, long before 1948

I. D. Wolf
Chairman, Publicity Division



Sid Wilkoff
Chairman, Produce Division

*"En vuestras manos está decidir si 6 millones de nuestros compatriotas vivirán o morirán..."*

# 1200 Men and Women at Work on Fund Drive

## *Youth Division Opens Campaign with Huge Rally*



Morton Dorfan
Chairman, Geographical Div.



Herman Foreman
Co-Chairman, Youth Div.



Miss Miriam Stone
Co-Chairman, Youth Div.

Today the democratic nations of the world awaited the answers of Hitler and Mussolini to President Roosevelt's momentous bid for peace. Acting only as an intermediary and not a mediator, the President of the United States asked the dictators to "lay their cards on the table" and pledge peace to the world for at least ten years. But meanwhile the plight of the Jews in Europe became even more tense, and conditions became aggravated almost to the breaking point as at press time it seemed certain that Hitler would add the Free City of Danzig to the possessions of the German Reich.

Pittsburgh Jews, more fully aware and better informed about the international situation than ever before, rallied to the support of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs in order to alleviate in some measure the distress and suffering of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe. 1200 Pittsburgh men and women were at work in the enormous task allotted them of obtaining 12,000 contributors to this year's campaign. Under Oliver M. Kaufmann, general chairman, many of the divisions have already completed their campaigns and others were making final plans to complete their work between now and May 15, the closing date of the campaign.

Seven hundred Pittsburgh youths jam-packed the auditorium of the Y. M. and W. H. A. on Monday to officially open the Youth Division Campaign of the United Jewish Fund Appeal. Under the co-chairmanship of Miriam Stone and Herman Foreman, young people from secondary schools and colleges assembled to hear Mr. High Salpeter, campaign director, tell of the purposes and reasons for the United Jewish Fund Appeal. He explained to them how this one campaign was absorbing the fund-raising efforts of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee. And how these organizations provide for refugee adjustment, emigration to Palestine, settlement in Palestine, occupational training, shelter, food and clothing, transportation, hospitals, educational institutions and other vital services.

These young people listened intently to Mr. Salpeter's talk. They watched the March of Time film on "Refugees" which depicts so poignantly the seriousness of the Jewish situation and the needs of the United Jewish Fund Appeal. Then each of the 700 assembled young people pledged a contribution of 25c a week, each week during the coming year. Mr. Salpeter said of this meeting, "This meeting was one of the most soul-stirring I have ever attended. Here were 700 youngsters, mostly under twenty-one years of age, pledging a contribution that would be worthy of an adult. Here, voluntarily these folks agreed to deprive themselves of some luxury each week for the coming year in order to do their part in aiding the stricken Jews abroad. I wish adult members of the Jewish community could have been there. The enthusiasm of these youngsters was contagious, their generosity was overwhelming. I feel that this meeting was indicative of the thought and deliberation people are giving the foreign situation today. Each of their contributions will transport a mother and child from Prague to Palestine and maintain them there for one day. These people have carried out the keynote of the campaign, 'Give that they might live'."

As each of the major divisions made final plans for its campaign, the Geographical Division was organizing to begin its work in the drive. After all the other major divisions, including the professional, industrial, trade, women's and youth groups have completed their drives, the Geographical Group will begin a systematic contacting of every man and woman in the Pittsburgh Community who has not been reached through any other division.

Under the general chairmanship of Morton Dorfan, workers in this group are:

Allen H. Berkman, Major; David Fuss, Captain; Sam Goldstein, Captain; Leonard L. Kimball, Captain; Preston Kline, Captain; Herman Altman, Worker; Melvin Chaff, Worker; Peter Cooper, Worker; Lee F. Joseph, Worker; Henry Mustin, Worker; Aaron Oliver, Worker; David Marks, Captain; Max Meltzer, Captain; Bernard Rosenson, Captain; Arnold Wilner, Captain; Lawrence Barnett, Worker; Robert Domesek, Worker; Karl Fried, Worker; H. R. Schmidt, Worker; Ben Sternberg, Worker; Sol Weisberg, Worker; Max B. Feldman, Major; George Davidson, Captain; Moss Ostwind, Worker; M. Y. Steinberg, Worker; Ben Wald, Worker; F. Friedman, Captain; Dave Kohn, Worker; Sigo Levite, Worker; Ted Levite, Worker; Joseph L. Mandel, Worker; Saul Market, Worker; Morris Hirschfield, Captain; William N. Price, Captain; Simon J. Katz, Worker; Ben Markoff, Worker; Maurice Rosenberg, Worker; Miles Schwartz, Worker; Dr. Benj. F. Steinberg, Captain; E. Lampl, Major; Ivans Adels, Captain; Hy Burckin, Captain; Jerry Goppman, Captain; Ruby Klein, Captain; Dr. M. Levitt, Captain; S. Pascal, Captain; Dave Protos, Captain; Ben Stewart; Abe Turk, Captain; Nat Turk, Captain; M. Unikel, Captain; William Whitman, Captain.

N. Seidman, Major; S. J. Amdur, Captain; Nathan Feinstein, Captain; Joseph Friedman, Captain; Chas. F. Kramer, Captain; J. M. Lichter, Captain; Alfred Nathan, Captain; B. L. Schwartz, Captain; R. Silverman, Captain; Harry B. Stein, Captain; Ben Stein, Major; Abe Cohen, Captain; D. Escovitz, Captain; E. S. Rogad, Captain; Ben Stein, Major; Benj. J. Rosenberg; Wm. H. Skirble, Major; Murray Klein, Captain; Chas. M. Schwartz, Jr.; Aaron Levinson, Captain; Ralph Raphael, Captain; Ira Olbum, Captain; Benjamin Wanetick; Harry Kodinsky, Captain; B. M. Kramer, Captain; David Mervis, Captain; Edwin Harris, Captain; Eugene Cohen, Captain; Dr. M. W. Golomb, Major.

**HAVE YOU DONE YOUR DUTY? THE UNITED JEWISH FUND NEEDS YOUR HELP FOR THE HELPLESS 6,000,000 IN EUROPE**

*"...la angustia y sufrimiento de 6 millones de judíos en Europa".*

# Workers Report Progress As U. J. A. Drive Goes Forward

## *Women's Division Plans Dessert Bridges*

With but three weeks remaining until the conclusion of the 1939 United Jewish Fund Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs on May 15, all divisions were hard at work to reach the goal of 12,000 contributors set by Campaign executives.

The scrap iron, produce, department store, physicians' and dentists' divisions have already completed their campaigns and according to Oliver M. Kaufmann, general chairman of the drive, reported 100% contributors of those contacted. Heads of these successful divisions were, Abe Cohen, scrap iron; Sydney Wilcoff, produce; Herbert Heyman, department store; Dr. H. L. Baer, physicians', and Dr. Leo Schonfield, dentists'.



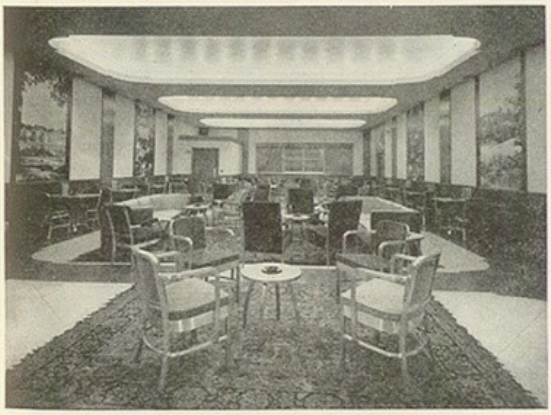
**Emanuel Spector**
**Co-Chairman, Clothing Div.**

Beginning work this week was the accountants' division under the chairmanship of Lawrence Jacobs. This campaign opened last night with a dinner at the Concordia Club. The Neighborhood Council, under the chairmanship of Sol Black, was preparing to contact all Jewish men and women in the outlying districts of Pittsburgh who had not been contacted by any of the other divisions of the drive. Chairmen of this group are: Dr. A. J. Ishlon, South Side; Ben Cohen, Wilkinsburg; Henry E. Weil, South Hills; Max D. Baleam, Hazelwood; Harry I. Neaman, Homewood; Jacob Siegfried and Rose Krupp, North Side; Mrs. Ruby Halfont and Mrs. A. M. Simon, Manchester; H. M. Caplan, Etna, Sharpsburg and Millvale; and Mrs. Ida Minsky and J. Siegel, Beechview, Dormont and Mount Lebanon.

One of the most successful of all divisions has been the clothing division under the co-chairmenship of Emmanuel Spector and Julius Halpern. With a goal of 700 contributors, 700 pledges were reported to the executive committee by the chairmen. Workers in this division were: Leonard Amdur and Harry Seiner, assistant co-chairmen, Harry Aarons, Professor I. Abrams, Morris Allon, Max Azen, Max Balsam, S. Bliman, Charles Briskin, H. M. Caplan, B. Clair, Robert Comins, I. Dinovitz, Harry Eisenfield, Milton Freedman, J. W. Goldbloom, Morry Goldman, Louis Gordon, Herman Halpern, Dr. Ishlon, B. Kaplan, Dr. Lichtenstein, Oscar Loeb, Charles Loevner, B. Mann, L. R. Michaels, Harry Neuman, Harry Olitzky, I. Oseroff, Julius Radbord, M. Rosenson, Dr. Robinson, Sam Schechter, Louis Shapiro, A. Werner, M. Wolf, Curly Wolk, Robert Wormser, Rose Lesser, Fannie Berlin, Ethel Biumer, Saul Case, Belle Frankel, Blanche Glickman, Selma Goldstein, Jeannette Herman, Mary Katz, Gertrude Levy, Anne Morris, Esther Rosenson, Sarah Sigman, Sarah Silver, Ida Smith.

With Eddie Cantor as a headliner, members of the Women's Division were busy this week completing plans for their dessert bridges which will take place on Wednesday, May 1, at 1:00 o'clock. Every Jewish woman in Pittsburgh, and there are between 6,000 and 7,000, will be invited to one of 300 affairs on that day, in the homes of workers of the United Jewish campaign. Dessert will be served and then the women will tune into a special broadcast at which time Eddie Cantor, renowned comedian will broadcast a special fund message from Hollywood. Oliver M. Kaufmann will broadcast also from Pittsburgh. Heads of the Women's Division who are responsible for lining up and organizing these 300 bridges are: Mrs. John Cohen, Mrs. Myrtle Fisher, Mrs. Fannie Friedman, Mrs. Edgar Hirsh, Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann and Mrs. Maurice Lyon. These bridges will mark the formal opening of the Women's Division of the Campaign.

In a talk to leaders of the women's Division, Mr. Kaufmann said: "We hope and feel that when you go among the women members of the Jewish Community you will be accorded the same courteous and generosity that has marked the professional and industrial drives. You will find that the people you contact are surprisingly well-informed about the situation as it exists today in Europe. They know that the United Jewish Fund is a unified fund-raising body that includes the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee; that through this one drive we hope to raise enough money to care for the 6,000,000 fellow Jews who are in distress today. People who are in safety usually have difficulty sympathizing with those who are in difficulty. But the peril of the European Jew has aroused the sympathy of every fair-minded person, Jew or Gentile. We have all watched together the spread of anti-Semitic measures from Germany to Austria to Czechoslovakia, to Memel, to Italy. We have seen a great people robbed of their heritage to freedom, happiness and the right to earn a living and live their lives as they see fit. Although we are helpless to repeal these decrees we can at least make the life of the Jew tolerable once more by finding him a place to live, the means with which to start life over again, shelter, food and clothing for his children. These are the aims we have set for the United Jewish Fund Appeal. You are our emissaries and must make these aims bear fruit in the Jewish Community of Pittsburgh."

*The New Cocktail Lounge . . . .*

HOTEL NIXON, BUTLER, PA.

*Introducing our new cocktail lounge to the readers of the Jewish Criterion. When in Butler visit the Hotel Nixon*

THE HOTEL NIXON, Butler, Pa. Phone 2763



*Vogue'*

MILLINERY OF INDIVIDUALITY

232 OLIVER AVENUE

ON Saturday, April 29th, I am opening a Millinery Shop at Oliver Avenue near Wood Street, where I intend to feature the latest Millinery Creations at prices ranging from three to fifteen dollars.

In am eager to have you visit my Shop and see the becoming hats that can be found at these prices, when selected for discriminating women.

You will doubtless recall having been served by me during my former downtown business connections.

May I expect you at my new Shop the day of the opening?

Cordially

Esther (Goodman) Protas


*"...6 millones de compatriotas judíos quienes están en peligro hoy".*

# THE JEWISH CRITERION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

*441 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.* DAVID ALTER, *Publisher* :: MILTON K. SUSMAN, *Editor* *Atlantic 0753*

Entered as second-class matter, at the Post Office at Pgh., Pa. Subscription Price, $2.00 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.

When a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed continuation is desired.

*May 5, 1939*

The Jewish Criterion has exclusive rights to the World Wide Telegraphic News, Palcor Agency and the Seven Arts Features

*Volume 93, No. 26*


## EDITORIAL

### JEWISH BOOK WEEK

FROM May 7 through May 14 Jewish Book Week will be observed throughout the United States. During those seven days libraries, book-stores and community centers will join in helping to preserve the heritage of Israel through its literature. In Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library will have special exhibits and bookmarts will feature past and recent contributions to Hebraica and Jewish lore.

We urge our readers to participate in this annual celebration by rededicating themselves to the history, tradition and thought of our people through the fascinating medium of books.

### HOOTON FOR OUR SIDE

THE reason why copies of last week's issue of Collier's were as scarce as auks was an article by Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton titled "Why the Jew Grows Stronger." It starts out as an interesting anthropological study of Jews, not as a race, but as possessing a set of definite racial characteristics by which they are readily recognized, and then tapers off into a discussion of the social consequences of these physical distinctions of Jews dwelling in Gentile populations.

Dr. Hooton has been generous to the Jew in his conclusions, indeed, in our opinion, even extravagant. But he is preponderantly fair and proceeds to his deductions with the cold reasoning of a scientist. Though many of his suggestions may not meet with undivided approval, he has written a treatise that holds out the Jew as an asset, rather than a liability to society.

And since this approach is a rarity these days, he has rendered anti-Jewish prejudice a severe blow for which we Jews should be grateful.

### UP ON THE MOUNT

THOSE who hold that "A kind answer turneth away wrath," will have a rare opportunity to see the justifiability of such a belief on May 9.

On that date, Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of American Jewish Physicians' Committee will unite to open and dedicate the first non-sectarian medical center in Palestine, just completed on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem.

Built during a period of international strife and racial hatred, the new center will be a beacon light dedicated to a rational program of enlightened science and good health for all peoples. As such, it must have a humanizing effect not only on the enemies of Jewry in the Holy Land itself, but also on all those who without justification or foresight have claimed that the Jew is not able to carve out his destiny with the same tools of peace and justice he demands from the rest of the world.

The center is a complex of three, white buildings constructed of native stone quarried in the mountains of a new-old land. The medical school for graduate students and doctors which comprises one of the buildings has been named for Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, director of Beth Israel Hospital in New York and president of the American Jewish Physicians' Committee.

The hospital, known as the Meyer de Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital will bring the services of a 300 bed institution, designed according to the best American standards, to the native and Jewish communities of that section of the world.

In addition, there is the Henrietta Szold School of Nursing started twenty years ago by the founder of Hadassah who is still active in Palestine as the director of the Youth Aliyah (immigration) movement. This school will act as a training ground not only for native and refugee Jewish girls but for students from surrounding countries as well.

The motto of the new center is "healing, teaching and research." It is a motto worthy of the organization which built it, worthy of the people who will receive its services and worthy, too, of the Jew's historic determination to turn Palestine once more into a "land flowing with milk and honey."

This "milk," however, is the milk of human kindness. And this "honey" is the honey of good health and high morale which always result from it.

### PLIGHT OF 6,000,000

**THE unprecedentedly fine response to the United Jewish Appeal throughout the country, with many communities far exceeding their quotas, not only offers fresh hope for the success of the local drive, but makes our responsibility in Pittsburgh the more inescapable.**

**This is one time when distinction would be painful were we to lag behind the quota set for us. For weeks, now, an army of workers have been laboring in an humanitarian cause, sacrificing business and pleasure, to see that our promise of succor to the needy and forlorn is kept.**

**To fail them now is unthinkable. We must only plod ahead to our objective, where life and hope await them, satisfaction, us.**

### ASSETS, WE HOPE

IN the strange course of events which makes the history of man a living, stirring drama, the refugee today plays a major rule. The lot of hundreds of thousands of refugees, Christians as well as Jews, shuffled about in an attempt to find new homes, new raison d'etre, is now infused with a curious combination of pathos and power. France and Germany have unequivocally placed themselves on record as desiring their services on a military basis. Germany cannot look to these people for loyalty in times of crisis; she may expect only a minimum of contribution, and that only by force. In France, however, and every other democratic country which has rendered them refuge and hope in their despair, they will serve with all that is within their power, gladly sacrificing life, limb and property.

Although there is sting to the statement by former First Lord of the Admiralty Alfred Duff Cooper of England, who, referring to his country's policy of turning away what he calls useful, able-bodied, hard-working, honest immigrants, said: "It is criminal lunacy to chase these people from our shores while, at the same time, we implore citizens to fill up the gaps in the defenses," we cannot wholeheartedly condemn it. For to these people life has taken on a new sense of proportion.

Through misery they have grown to understand the futility of individual existence as compared to an ideal for which to live and die. To serve in a cause for the greater good of all humanity would infuse the broken fragments of their lives with new power, would give new meaning to their existence. The refugee is a creation of Nazi Germany. It is not impossible that pathos and power may give way to a Frankenstein returned to crush its creator.

### BOUNCING CZECHS

IN the process of "aryanization," whatever that might mean, of Bohemia-Moravia, certain Czech tendencies have been disclosed that make the ultimate stratification of Czechs and Germans through pressure methods a matter for speculation. It is agreed by close observers that permanent or even temporary amiable relationship between the two peoples under present conditions is unlikely because of inherent differentiation; and the iron-fisted demands from Berlin that the Czechs, fundamentally not in the least anti-Semitic, enforce anti-Jewish measures, are obeyed only perfunctorily. Instead, Czech officials are using every power within their means, despite German pressure, to render assistance to Jews leaving the country and even to help salvage their belongings.

The Czech aptitude for passive resistance is drawn to a large extent from the same source tapped by Jewish patience, and one cannot help but feel that the Czechs are firm in their belief that all this is but a transitory phase of their industrial life and that theirs is the feeling that eventually there will be a new liberation.

These, then, are the people over whom the Reich has set up a "protectorate," only because in the free countries there was the fear, not of defeat, but of war itself. The Czech people now manifest their sympathy by a responsive attitude to the Jewish desire to get out of the country because they know that life on Hitler's terms is intolerable.

### FRED J. SELIGMAN

THIS journal's condolences to the family of Fred Seligman, publisher of the Youngstown Times, who passed away this week at his home in Youngstown after a long illness.

An esteemed contemporary, his death leaves a regretable gap in the ranks of Anglo-Jewish journalism.

# Eddie Cantor, O. M. Kaufmann To Broadcast Campaign Appeals

## Drive Forces Combine To Meet Growing Emergency



Sol Black, Chairman
Neighborhood Council

600 Pittsburgh women who will serve as hostesses at the dessert bridges Wednesday, May 10, gathered in the Y. M. and W. H. A. Auditorium Wednesday to receive their instructions from Oliver M. Kaufmann, general chairman of this year's United Jewish Fund Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs. More than 6,000 Jewish women of Pittsburgh have been invited to go to one of more than 550 homes for the inauguration of the Campaign of the Women's Division of the Fund Drive. At these affairs Eddie Cantor, renowned actor will broadcast a fund appeal to the women direct from Hollywood. Oliver M. Kaufmann will broadcast the local news of the campaign from Pittsburgh. This is the largest attempt that has even been made to gather together women that are interested in a single cause.

Meanwhile the campaign kept moving at great pace with many of the divisions already reporting, and all divisions planning to report by May 15, the date set for the close of the campaign. Pittsburgh was still behind other Jewish Communities, but the executive committee of the drive felt confident this week by the reports already submitted that Pittsburgh would not only meet the amount raised by other communities but would surpass Pittsburgh's goal with flying colors. The 6,000,000 European Jews that are looking to America for succor and hope and faith are reason enough for every man, woman and child to do his or her part to put this year's drive over the top.

Meanwhile the situation in Europe becomes daily more acute. The threat of war becomes more imminent, and the danger faces us of having millions more added to the millions of persons that are now dependent on the generosity of American Jews. All the men's divisions in the Drive, under the chairmanship of Alex Lowenthal were to make their reports today. Three new divisions that have been added to this division are Beauty Parlors, under the chairmanship of Jerome Edlis; Restaurant Service under Reuben Scholnick; and the Chiropodists' Division under Abe Hirshfield. Meanwhile the Youth Division headed by a council composed of Herman Foreman and Miriam Stone, co-chairman, Freda Lewin, secretary and Clarence Gordon, treasurer, were rounding up their campaigns and were planning to submit complete reports on May 15. The clothing division under the chairmanship of Emanuel Spector and Julius Halpern, co-chairman, submitted their report this week, and went way over the goal set for this division. The geographical division under Morton Dorfan and the Neighborhood Council under Sol Black open their campaigns Monday. All men and women in the Pittsburgh Community who have not been already contacted by the more than 50 industrial, professional and organizational committees will be reached by this group. The geographical division will contact all city people and Neighborhood Council will contact all persons in the outlying districts.

In his address to the hostesses for the Women's Dessert Bridges, Mr. Kaufmann said: "This is not merely an annual campaign in behalf of social welfare and other services we must traditionally support. Between now and May 15 the fate of millions of human beings in Germany, Austria, Poland, and other European countries will be determined because our efforts, supplemented by the efforts of similarly minded groups in other cities throughout America, will determine how much food and medicine will be made available to the starving victims of pogroms, how many shattered existences we can salvage, how many persecuted souls we can rescue, how many Jewish refugees we can help immigrate and settle in Palestine.

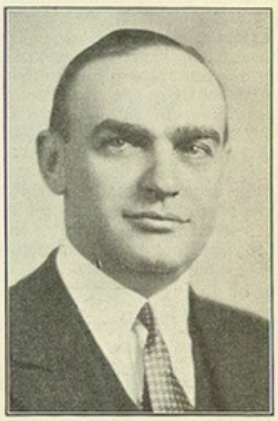
"One of the most inspiring things about our task is the knowledge that there is a new and greater unity among the Jewish people, a determination to forge a single instrument of the three agencies whose efficiency, experience ond competence in the conduct of the many ramifications of overseas and refugee work and in settlement in Palestine will at least help to break down the walls of privations and dangerous defeatism threatening our people in Central and Eastern Europe.



A. L. Wolk, Chairman
Public Employees' Div.

"This single instrument, the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs will enable the Joint Distribution Committee to cover the face of Europe, to reach into every danger zone where Jews are feeling the blows of intolerance. It will enable the United Palestine Appeal to purchase thousands of additional tracts of land in Palestine, to increase commerce and trade in that country, to increase the tempo of living in that land so that many more thousands may be added to the 250,000 Jews who have found permanent homes there since 1933.

"These are the facts which every one of you who has volunteered to serve in this campaign must bring home to every Jewish woman and every Jewish family in Pittsburgh. We cannot believe that there is one person in our Jewish community who will be deaf to the plea of his stricken brethren overseas, who can fail to realize that to carry out a program of assisting the Jews in Germany to survive, of aiding the refugees dispersed throughout the world, of transporting thousands of them to Palestine and overseas lands and making it possible for them to take up their lives there as workers and citizens, will not require at least three to four times the sums raised in this country in the past year."



Edgar Lewin, Chairman
Insurance-Real Estate Div.

"You have heard as well as I the historic speech of Hitler to his Reichstag on Friday, April 28, 1939. You heard him scorn the likewise historic appeal of President Roosevelt for a ten year moratorium on peace. Such a man can not be dealt with reasonably. Such a man cannot be shown the folly of his ways. But it is not for us here in Pittsburgh to decide how Hitler shall be dealt with. What we must decide is the fate of the Jews who have already been made penniless and homeless by the man's actions and deeds. No matter what troubles we have, what hardships we think we are enduring, we at least have the freedom of speech and of worship and of home. On Sunday was dedicated the New York World's Fair, dedicated to the World of Tohorrow. Our only prayer and every wish is that the World of Tomorrow may give peace and hope and faith to the millions of Jews in Europe that are in acute distress today.

"In your homes next week, you have invited the women of Pittsburgh to come and in the greatest selected women's audience ever gathered in America and hear the plea I have given you today. The entire executive committee of the United Jewish Fund Campaign are grateful to you for your generosity and helpfulness."

# United Appeal Enters Final Stage

## Workers Hope To Complete Drive In Ten Days



Mrs. Leonard Shapiro
I. K. S. Solicitation

**Despite rumors that have circulated in the community that the Pittsburgh Campaign for the United Jewish Fund Drive has already reached its goal, Oliver M. Kaufmann in a statement issued to this publication as it went to press said: "We have not raised more than 50% of the amount set for the Pittsburgh community to contribute. Although the committees that have already reported have done exceptionally well, there are great numbers yet to be heard from. The campaign is in full swing now, and we hope within the next 10 days to reach every one of the 12,000 men, women and youths whose contributions are necessary to put the drive over."**

In a rally for workers he said: "We are within sight of our goal and need only an increased realization by the people of Pittsburgh of the overwhelming distress abroad in order to reach our objective and save countless human lives. We must begin to see our obligation to these people in the light of the extent of their suffering. We must thrust aside all the indices by which we once judged the needs of the downtrodden. Their boundless suffering must be met by boundless sacrifice and generosity. We must not fail them. If we fail them we fail ourselves!"

"We have a great deal more money to raise. Please go into the community and acquaint every man, woman and child with the facts. They know them as well as you do. Their newspapers and their radios tell them repeatedly over and over again just what the situation is. But ask these people to be generous. This is not just another campaign. There is much to do and much we can do. There is still hope for the persecuted, and help can reach them before it is too late. We are asking for contributions on a scale hitherto unknown in American Jewish Life. We want not generosity alone, for that is not enough. The year of 1939 is the year of the most critical struggle of 6,000,000 European Jews. In the light of that struggle we cannot abandon our people. And a contribution less than our utmost means abandoning more Jews when they have looked upon us in America as their only friends among numberless enemies!"

Oliver M. Kaufmann's proudest possession today is a five yard scroll. It is the honor roll from the Irene Kaufmann Settlement of those who donated to the Pittsburgh 1939 United Jewish Fund Drive. In childish scrawls are written the names of 500 boys and girls who gave up a piece

(Continued on column four)

*Following is a letter addressed to the Boston Committee for Refugees by a German refugee who was imprisoned in the Nazi Concentration Camp at Buchenwald for eight days in November, 1938. The letter was forwarded by the Boston Committee to Mr. High Salpeter of the United Jewish Appeal who turned it over to The Criterion as evidence of the great need for the aid which the Drive is seeking.* —THE EDITOR

Boston Committee for Refugees
24 Province Street
Boston, Massachusetts.
Gentlemen:

Before dawn on Thursday, November 10th at 3:30 a. m., my family and I were peacefully asleep in our apartment on the second floor of the house in which we lived when we heard our doorbell ring. My wife went to the window and saw in the street below a group of SS men. They demanded to know if a Jew lived in that apartment. On receiving an affirmative answer they demanded that I come down because they wanted me. My wife pleaded that I had done nothing wrong, but to no avail. The SS men smashed the window in the apartment below where an Aryan German family lived and from the apartment below they forced their way into our apartment. They searched for weapons of which, of course, we had none and then ordered me to go with them, barely giving me a chance to put my clothes on.

They took me and a few other Jews to the police station, kicking our heels as they walked. In the police station we met a great many other Jews, some badly beaten up with blood streaming from their heads and faces. One Jewish man was so badly beaten that he was lying unconscious on the floor. From there they took us in trucks to the concentration camp.

When we arrived at the camp we were compelled to run between two rows of SS guards who were armed with sticks, truncheons and other weapons. We were beaten mercilessly. They knocked our hats off with sticks and as we were running they tried to trip us and anyone who fell was trampled upon. Those who could not run fast enough, especially the elderly people, received the worst beating. A former officer of the German Army who had been wounded in the World War, protested that he was a wounded veteran and that he would not run, that he would not submit to such indignities; whereupon he was thrown to the ground and trampled to death before our eyes.

The gate to the camp was kept only partly open allowing only two men to pass at the same time. On the inside of the gate there again were lined up two rows of guards armed as the others with sticks and other weapons and under the personal supervision of the head of the camp. Every Jew had to run between those two rows of guards for a distance of about 300 meters and as the Jews passed they were continually beaten. Inside the gate we were compelled to line up and stand at attention until 11 p. m., without food or water.

We were then driven into the barracks which were plain wooden structures and we had to lie on the bare wood without even a piece of straw under us. We were so crowded that the upper structure of bunks collapsed and we were compelled to lie on each other packed like sardines, one's head resting on somebody's stomach and somebody's feet on another's body. Thus we were compelled to spend the night. Those who tried to stand up were mercilessly beaten, many unconscious and many were thrown into open ditches outside and compelled to remain there all night. We had no covers except the clothes we were wearing. All the while the guards threatened us that hundreds of our people would soon be taken to the forest, meaning they would be executed.

At 5:30 a. m. we were again lined up our heads shaven and each one had to contribute "voluntarily" to the SS fund. The least "contribution" accepted was 20 marks. We stood at attention from 5:30 a. m. until 7 p. m. Those who could not endure it were pulled out and flogged. That day we received no food nor water except a little potato soup. After 7 p. m. we had to get into the barracks again and to lie on each other as before with the same scenes of horror and beatings to anyone who dared stand up. On the third day we were lined up at 5:30 a. m. and they gave us coffee (One cup for every ten men) and a small slice of bread. We again had to stand at attention until 7 p. m. without even a drop of water.

On the morning of the fourth day we were compelled to sit in rows from 6:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. with the legs of one prisoner arranged between those of his fellow prisoner in the opposite row. No one was permitted to get up or move and the guards jeered at us that we Jews do not know what we want, we complain when we stand and we complain when we sit. That motionless sitting in that position was the worst torture anyone could invent. One elderly man who could endure it no longer got up and was kicked by a guard so hard that he tumbled over several rows of prisoners. When he got up again the guard struck him between the ribs with the handle of a dagger and the man again fell to the ground. His fellow prisoners persuaded him to sit down and try to endure the tortures. The next morning the poor man was dead.

The following night was the worst for us. Many men lost their minds and many others could not keep from standing up for a few seconds. Several scores were pulled out and beaten to death. Others committed suicide. The bodies were left lying in full view of everyone and the newcomers were greeted with that sight.

On the fifth day there was some relief from the thirst because it rained and we were able to catch a few drops with our hands. In the nine days that I was at camp, about 100 men died and over 500 became insane. Many committed suicide by cutting their veins with broken glass, or throwing themselves against the electrically charged wires that surrounded the camp. In the few cases where the electric current did not kill the victim at once the guard in the watch tower finished him with a gun.

On the ninth day the secret police came accompanied by physicians. We were all lined up facing the wall where we were compelled to stay for four hours from 2 to 6 p. m. Those that showed signs of flogging were pulled aside and were not released. I was one of the fortunate ones and I was permitted to go after making a solemn promise not to reveal to anyone what I witnessed at the camp. To add to the irony, everyone was compelled to pay three marks for broken dishes although the only dishes we had were a tin plate and a tin cup.
January 20, 1939. ——

The Boston Committee for Refugees, a participating agency in the United Jewish Campaign, has since secured an affidavit for this man permitting him to come to the United States.



Freda Lewin
Secretary, Youth Committee

of candy and in many cases even more to contribute a few pennies to the Fund. The Black Hawks, the Bon Amis and the Sunbeams and dozens of others of these young peoples clubs signed their names, one by one, five yards of them to signify that although they cannot do a great deal they are doing their part to help the 6,000,000 suffering and innocent peoples in Europe who are turning to America for sustenance and faith.

Success Story Number One thus far in the Fund Drive has been that of the Clothing Division under the general chairmanship of Emmanuel Spector and the co-chairmanship of Julius Halpern. They have raised to date some $34,000 dollars an enormous contribution not only in mere figures, but in what it will mean to those in distress in Europe. It costs $25.00 to transport a mother and child from Prague to Palestine and maintain them there for one day. This means these 1360 mothers can take their children to the safety of Palestine, the land of hope and opportunity for the wandering refugees.

Here follows the honor roll of workers in this division:

Chairman, Emanuel Spector; Co-Chairman, J. Halpern; Associated by Leonard Amdur and Harry Seiner; Ladies Goods, Chairman, Max Azen; Clothing Chairman, Curly Wolk; Mens Goods Chairman, Chas. Loevner; Canvassers Chairman, Harry Olitzky; Shoes Chairman, Robt. Comins; General Chairman, H. M. Caplan, L. R. Michaels, Milton Freedman.

Associated by: Prof. Abrams, Max Balsom, J. Seder, Nathan Savage, B. Clair, James Simon, Harry Miller, Dr. Ishlon, Eddie Azen, S. Bliman, M. Wolf, Bernard Kaplan, Harry Eisenfield, Herman Halpern, Julius Radbord, I. Oseroff, Harry Neisenbaum, Lou Shapiro, Louis Gordon, B. Mann, Meyer Minsky, Robert Wormser, E. L. Braunstein, A. Werner, M. Rosenson, Oscar Loeb, Chas. Briskin, Sam Scheehter, Harry Aarons, Morris Allon, J. W. Goldbloom, I. Dinovitz, Morry Goldman, Harry Neuman.

The Women's Division of the Fund Drive formally opened their campaign with 300 dessert bridges on Wednesday, at which time Rabbi Hillel Silver of Cleveland, national chairman of the United Jewish Fund Drive spoke. More than 5000 Pittsburgh women sat by the radios and heard a most memorable address by Rabbi Silver. In part he said:

"As I speak to you now there is an army wandering across the face of Europe. It is not an army of war. It is not an army of peace. It is an army of despair, a straggling, aching mass of humanity with tatters for its

(Continued on page 33)

*"El año de 1939 es el año de lucha más crítica para los judíos europeos".*

# sh Fund 1939 Goal

AS you read these lines, there is an army wandering across the face of Europe. It is an army of despair, a straggling, aching mass of humanity with tatters for its banners. It is the army of refugees, whose lives have been wrecked by the storm of persecution that has swept every Jewish life from its moorings in Germany, Austria, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

These men and women, without a country, keep crowding the highways in a vain search for an open door. There are 96,000 of these refugees in France, Holland, England, and Switzerland. Only one year ago, many thousands of them had been living in safety in Vienna and in Czecho-Slovakia, but the march of aggression has destroyed Vienna and Prague as asylums for refugees. So the Jew who fled from Berlin to Vienna, and then when Austria was swallowed up by Germany, from Vienna to Prague, must now go forth in search of a new home.

The refugees are homeless wanderers, living indictments of a civilization that permits violence and race hatred to be used as political weapons. The crisis which Jews of Europe are facing today envelopes far more than six million souls. With each new defeat of democracy in Central Europe, new centers of Jewish life are uprooted, new communities are scattered, new legions join the tattered army of the refugees.

These refugees look to the United Jewish Fund to help them weather the storm of oppression that has wrecked their lives.

## Juniors Out To Raise $2,000 For United Jewish Fund

**Through the efforts of Dr. Don Shusterman, who has been charged with the responsibility of organizing a Junior Division of the local United Jewish Fund, an important meeting of the group was held Thursday night at the Excelsior Club. The fifty members present were addressed by Allan Tarshish and following his appeal for co-operative effort on the part of**

[Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1939-06-30]

Otro periodico judío, "Ohio Jewish Chronicle" dice: *"La crisis a la que se enfrentan los judíos de Europa afecta a más de seis millones de almas".*

# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

Serving Columbus and Central Ohio Jewish Community

VOL. 18. No. 26 | COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1939 | Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals


## Strictly Confidential

Tidbits From Everywhere
By PHINEAS J. BIRON

**BROADCAST NEWS**

It's because they don't want to provide the slightest excuse for a repetition of the 1914 invasion that the Belgian authorities put an end to the broadcasting of anti-Nazi German news programs from their territory. . . The taking over of the important Czech radio station at Melnik is only a routine matter in the Nazi campaign to rule the air waves. . . In addition to regular six-hour daily short-wave broadcasts, mainly in English, directed at North America, the Berlin Broadcasting House has regular programs that it sends to Brazil in Portuguese, to other South and Central American countries in Spanish, and to African and Asiatic countries in various languages, including Arabic. . . That these efforts have not been entirely in vain is shown by, among other things, the fact that last month Germany's exports exceeded those of the month before by ten per cent. . . And it is the infiltration of Nazi ideas into Mexico that is largely responsible for the precautions—such as building a ten-foot wall around his house—that Leon Trotsky feels it necessary to take for his own safety. . .

**HERE'S NEWS**

"Socialism is the obligation of all for all, a goal for our whole nation" is a quotation not from Lenin or Trotsky or Karl Marx, but from none other than Adolph Hitler. . . It is being widely used by the Nazi propaganda office nowadays in an attempt to capture liberal and radical elements in other lands . . . As part of the Nazi campaign in this country all teachers of German recently received a beautifully illustrated, well-bound book describing the Reich as Gabby Goebbels would like us to think it is—"a land of work, of peace and joy". . . Not a word about concentration camps or Nuremberg laws, not even the shadow of a distribe against Jews, no mention of the Niemoellers and Ossietzkys. . . But there are some cracks about the "former world powers" that have been trying to cramp Naziland's style. . .

**YOU SHOULD KNOW**

The Revisionists propose the following slate for a triumvirate leadership to replace Dr. Weizmann: David Ben Gurion, Pinchas Ruttenberg and Vladimir Jabotinsky. . . We predict, however, that even if Weizmann does resign—and it looks very much as if he will—Jabotinsky will not be one of those who take his place. . . The General Zionists of Palestine and the Mizrachi, who are definitely set on fighting Weizmann, are flirting with the idea of drafting Stephen S. Wise as the new World Zionist president. . . Two well-known rabbis are very seriously considering flying back from the World Zionist Congress on the Clipper, to make sure they will be with their congregations in plenty of time for the New Year holy days. . . Orchids to the new York dramatic critics who enjoyed the refugee revue "From Vienna," now at the Music Box Theatre. . . Every one of them showed that besides being a critic he also is a humanitarian who sees the tragedy behind the

(Continued on Page 7)

# Columbus Jewry Must Raise $15,000 For United Jewish Fund 1939 Goal



A PICTURE STORY BEHIND LOCAL FUND CAMPAIGN
"What Have I Done?" asks this little refugee child.

AS you read these lines, there is an army wandering across the face of Europe. It is an army of despair, a straggling, aching mass of humanity with tatters for its banners. It is the army of refugees, whose lives have been wrecked by the storm of persecution that has swept every Jewish life from its moorings in Germany, Austria, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

These men and women, without a country, keep crowding the highways in a vain search for an open door. There are 96,000 of these refugees in France, Holland, England, and Switzerland. Only one year ago, many thousands of them had been living in safety in Vienna and in Czecho-Slovakia, but the march of aggression has destroyed Vienna and Prague as asylums for refugees. So the Jew who fled from Berlin to Vienna, and then when Austria was swallowed up by Germany, from Vienna to Prague, must now go forth in search of a new home.

The refugees are homeless wanderers, living indictments of a civilization that permits violence and race hatred to be used as political weapons. The crisis which Jews of Europe are facing today envelopes far more than six million souls. With each new defeat of democracy in Central Europe, new centers of Jewish life are uprooted, new communities are scattered, new legions join the tattered army of the refugees.

These refugees look to the United Jewish Fund to help them weather the storm of oppression that has wrecked their lives.

Can we say "NO!" to them without saying "NO!" to everything that is dear to Jewish existence and our own future?

Look at the wistful, poignant face of the child refugee depicted above. The child's face tells the story which symbolizes the urgency of the appeal behind the 1939 campaign in Columbus and vicinity. Unknown to us, these unfortunates are nevertheless our brethren tied to us by a spiritual strain thicker than blood. They and thousands of others like them look to us hopingly, longingly.

Their fate is in our hands! We must reveal ourselves to them. The instrument of mercy at your disposal to help the refugees and Jews living in every land of distress in Europe is the United Jewish Fund Appeal. The funds you contribute will be utilized immediately to provide food, clothing, shelter, medical care, trade training, emigration assistance, resettlement aid—every reconstructive assistance which will give them a chance to rebuild their lives.

Do not forsake them, the present crisis demands of each and every one of us, not a gift, but a sacrifice.

According to E. J. Schanfarber, approximately $15,000 is still needed to go over the top for the 1939 United Jewish Fund campaign. It is hoped that Columbus Jewish Community shall meet in the fullest measure the responsibility which the European situation has placed upon it. Remember too, that some 30 other worthy causes in American Jewish life will also benefit through your one contribution. Make your checks payable to Simon Lazarus, Treasurer, United Jewish Fund, 150 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

## Zionists Pledge Solidarity With Palestine Jewry

**NEW YORK** (WNS)—Charging that the "stoppage of Jewish immigration to Palestine and restrictions upon the sale of land to Jews are "morally and legally indefensible," a resolution pledging "unalterable opposition" to the British White Paper on Palestine was unanimously adopted by the delegates. "The White Paper is a violation of British pledges made to the Jewish people and trustingly relied upon by them," the resolution stated. "It is a repudiation of high obligations which were assumed under the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate. It is a breach of covenant which was openly arrived at and knowingly and voluntarily undertaken. The proposed stoppage of immigration and restrictions upon the sale of land in Palestine are morally and legally indefensible. They constitute an arbitrary and illegal abuse of power against a people in dire necessity at a time of unparalleled tragedy.

In another resolution the organization pledged "continued moral and financial support" to the Jews in Palestine. The resolution expressed "firm solidarity" of the Zionist Organization of America with the Palestinian Jewry, and admiration for the "self-discipline exercised by the Jews of Palestine throughout the years of Arab terror." The convention also voted confidence in the leadership of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, and his associates on the Executive of that body. "They have presented and defended the Jewish position with admirable dignity and courage," the resolution declared. "We pledge to Dr. Weizmann and the World Zionist Executive our ful-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Council Day Will Be Observed Wednesday, July 12

Council Day at the World's Fair will be jointly observed by the National Council of Jewish Women and the Council of Jewish Juniors on Wednesday, July 12, at 2:30 o'clock, in the Florida Building on Fountain Lake.

Mrs. Benjamin Spitzer will preside introducing as speakers Mrs. Ely Jacques Kahn, Mrs. LeRoy Rosenbaum and Mrs. William D. Sporborg. The musical part of the program will be presented by Miss Leila May Flynn, soprano, and Mr. Conrad Mayo, baritone.

The Council's program is in keeping with the spirit of the fair—The World of Tomorrow; since through its program of Peace, Social Legislation, Social Welfare, Service to Foreign Born and contemporary Jewish affairs it aims toward a better World of Tomorrow.

Anyone planning to be in New York at this time may notify Mrs. William Schiff, local Council president, who will forward the names to New York in order that special courtesy may be accorded them.

**EXTEND NAZI CONTROL OF JEWISH BUSINESS IN SLOVAKIA**

**LONDON** (WNS)—Information from Bratislava disclosed that Government commissars have been granted additional time to supervise Jewish business enterprises. It is reported that the Slovakian government has extended the supervision period until the end of the year. Originally the commissars were to have been withdrawn this week. It is expected that employment of Jews in private enterprises will be regulated by decree of the Slovakian Cabinet.

## Juniors Out To Raise $2,000 For United Jewish Fund

**Through the efforts of Dr. Don Shusterman, who has been charged with the responsibility of organizing a Junior Division of the local United Jewish Fund, an important meeting of the group was held Thursday night at the Excelsior Club. The fifty members present were addressed by Allan Tarshish and following his appeal for cooperative effort on the part of the youth of this city in this year's campaign, definite plans were made to begin an immediate canvass of Columbus with the expectation of raising $2,000 for the Fund. It was reported at the meeting that Junior organizations in other cities were accomplishing noteworthy results in similar fund raising projects.**

**The sponsors here feel very optimistic as to the success of the newly organized Fund unit. Realizing that the United Jewish Fund 1939 Campaign dare not fail, local Fund heads may even be compelled to organize a Women's Division in Columbus in the near future, it was reported.**

**APPLY "JIM CROW" LAWS TO JEWS IN BERLIN AND VIENNA**

**BERLIN** (WNS)—New regulations against Jews throughout Germany were issued by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, governing their attendance at health resorts and making no differentiation between German Jews and Jewish citizens of foreign nations.

**VIENNA** (WNS)—Reich Commissioner Joseph Buerckel issued a decree barring Jews from public parks and permitting them to make use only of Wettstein Park in the Second District, Leopoldstadt, which is Vienna's "ghetto" now with more the 100,000 of the city's Jewish population still residing there.

**HOLD ELEVEN JEWS IN RACE LAWS**

**TRIESTE, ITALY** (WNS)—Failing to register as members of the Jewish race within a period fixed by the Government's new racial laws brought jail terms of five to eight days to eleven Jews.

# 1940

El líder Judío (((Nahum Goldmann))) predice "Seis Millones" de victimas Judías antes de que los campos de concentración Nazis se hayan terminado de construir.



THE PALM BEACH POST

*Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1940*

**DOOM OF EUROPEAN JEWS IS SEEN IF HITLER WINS**

NEW YORK, June 24.—(AP)—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, administrative committee chairman of the World Jewish Congress, said today that if the Nazis should achieve final victory "6,000,000 Jews in Europe are doomed to destruction."

"Their only hope for future existence lies in the ability of Great Britain to resist the Nazi conquest," declared Dr. Goldmann, who arrived here Friday from Geneva.

He issued a statement calling upon United States Jewry to take leadership in mobilizing Jews in North and South America for an organized defense program.

*The Palm Beach Post – June 25, 1940*

Nahum Goldmann, Presidente del Zionist World Jewish Congress dijo el 24 de junio de 1940:



*Nahum Goldmann*

# SAYS SIX MILLION JEWS FACE DOOM

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*Joplin News Herald (Joplin, MO), Tuesday, June 25, 1940, p.3.*

*"Si los nazis consiguieran la victoria final, '6.000.000 de judíos están condenados a la destrucción".*

UMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1940 Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals

# Robert Schiff Heads 1940 United Jewish Fund Drive



Robert W. Schiff

**Facing a year expected to tax its resources to the ut most, the United Jewish Fund of Columbus will officially open the 1940 campaign on Tuesday, June 11, with Robert W. Schiff, prominent business executive, heading the drive as general chairman. Announcement of Mr. Schiff's appointment was made this week by Edwin J. Schanfarber President of the Fund organization during the past fourteen years.**

**The United Fund chairman will have the assistance of such capable vice chairmen as I. W. Garek, Ralph Lazarus, Herbert Levy, Leonard Kohn, Albert Schiff and Robert Weiler. Already for the past few weeks these men have been busily engaged in formulating plans for this forthcoming fund raising effort.**

**Other important heads who have accepted posts in this year's campaign are, Mrs. Alfred Kobacker, Women's Division; William Wasserstrom, chairman of the Speakers Bureau; and Dr. Don Shusterman, Junior Division.**

In accepting the chairmanship of this year's United Jewish Fund Campaign, Mr. Schiff issued the following statement to Columbus Jewry:—

"Over six million Jews in Central and Eastern Europe are faced with great danger of annihilation as the result of the sweep of war and oppression. An increased quota over last year is imperative in order to raise funds to bring immediate relief and rehabilitative aid to war sufferers overseas, and assistance to emigres coming to the United States.

Jewish life in Europe is faced with a 'blackout' in the grimmest sense of the word. This places upon every community in America the greatest responsibility since the first World War created a wide-spread emergency relief problem.

I am calling upon the Columbus Jewish community to establish a new standard of generosity in the campaign which will open Tuesday, June 11, in order that the unprecedented emergency in Jewish life may be met through large-scale efforts.

Realizing full well that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the General Chairman in attempting to raise the largest quota ever asked of this community, I am confident that with the cooperation of my Vice-Chairmen, committee heads and workers, local Jewry will answer the challenge of the times as it has always done."

**Robert W. Schiff**

Robert Schiff, although a well known public-spirited citizen in our community for a number of years, has had little time to devote in active participation of both local and national movements. His contributions, however, to all worthy causes have more than offset this handicap.

Mr. Schiff began his career as a shoe salesman in 1916, and within four years had reached the point where he together with [illegible] able to found their present organization, The Schiff Co., with general offices located at 35 N. Fourth St. The firm to-day is the third largest Shoe Chain with approximately 287 stores from coast to coast and over 1500 employees.

Among the familiar personalities in our midst who played an important part in the successful Schiff enterprise are Albert Schiff, 2389 Bryden Rd., Morris Schiff, 63 S. Cassady Ave., William Schiff, 211 S. Cassingham Rd., Jack Schiff, 2717 Fair Ave., Saul Schiff, 2538 Maryland Ave., Edw. Schiff, 1805 Franklin Pk. S., Earl Coplon, Jule Mark, 2672 Fair Ave., and Abe Jacobson, 223 S. Cassingham Rd.

By his genialty, his kindness and his thoroughgoing loyalty, Robert Schiff has endeared himself to thousands here and thruout the state. The Ohio Jewish Chronicle desires to commend the local leadership in their choice of this year's campaign head. It assures him every cooperation in conveying the weekly message to our people in this, the greatest of all humanitarian efforts.

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members have experienced, the congregation has steadily grown in numbers, interest, loyalty and confidence. He expressed his gratitude to all the officers, committee heads and members for their cooperation and comradeship. The Rabbi concluded his brief address by renewing his sense of consecration to the nation's honor and peace and the service of the congregation in the name of the Most High.

(Continued on Page 5)

## In Low Countries ied Refugees

ıe learned here, no German ewish refugee was arrested, although it was understood that he released refugees were beng supervised by the police.

**Plight of Refugees**

Conflicting reports were reeived here about the several undred Jewish refugees internd in the Dutch-German fronier town of Westerbork. It vas impossible to learn whether he Dutch Government had kept s pledge to evacuate the camp t the first signs of a Nazi inasion. One report had it that ıe German Army had occupied ıe town.

The plight of the refugees in elgium and Holland is particuırly tragic since Nazi measures gainst recaptured Jewish reigees are even harsher than

# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

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## Strictly Confidential

**Tidbits From Everywhere**
**By PHINEAS J. BIRON**

**THERE AND HERE**

We note that it's still Hitler who decides who's an Aryan . . . least, the only explanation we can find for his awarding the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to Goering's genealogically non-Aryan right-hand man, General Erhardt Milch . . . If it's any consolation to you, it was Milch who directed the operations of the Nazi air force in Norway . . . Those new immigration restrictions of the Phillipines are directed not only against the Japanese, as you've been reading, but also against refugee Jews and Spaniards, many of whom have been trying to get into the Islands . . . Just to make the Czechs happy the Nazis are planning to build a new university at Prague in the shape of a swastika . . . A local gagman claims that Hitler views Norway, home of the purest of Nordics, as Ersatz Israel . . . And in the next breath asks whether in the event of war in the Near East, the oil from the Haifa pipeline will be able to smooth the waters of the Mediterranean . . . A Broadway wag says that Hitler's planned invasion of Holland (which at this writing seems very near realization) is motivated by his desire for a sunken living-room.

**YOU SHOULD KNOW**

. . . that Rene Blum, brother of the former French premier, left New York on the camouflaged Ile de France not long ago, as one of the three passengers on her dash through perilous seas, he left with the purpose of his American visit unfulfilled . . . He had planned to arrange for an American season for the famous Comedie Francaise, but found no takers . . . Biggest thrill of the week for Walter Winchell was to see the term "Renovated," which he coined, quoted in the Law Journal as part of a Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice's opinion in a divorce case . . . Coming on top of the revelation that the Nazis regularly listen in on his broadcasts, this must be increasing W. W.'s headsize . . . His biggest scoop of the week, incidentally, was the news that the anti-British campaign of the Nazis in this country will set up a committee which will include Jews too . . . Apparently all's fair in hate and war . . . Down South they're getting quite alarmed at the recrudescence of the Ku Klux Klan . . . The political tension in the air in this campaign year has something to do with it, the idea being to do away with liberalism in this country by fair means or foul . . . All of which reminds us to tell you that Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, whose enemies tried to brand him as a Ku Kluxer at the time of his appointment to the high bench, has just chosen a Jewish boy, Marks Leva, who is graduating from the Harvard Law School this year, to be his new secretary . . . Missionary circles will be interested to learn that the anti-Semitic Roman Newspaper Regime Fascisto interprets the anti-war attitude of the Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's Newspaper, as indicating that this ultra-Catholic organ is being directed by Jews . . . It was Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, who nixed the project of renting

(Continued on Page 5)

## Record Attendance At Annual Meeting Of Temple Israel

What was the largest and most enthusiastic Annual Dinner Meeting ever held by Temple Israel took place last Tuesday night at the Southern Hotel. Upwards of three hundred men and women attended the proceedings.

Featuring the meeting was the inspiring address of Dr. Louis Wolsey, Rabbi of Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Philadelphia, Pa. His subject was "Who is the Jew?" He pointed out the need for the Jew to know himself in the face of the question which society is insistently asking of him—"Who are you? What is your identity?" In reply to the question, Dr. Wolsey quoted from Jewish traditional writings and the records of general scholarship to the effect that the Jew is neither a nation, nor a race, but a religious group. His unity was neither a unity of blood, nor was it based on an exclusive attachment to soil. Always, he felt that his safety and persistence depended altogether on his loyalty to his faith. The message was almost eloquent and stirring.

In his remarks, Rabbi Samuel M. Gup indicated that he had now concluded the eighth year of his ministry to the congregation and that this period was one of the most critical in the history of the world. Despite the international, national and personal anxieties which the members have experienced, the congregation has steadily grown in numbers, interest, loyalty and confidence. He expressed his gratitude to all the officers, committee heads and members for their cooperation and comradeship. The Rabbi concluded his brief address by renewing his sense of consecration to the nation's honor and peace and the service of the congregation in the name of the Most High.

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Jewish life in Europe is faced with a 'blackout' in the grimmest sense of the word. This places upon every community in America the greatest responsibility since the first World War created a wide-spread emergency relief problem.

I am calling upon the Columbus Jewish community to establish a new standard of generosity in the campaign which will open Tuesday, June 11, in order that the unprecedented emergency in Jewish life may be met through large-scale efforts.

Realizing full well that a tremendous responsibility rests upon the General Chairman in attempting to raise the largest quota ever asked of this community, I am confident that with the cooperation of my Vice-Chairmen, committee heads and workers, local Jewry will answer the challenge of the times as it has always done."

**Robert W. Schiff**

Robert Schiff, although a well known public-spirited citizen in our community for a number of years, has had little time to devote in active participation of both local and national movements. His contributions, however, to all worthy causes have more than offset this handicap.

Mr. Schiff began his career as a shoe salesman in 1916, and within four years had reached the point where he, together with [illegible] able to found their present organization, The Schiff Co., with general offices located at 35 N. Fourth St. The firm to-day is the third largest Shoe Chain with approximately 287 stores from coast to coast and over 1500 employees.

Among the familiar personalities in our midst who played an important part in the successful Schiff enterprise are Albert Schiff, 2389 Bryden Rd., Morris Schiff, 63 S. Cassady Ave., William Schiff, 211 S. Cassingham Rd., Jack Schiff, 2717 Fair Ave., Saul Schiff, 2538 Maryland Ave., Edw. Schiff, 1805 Franklin Pk. S., Earl Coplon, Jule Mark, 2672 Fair Ave., and Abe Jacobson, 223 S. Cassingham Rd.

By his genialty, his kindness and his thoroughgoing loyalty, Robert Schiff has endeared himself to thousands here and thruout the state. The Ohio Jewish Chronicle desires to commend the local leadership in their choice of this year's campaign head. It assures him every cooperation in conveying the weekly message to our people in this, the greatest of all humanitarian efforts.

## 267,000 Jews Trapped In Low Countries Belgium Releases Interned Refugees

**LONDON** (WNS)—The fate of more than 267,000 Jews, including 45,000 Jewish refugees from Greater Germany, hung in the balance as Belgium and Holland, supported by Allied airplanes and troops, dug in to resist the Nazi invasion.

At least 3,000 Jews, including several hundred refugees from Nazi Germany, fell into the hands of the Nazis when the German Army swept into Luxemberg, which has a standing army of 700.

Unlike the Jews in the Scandinavian countries who were taken by surprise when the German Army invaded Denmark and Norway, the Jews of the Low countries had expected the German invasion and remained calm. The Jewish population in both Holland and Belgium is centered in the big cities, which have been heavily bombed by the German Army.

A few hours after the Nazi troops crossed the Belgium frontier, the Belgium Government ordered the release of 18,000 German Jewish refugees, who had been interned in concentration camps, and announced that the refugees would be permitted to fight against the invaders. Many of the refugees immediately volunteered for active duty.

Taking a cue from the Scandinavian countries where German citizens in those countries helped break down the national morale by the use of "fifth column" tactics, Belgium police rounded up all German citizens and kept them under strict surveillance. As far as it could be learned here, no German Jewish refugee was arrested, although it was understood that the released refugees were being supervised by the police.

**Plight of Refugees**

Conflicting reports were received here about the several hundred Jewish refugees interned in the Dutch-German frontier town of Westerbork. It was impossible to learn whether the Dutch Government had kept its pledge to evacuate the camp at the first signs of a Nazi invasion. One report had it that the German Army had occupied the town.

The plight of the refugees in Belgium and Holland is particularly tragic since Nazi measures against recaptured Jewish refugees are even harsher than those taken against the native Jewish population in invaded countries. Several hundred of the refugees had already received visas to emigrate to other countries, many of them to the new Sosua colony in the Dominican Republic.

German radio broadcasts heard in Belgium and the Netherlands have warned the population of severe retaliatory measures. The broadcast stated that the Jews would be the "first victims" of the invading Nazi Army.

Meanwhile, the Swiss Government held itself in readiness for any eventuality. Earlier, Nazi planes had dropped several bombs in Swiss territory. There are approximately 18,000 Jewish refugees in Switzerland in addition to the normal Jewish population of 18,000.

## U. J. A. Makes Plea For Refugees In Low Countries

**NEW YORK** (WNS)—The German invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg has trapped more than 260,000 Jews in the enlarged arena of the European War, placing upon American Jewry the immediate responsibility of providing greater assistance for more than 43,000 refugees from Germany who had found a temporary haven in the Low Countries, it was announced by the United Jewish appeal.

Until the spread of war engulfed the Jewish communities of Holland and Belgium, they contributed substantially toward the maintenance of refugees in their lands, the United Jewish Appeal reported.

With the sudden extension of the war to these areas, the Joint Distribution Committee, which is a participant with the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service in the nationwide campaign to raise $23,000,000 for the United Jewish Appeal, will be required to increase its support to Jews in these lands.

**GIVE TREAT TO INMATES**

The Council of Jewish Women presented a treat to the Jewish inmates of Ohio Penitentiary last Sunday, May 12. Mrs. B. S. Goldman, chairman of Social Service committee of the Council, was in charge.

*Ohio Jewish Chronicle, 1940-05-17, página 01*

Fuente: http://www.ohiomemory.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/ojc/id/8073/rec/20



# Council Head Appeals For Support Of Fund Campaign Effort

**By Mrs. M. L. Goldman, Pres., Council of Jewish Women**

When the second issue of The Council Woman reaches Council of Jewish Women members, you will probably be conducting in your community a campaign to raise funds for The United Jewish Appeal of 1940. Because we hope to develop in this magazine a policy of familiarizing our readers with broad national and international programs, and in turn demonstrate where our Council program fits into the general pattern, it seems logical to discuss at this time the great need for raising money in this country in order to alleviate in some small measure the untold hardships which the Jews of Central Europe are undergoing.

The lives of six million Jews have been uprooted by the psychopathic, political ambitions of totalitarian leaders. There is a crying need to feed, house and clothe these unfortunates who through no fault of their own find themselves thrown upon the mercy of our sympathy and philanthropy.

*"Las vidas de seis millones de han sido desplazadas por las psicopáticas ambiciones políticas de líderes totalitarios..."*

Fuente: Ohio Jewish Chronicle, 1940-06-28, page 01

# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

Serving Columbus and Central Ohio Jewish Community

Vol. 19 No. 27 — COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1940 — Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals


## Strictly Confidential

**Tidbits From Everywhere**
**By PHINEAS J. BIRON**

**WAR ECHOES**

Believers in the occult will be happy to learn that Nostradamus, the Jewish physician who nearly four centuries ago foretold all sorts of historic events that actually came to pass, predicted not only the rise of Hitler and Mussolini but their eventual defeat . . . It's a young general who will make his appearance near the Rhene River in France whom the seer picked as the man who will finish Hitler . . . Latest Broadway appelation for Nazis is "Sons of blitzkriegs", familiarly shortened to "sons of blitzes" . . . And in local fistic circles the impression is that Hitler's war machine won't be doing so well from now on because it's Mussolini-bound . . . Did you know that Leslie Howard's son, who is serving England as a member of a mine-sweeper's crew, was born during an air raid in the first world war? . . . Now they promise the release of Charlie Chaplin's "The Dictator" by the end of August . . . Meaning, we hope, that by that time it'll be possible to laugh at Hitler with a clear conscience? . . .

**HEAR YE**

It's beginning to look as if this war won't end without the [illegible] another Jewish Legion . . . Zionist leaders [illegible] Buffalo's Colonel J. H. Patterson are planning a revival of the unit they led in Palestine in the last world war, and hope to get Uncle Sam's permission to recruit in this country . . . And one Joseph Otmar Hefter, who heads what he calls the Nai Juda Movement, is seeking volunteers for "an American-Jewish Border Regiment for the defense of America and American Democracy" . . . The latest proposal for the creation of harmony at the Zionist Convention, which opens this weekend, is the establishment of a Collegium that would include Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Solomon Goldman, Louis Lipsky, E. Kaufman and Dr. Israel Goldstein . . . Rabbis on the lookout for good material for some pretty hot sermons are advised to watch for Dr. Emanuel Lasker's "Community of the Future", which is being published next week . . . It contains a chapter on Jewish leadership that will arouse a great deal of comment . . . .

**THIS AND THAT**

The report is that the newly formed "American Anti-Fifth Column Committee" in New York's Yorkville section is sponsored by the Nazi Bund . . . If true, this means that the patriotic-sounding title is merely a blind for a Fifth Column recruiting office . . . Winchell, debunking George Sylvester Viereck's claim that he is not a Nazi propagandist, recalls that in 1934 Viereck testified before a Congressional Committee that he was paid $500 a month by the German Consul in New York for public relations work. . . . A new book in the making is said to be an expose on Hitler by none other than Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist who no longer is on good terms with the Fuehrer . . . As one of those who helped bring Badolf to power Thyssen ought to be able to tell an interesting story . . . Did you know that "Pins and Needles," the International

(Continued on Page 2)

## Council Head Appeals For Support Of Fund Campaign Effort

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The lives of six million Jews have been uprooted by the psychopathic, political ambitions of totalitarian leaders. There is a crying need to feed, house and clothe these unfortunates who through no fault of their own find themselves thrown upon the mercy of our sympathy and philanthropy.

The leaders of your community are asking for you to contribute financially as generously and unstintingly as you have given of your sympathy to the [illegible] needs of our co-religionists to those who are still in Europe; to those who have found their way to Palestine; and to those who are about to become new Americans. During these days of despondency and chaos, it is a privilege to be one of those who gives rather than one who must receive.

In addition to giving money, which facilitates the care of the physical needs of the human body, which provides for them food, clothes and the shelter necessary for the maintenance of life, further service to these unfortunates is equally important, for life itself is almost worthless without the adustment of the spirit and the reawakening of one's soul.

The National Council of Jewish Women for a period of almost fifty years has been keenly conscious of the importance of the social adjustment of the immigrant to his new environment—that adjustment which not only physically but psychologically changes a foreigner into a citizen of the United States. Education, recreation, assistance in domestic activities, psychology, civics, spiritual guidance, social orientation—all of these adustments are as necessary as food or a job.

Therefore, at the same time that we urge you to give as generously as possible of your finances to the United Jewish Appeal, we ask you to give of your personal service through the National Council of Jewish Women, both through the national program and in your local section, to the social adjustment of the new emigre.

### Ladies Free Loan Society

The Ladies Free Loan Society will hold its picnic next Sunday, July 7, at Helmondale Park. Mrs. H. Finkelstein and Mrs. George Goodman are in charge of this annual event. The entire Jewish Community is cordially invited to attend.

## Nov. 1st Is Time Limit Set For Hadassah P. M. Wrappers

The first monthly collection of Philip Morris cigarette wrappers is being made this week by the Youth Aliyah committee of the local Hadassah chapter. Those who have saved these wrappers are kindly requested to call Mrs. Louis Phillips, EV. 5645, Mrs. W. A. Hersch, FA. 5542 or Mrs. Bernard Feitlinger, FA. 2849 and a member of the committee will pick them up.

Full details of the arrangement with the Philip Morris Co. have been received by the local chapter. They are as follows:—The company has promised to redeem the whole brown wrapper at the rate of ½-cent each and the cover of their box of 50's, or tin of 50's, for 2½-cents each. This offer is made exclusively to Hadassah in order to provide for ten children of Youth Aliyah. As the offer expires Nov. 1, 1940, it is most important that saving of these wrappers begin immediately.

In view of the time limit, collections are to be made each month. The committee, therefore, asks again that all those having wrappers arrange to have them picked up.

Columbus Chapter of Hadassah wishes to publicly acknowledge the receipt of a large number of wrappers from the Springfield, Ohio, community which were received in the office of the OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE. Similar co-operation from surrounding cities in this worthy cause will be highly appreciated by Hadassah.

# *France Defeat Creates New Relief Problem*

**United Jewish Appeal Agencies Broadening Scope of Rescue And Settlement Programs To Meet Enlargement Of Areas Of Misery In Europe**

The defeat of France has created a tragic relief and refugee problem in the very country which had given shelter and freedom to hundreds of thousands of refugees regardless of race or creed. Up to the very last day that France valiantly resisted invading armies, funds contributed by American Jewry to the United Jewish Appeal, made possible emergency relief for tens of thousands of German Jewish refugees in that country, who were fleeing before the onslaught of the forces that uprooted them and destroyed their homes in Germany.

Through the Joint Distribution Committee all available resources were placed at the disposal of French Jewish refugees and relief committees in an effort to stem the suffering of waves of homeless men, women and children exposed to the terrors of war. Far greater funds will now be necessary to alleviate the plight of Jews in France and to provide food and shelter for the homeless and distressed.

Today in prostrate France, the fate of 450,000 Jews, among them 42,000 refugees from Germany, is in the balance as the danger of Nazi domination draws closer. The destruction of democracy on the continent of Europe has created in its wake a vast area of misery for the Jewish people. The defeat of France and the siege of England have eliminated the last source of help in Europe, placing upon American Jewry the full responsibility of rescue, relief and resettlement.

With the spread of distress and need in Europe the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal find their resources taxed to the vanishing point by the new tasks of sustaining life and hope for large sections of European Jewry.

Despite difficulties resulting from enlargement of the theatre of war, the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service are continuing and broadening their programs to the full limit of the funds at their disposal. Relief and feeding measures on a rising scale are being carried on in German-controlled Poland, in Rumania, Hungary, Lithuania and in Greater Germany. New avenues of emigration to Palestine have been opened and refugees are now being brought to Greece and Rumania by air and from there embarking on steamers sailing for Palestine. Others are to use the new routes across Russia, leaving Stockholm and Vilna and passing through Odessa on their way to the Jewish Homeland with the assistance of the United Palestine Appeal.

In our own land, the critical developments of recent weeks have emphasized the importance of the activities of the National Refugee Service in facilitating the adjustment and integration of refugees and the German-Jewish refugees who continue to come to these shores from Central and South American countries.

As disaster sweeps over Europe, the need for rededication for rescue through the medium of the United Jewish Appeal has become uppermost in the thoughts of Jewish communities throughout the country.

## HAIL PRIEST



**PASSAIC, N. J.—Rabbi Max Zucker (left) delivers a letter to Father William V. Dunne from B'nai B'rith leaders on the Pacific Coast, who hailed the priest for his heroism in trying to rescue a Torah from a burning synagogue here.**

## Men, Women, Youth Groups Urge Community To Give Maximum Towards Fund

A spirit of optimism prevailed this week in the offices of the United Jewish Fund of Columbus, 150 East Broad St. First, signs of encouragement were in the reports of the vice chairmen, I. W. Garek, Ralph Lazarus, Herbert Levy, Leonard Kohn, Albert Schiff and Robert Weiler, whose subscription cards turned in indicated a definite trend of increased giving in the community's greatest fund campaign. Second, was the luncheon meeting held Monday at the Bryden Rd. Temple when over 200 women officially launched the Women's Division drive, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alfred J. Kobacker. E. J. Schanfarber, president of the United Jewish Fund, was the speaker on that occasion. Robert W. Schiff, general campaign chairman, was also scheduled to address the group but was unexpectedly called out of the city. However, he sent the following telegram to Mrs. Kobacker:—

Dear Madam Chairman:—

Important business matters make it necessary for me to be away and I regret very much that I will be unable to attend your dessert luncheon meeting today. I know with what earnestness you and all the members of your committee have been working in advance to prepare for raising funds so vitally needed for the countless thousands of Jewish refugees on the march all over the world, to provide food and shelter for the millions of our suffering people abroad, and also for the defense of our rights even in our own country. I am sure that the intelligent and very understanding Jewish Women of our city will respond in accordance with the needs, and that your campaign will be a success. In these dark days all our thoughts and energy as well as our prayers are directed to the causes that our people abroad shall not perish and that our beloved and great democracy, The United States, will live and continue to be the hope of humanity.

(Signed)
ROBERT W. SCHIFF

According to Robert W. Schiff, general chairman of the 1940 Fund campaign, advance gifts to the United Jewish Fund have shown that the community understands the importance of meeting the challenge of the grave situation by increased giving. This should stimulate all contributors to redouble their efforts, Mr. Schiff stated.

"The outstanding work of the men's division under the leadership of our vice chairman has been the result of the wholehearted co-operation of every solicitor. There has been no routine passing out of instructions, every part of the procedure of solicitation has been discussed in detail at private meetings. The same goes for both the Women and Junior divisions, who are proceeding methodically to solicit every prospect in this supreme effort" Mr. Schiff concluded.

In questioning many of our leaders in this year's United Jewish Fund drive, the Chronicle finds that there is a feeling in our community that the complete quota will be raised. There is no reason, in our opinion, why success cannot be achiev-

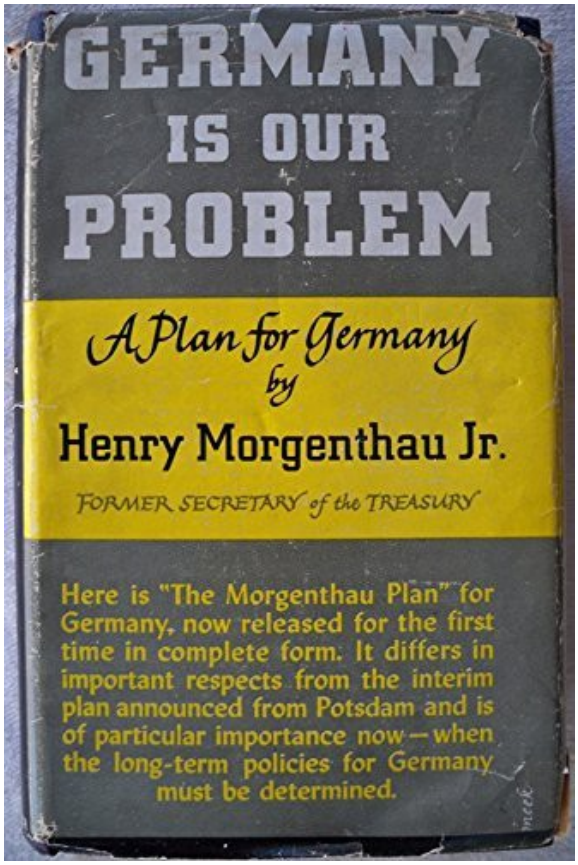
(Continued from Page 4)

# 1941

Un Judío americano llamado Theodore Newman (((Kaufman))) elabora un plan para el exterminio de todos los Alemanes a través de la esterilización forzada. Publica su atroz aspiración de aniquilar al pueblo alemán en un libro llamado " Alemania debe perecer!". Esta "Solución Final" Judía para los Alemanes es elogiada por publicaciones de propiedad judía en Estados Unidos.

Más información sobre el tema en la subcarpeta: El_Genocidio_de_la_Alemania_NS



# 6,000,000 Jews in Europe Look to America for Aid, Says Warburg

Fully six million Jews in Europe, facing the rigors of a foodless and fuelless winter, look to American Jews as the only source of help, Edward M. M. Warburg, of New York, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, declared in a recent interview.

"The J.D.C. is maintaining major relief programs in Poland, Germany, France and 17 other European countries," Mr. Warburg said. "In Poland, though its available funds are far too meagre to meet the terrible needs, the J.D.C. supports a widespread network of feeding stations, child care centers, health institutions and other agencies of mercy. In Germany, Austria and former Czechoslovakia, J.D.C. aid is reaching 195,000 of the remaining 375,000 Jews. In unoccupied France, the J.D.C. is supplying supplementary food, clothing and medical aid for 16,000 refugees in the crude, primitive internment camps, assisting 15,000 people who are not interned, but who are barred from earning a living, and caring for 5,000 refugee children."

"In addition to its work in Europe," Mr. Warburg added, "the J.D.C. extends its humanitarian help to needy Jews in South and Central America and such far-flung places as Shanghai, where there are 22,000 refugees, the Island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, Mozambique, East Africa, Bombay and the Dutch East Indies."

In 17 Latin American countries, Mr. Warburg revealed, 110,000 refugees have immigrated in past years. The J.D.C. is carrying on programs of temporary aid for needy newcomers, resettlement, retraining for new occupations, and credits and small loans to enable the immigrants to establish themselves in new enterprises.

"The J.D.C. long ago recognized the importance of Latin American countries as an asylum for persecuted people," Mr. Warburg said, "and it is earmarking all possible funds for help there." One of the by-products of J.D.C. work in Latin America, Mr. Warburg added, is forestalling agitation by the Nazis who would utilize the pretext of refugee destitution to stir up trouble in these countries neighboring the United States.

In describing the work of the J.D.C., Mr. Warburg told the dramatic story of the race against time in which the J.D.C. has been engaged in the past few months to rescue through emigration thousands of refugees stranded in Europe and Africa. These refugees possessed visas for the United States or Latin American countries, he said, but had no immediate prospect of obtaining a berth on the crowded ships going overseas and were faced with a slow doom as their visas were about to expire. To evacuate them, the J.D.C. arranged for boats to pick them up before the visas lapsed.

"From the beginning of July through November 15," Mr. Warburg said, "the J.D.C. helped more than 6 000 people to come to the United States and about 3,000 more to Central and South America."

Typical of J.D.C. achievements in rescuing refugees, he said, was its success in arranging with the Netherlands Government-in-exile for admission to the Island of Curacao in the West Indies of 80 passengers aboard the steamship Cabo De Hornos, who had been turned away from Brazil, and, after many heartbreaking experiences were being shipped back to Europe.

The J.D.C. is also devoting substantial sums to finance vocational training of refugees in Europe for emigration to Palestine and to pay for their transportation, Mr. Warburg pointed out. Recently, he related, the Jewish Agency reported that 4,250 Jews escaped to Palestine from Europe via Turkey in 12 months and thanked the J.D.C. for making this possible.

"In all its operations in Nazi and Nazi-dominated territories, the J.D.C. gives no aid whatever to the Nazi economy," Mr. Warburg declared. "It finances its program in these territories through clearance arrangements. Under these arrangements dollars are held by the J.D.C. outside Axis territory to pay for transportation or other purposes, and equivalent amounts in local currencies are made available in the various Axis countries. Furthermore, the J.D.C. ships no supplies from America and therefore does not violate the British blockade."

"The margin between life and death, hope and despair for masses of Jews in Europe," Mr. Warburg added, "is determined only by the generosity of American Jews in supporting the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine, of which the J.D.C. is a constituent agency."




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OPEN EVENINGS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE


## B'nai B'rith Reaching Membership Goal

A dinner meeting of the B'nai B'rith Pittsburgh Lodge No. 44 Membership Committee was held on Thursday, November 20, in the Y. M. and W. H. A. dining room. The guest speaker was Abram Orlow of Philadelphia, third vice president of Grand Lodge District No. 3. Reports made by the 40 members present showed that a total of 363 new members had been obtained.



*Myer Mondell*

Joseph Porter, chairman of the committee, and his six group leaders, Emanuel Spector, Herman Fineberg, A. J. Epstein, Myer Mondell, Harry P. Letwin and Nathan Wasserman urged their workers to double their efforts in order to go beyond the goal of 550 new members.

A social and report meeting was scheduled for Tuesday evening, November 25, in the Y. M. and W. H. A. dining room.

## Faicom Club

The Faicom Club of the Y. M. and W. H. A. is planning an unusual informative type of entertainment in observance of Thanksgiving. Miss Ella Stone, the President and Mrs. Miriam Breen the participants, scheduled on the program, will explain the significance and the origin of the holiday.

## Dinner Planned for Haifa Institute of Technology

The Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, will launch



*Charles Rosenbloom*

a campaign for its support December 4 at the Second Annual Dinner in Webster Hall Hotel.

Charles J. Rosenbloom, a national patron, will preside at the meeting.

The principal speaker will be Dr. Shlomo Bardin, Founder and Principal, Technical High School in Haifa.

The Institute is the main source of technical training and research in Palestine.

With the dislocation of the European economy over the last few years, the Haifa Institute, heretofore self-supporting, finds itself cut from its normal revenue and must look for help to carry on. It is to effectuate that help that the American Society for the Advancemen of the Hebrew institute of Technology of Haifa was organized last year.

## Irene Kaufmann Settlement

### Three One Act Plays To Be Presented By the Irene Kaufmann Settlement

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement Players and the Young Players' Guild will present a program of one act plays Sunday evening, November 30, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening in the Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium.

### Tap Dancing Class For Boys At the Irene Kaufmann Settlement

The Dancing Department of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, in response to a consistent demand, has organized a boys' tap dancing class to be directed by Miss Gertrude Bales. The group will meet Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. No training is required as the tap dancing class is announced for beginners.

### The Irene Kaufmann Settlement Forum Announces Subjects For Discussion

Beginning Thursday evening, December 4, a week after Thanksgiving, the Irene Kaufmann Settlement Forum will resume its activities. The following subjects will be discussed: Labor's Dilemma — What Price Food — Social Hygiene — Books the Nazi's Burned — Canada At War — Radio and National Crisis — Health Insurance — Recreation and U.S.O.

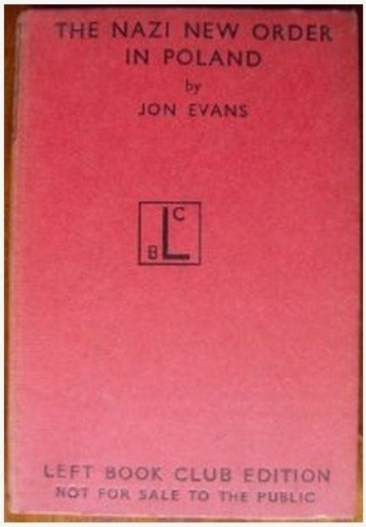
Prominent speakers are being scheduled to lead the various topics constituting the Forum. All meetings are to be held in the Lounge — Mr. Al Dobrof is in charge of the Forum Program.

*"6 millones de judíos en Europa miran a America en busqueda de ayuda, dice (((Warburg)))".*

Los Nazis mataron gente bombeando gas en sus rectos.

Publicado en 1941, pero escrito antes de que los soviéticos invadieran Polonia, *The Nazi New Order In Poland* por Jon Evans...

Fue publicado por el judío Victor Gollancz, quien predijo en 1942, que 6 millones de judíos serían asesinados y publicó en 1936 *The Yellow Spot: The Extermination of the JEWS in Germany*




Page 65



like dogs. Those who do not bark satisfactorily are beaten with whips. This is called "playing at dogs". "Playing at hares" is rather different. In this the prisoners are made to run and jump alternately down the corridors. The warders are the "hunters", who fire at selected "hares". Wounded men are killed off or not according to the whim of the jailers.

A favourite device is to keep prisoners standing for very long periods, by crowding them so tightly into a cell that there is no room to move (twenty-four hours is a normal period for this, and under the intense glare of powerful electric lights), or by placing them singly in cells so narrow that they are no more than niches. Prisoners are regularly placed in these niches the day before execution. Executions are a nightly occurrence.

Perhaps the most ghastly torture of all is that of the air-pump. A special air-valve is inserted into the prisoner's anus, and the guard then pumps air into his victim. How much air he pumps depends upon his whim; this treatment often results in burst intestines.

It is Fort VII, too, which contains the gas chamber to which reference was made in the previous chapter.

### THE CAMP AT OSWIECIM

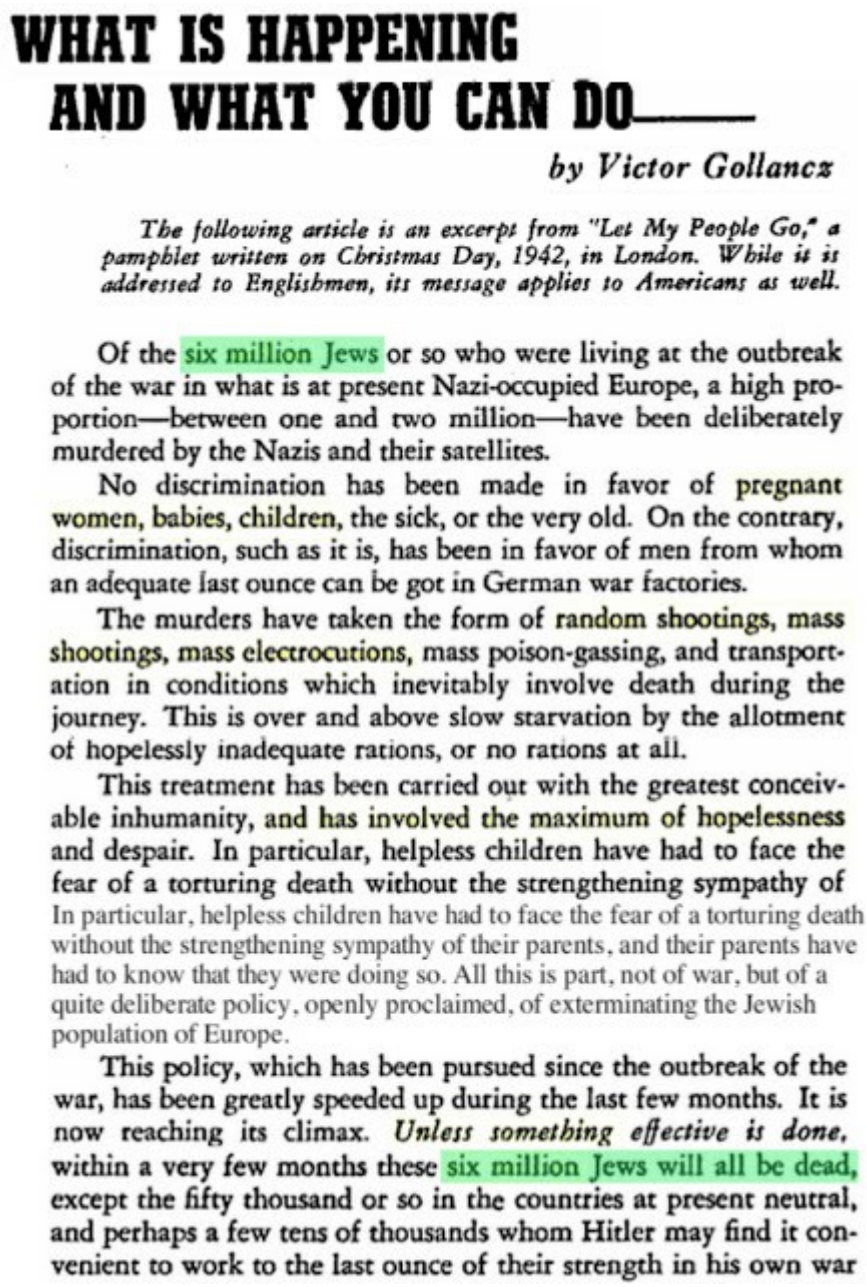
K. M., a former artillery officer, escaped from the Oswiecim camp near Cracow in September 1940, and has written an account of conditions there. He had been seized in one of the Warsaw man-hunts, and had first been locked up in the riding-school of a barracks. The prisoners passed two days there, on nothing but a little bread and water. On the third day the Nazis

The Nazi New Order in Poland (1941) Jon Evans page 65

# 1942

El Judío 'británico', (((Victor Gollancz))), predice 6.000.000 de muertes Judías.

https://goo.gl/jR7e8h



## WHAT IS HAPPENING AND WHAT YOU CAN DO——

*by Victor Gollancz*

*The following article is an excerpt from "Let My People Go," a pamphlet written on Christmas Day, 1942, in London. While it is addressed to Englishmen, its message applies to Americans as well.*

Of the six million Jews or so who were living at the outbreak of the war in what is at present Nazi-occupied Europe, a high proportion—between one and two million—have been deliberately murdered by the Nazis and their satellites.

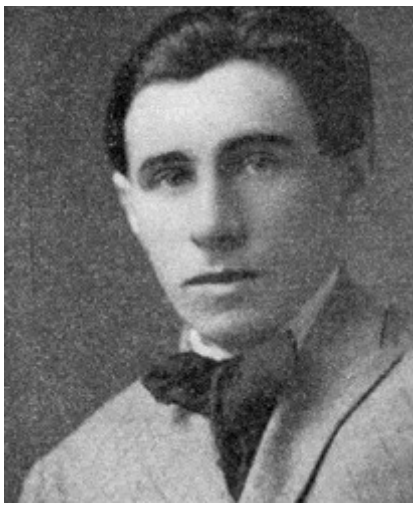
No discrimination has been made in favor of pregnant women, babies, children, the sick, or the very old. On the contrary, discrimination, such as it is, has been in favor of men from whom an adequate last ounce can be got in German war factories.

The murders have taken the form of random shootings, mass shootings, mass electrocutions, mass poison-gassing, and transportation in conditions which inevitably involve death during the journey. This is over and above slow starvation by the allotment of hopelessly inadequate rations, or no rations at all.

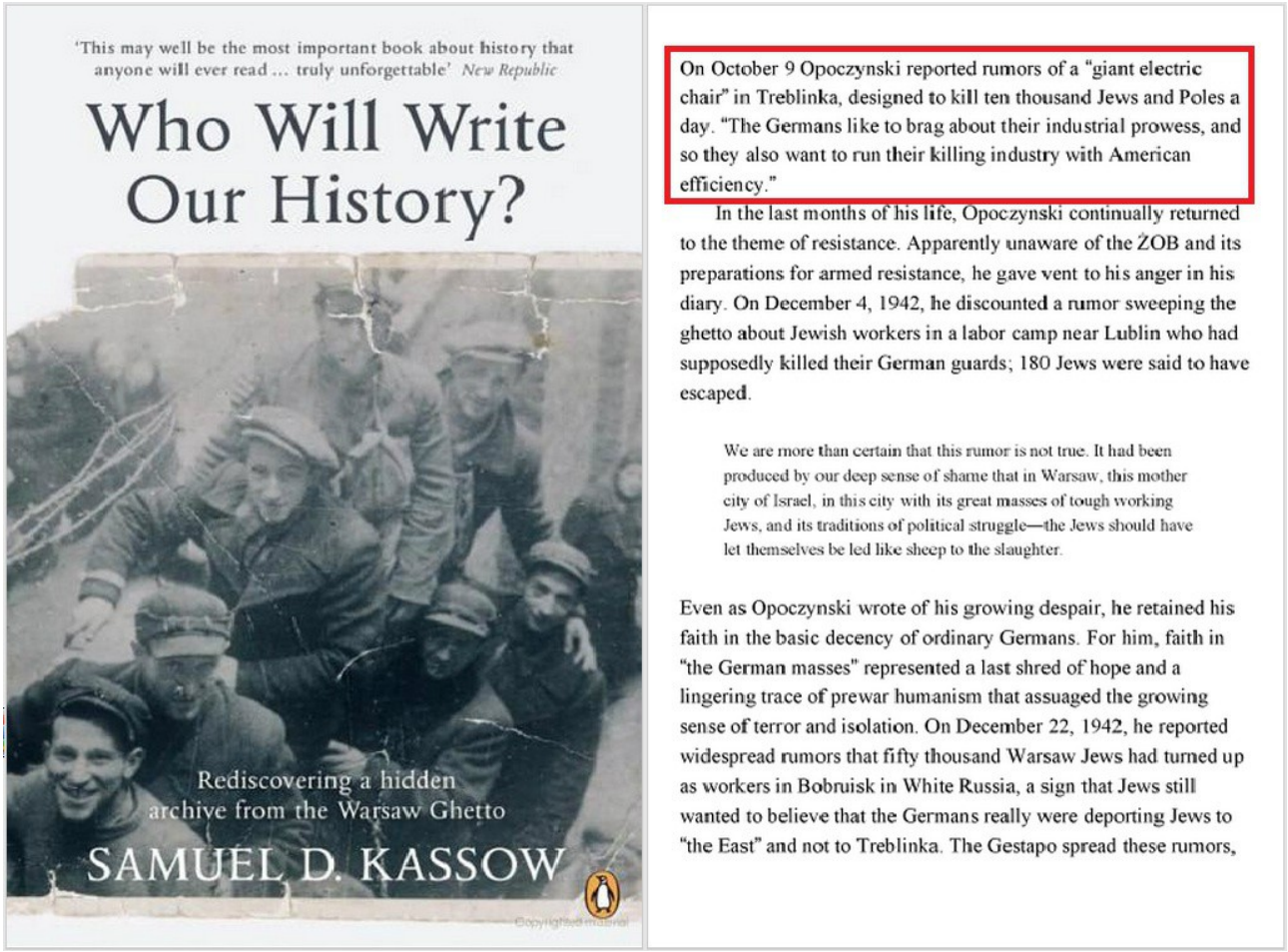
This treatment has been carried out with the greatest conceivable inhumanity, and has involved the maximum of hopelessness and despair. In particular, helpless children have had to face the fear of a torturing death without the strengthening sympathy of

In particular, helpless children have had to face the fear of a torturing death without the strengthening sympathy of their parents, and their parents have had to know that they were doing so. All this is part, not of war, but of a quite deliberate policy, openly proclaimed, of exterminating the Jewish population of Europe.

This policy, which has been pursued since the outbreak of the war, has been greatly speeded up during the last few months. It is now reaching its climax. *Unless something effective is done,* within a very few months these six million Jews will all be dead, except the fifty thousand or so in the countries at present neutral, and perhaps a few tens of thousands whom Hitler may find it convenient to work to the last ounce of their strength in his own war



El polaco judío Peretz Opoczynski, escritor y miembro de Po'alei Zion (trabajadores de Sión) un grupo marxista-sionista, escribió en octubre de 1942 sobre una silla eléctrica gigante siendo usada para asesinar judíos en Treblinka.




*Kassow, Samuel. D. Who Will Write Our History?: Rediscovering a Hidden Archive from the Warsaw Ghetto. Penguin UK. 2009*



*"...una 'silla eléctrica gigante' en Treblinka, diseñada para matar a 10 mil judíos y polacos a diario."*

On October 9 Opoczynski reported rumors of a "giant electric chair" in Treblinka, designed to kill ten thousand Jews and Poles a day. "The Germans like to brag about their industrial prowess, and so they also want to run their killing industry with American efficiency."

In the last months of his life, Opoczynski continually returned to the theme of resistance. Apparently unaware of the ŻOB and its preparations for armed resistance, he gave vent to his anger in his diary. On December 4, 1942, he discounted a rumor sweeping the ghetto about Jewish workers in a labor camp near Lublin who had supposedly killed their German guards; 180 Jews were said to have escaped.

> We are more than certain that this rumor is not true. It had been produced by our deep sense of shame that in Warsaw, this mother city of Israel, in this city with its great masses of tough working Jews, and its traditions of political struggle—the Jews should have let themselves be led like sheep to the slaughter.

Even as Opoczynski wrote of his growing despair, he retained his faith in the basic decency of ordinary Germans. For him, faith in "the German masses" represented a last shred of hope and a lingering trace of prewar humanism that assuaged the growing sense of terror and isolation. On December 22, 1942, he reported widespread rumors that fifty thousand Warsaw Jews had turned up as workers in Bobruisk in White Russia, a sign that Jews still wanted to believe that the Germans really were deporting Jews to "the East" and not to Treblinka. The Gestapo spread these rumors,

the others in Europe . . .

**Those Who Are Safe**

Less than half a million Jews in Europe are safe: They are the 400,000 in Great Britain and the small communities in Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal. The Danish Jews have thus far also been spared.

But of the other six million Jews living in 1939 in the European countries now controlled by Hitler or his Allies and vassals; one or two million are already dead and the other four or five million are somewhere between life and death — I do not know whether nearer to life or to death. Nobody can tell exactly how many have been shot, hanged, buried alive, burnt or beaten to death by Nazis, Rumanians, Ukrainian and Ustashi bandits in Poland, Russia and the Balkans. There are no statistics available about death by starvation and disease in the many ghettos and labor camps, but I believe that death by starvation must have killed by now at least as many as death by more violent methods.

Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1942-10-09

## And Millions Shall Die

(Continued from Page Four)

introduced. Now you can catch the Jew wherever he may be, in the street or at home. The yellow badge must be borne not only if the Jew leaves his house but also if he opens the door of his flat or if he crosses the inner courtyard of an apartment house.

It must be borne by men, women and children from six years up. It is now borne by the Jews in Poland, "Greater Germany", Holland, Belgium and occupied France.

With the exception of Denmark and some slight alterations or modifications here and there, all the anti-Jewish laws and regulations of Greater Germany are now in force in all the German - occupied countries of Europe, and they have been imitated by the German-controlled Government of Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Croatia.

There are — until now! — two curious exceptions: Hungary and Italy. They have, of course, their anti-Jewish legislation, which makes life difficult and humiliating enough for the Jews of these countries.

Also, Hungary did a most ugly and brutal thing when she expelled about 18,000 foreign Jews —most of them Polish — who had fled to Hungary after Poland was overrun. She did so on the request of the Germans. It is said that these Jews, after having been escorted by Hungarian troops over the frontier, were murdered by German and Rumanian soldiers or the Ukrainian mob.

But we have to note the fact that thus far Hungary and Italy have not expelled or killed or totally enslaved their own Jewish nationals. In these two countries the Jew is still allowed to stay in his home, to walk in the street, to exercise a — limited — number of professions or callings, to spend his money and even to go to a coffee house. There are also a number of refugees from other cocuntries, and Italy, in particular, has treated them in most cases as if they were human beings — not Jews. The Jewish communities in Hungary and Italy are also allowed to function and to assist the poor. This state of affairs might help some hundred thousand Jews to survive while most of the others in Europe . . .

**Those Who Are Safe**

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But of the other six million Jews living in 1939 in the European countries now controlled by Hitler or his Allies and vassals; one or two million are already dead and the other four or five million are somewhere between life and death — I do not know whether nearer to life or to death. Nobody can tell exactly how many have been shot, hanged, buried alive, burnt or beaten to death by Nazis, Rumanians, Ukrainian and Ustashi bandits in Poland, Russia and the Balkans. There are no statistics available about death by starvation and disease in the many ghettos and labor camps, but I believe that death by starvation must have killed by now at least as many as death by more violent methods.

What I know is that of the 200,000 Jews who were in the Old Reich at the outbreak of the war, not more than 20,000 are now there. Many have died by starvation or have committed suicide and the others have been deported to Poland or White Russia.

Of the Jews in former Austria only a few thousand are still in Vienna. The large majority has been deported.

Where are they? I cannot tell because they are not allowed to write. If they have not died, they are somewhere — in the Ghettos of Warsaw or Riga or Lublin or in Theresienstadt or in the labor camps.

Of the 190,000 Jews of former Czechoslovakia only a few thousand are still there. With a few exceptions all the Jews of the Protectorate (about 80,000) have been deported to Theresienstadt or Poland.

Of the 90,000 in the newly-created State of Slovakia, 60,000 have been deported to Poland.

What about the 800,000 Jews of Rumania? The Jewish community in Bucharest still exists, but most of the Jews of Bessarabia and Bukovina have been murdered or deported or have fled. In Transylvania (Temesvar) the same thing is now in progress.

What about the 70,000 Jews of Yugoslavia? Six thousand have fled to Italy; 30,000 now belong to Hungary or Rumania. Of the 8,000 in "Old Serbie" — most of them in Belgrade — nobody remains. Some fled, many were murdered, thousands were sent to labor camps. The 26,000 who remained in Croatia — its capital is Zagreb — are also in labor camps, separated from their women and children for whom a special camp has been set up.

What are the conditions in all these ghettos and camps, in Poland, Croatia, Serbia, White Russia and the Ukraine? Some relief organizations in neutral countries are sending food parcels or some medical aid or clothes to a number of persons in the Ghetto of Warsaw or to some other places where the authorities admit such parcels. But this is a drop in the ocecan. No large-scale help from outside is allowed, in many places not even the exchange of letters. Nobody is permitted to visit the ghettos and labor camps, neither the Red Cross nor anybody else.

**No "Second Front" For Jews**

But all this is not enough. Hitler is looking around.

There has been talk of a "second front" in Western Europe. Maybe there will one day be such a second front, which will free the Dutch, the Belgians, the French from the invader. But the Jews in these countries will not be among the freed people. Hitler is seeing to that. The deportations have now started for the Jews in Belgium, Holland and occupied France, and even for ten thousand Jewish refugees in unoccupied France, where the Government of the "venerable Marchal" has handed them over to Hitler.

How many Jews of the six million once living in Greater Germany, Poland, the occupied countries and the vassal states will survive? I do not know. If one or two million are dead already, one or two million more will be dead next year. Those who will not die from hunger and disease may be killed by other methods, because Hitler has sworn that in his Europe there will be no Jews at the end of this war.

It all depends if, how, where and when the Allies will take the offensive against Hitler. If they can do it now, three or four million Jews of the former six might be saved. If they can do it only next year, one or two million more will be dead and I cannot tell what will happen to the rest.

You wanted a survey of the position of the Jews in Europe. You wanted facts and figures. Have I stated the facts? Some of them, but very few. Think of the facts behind the facts, of the rivers of tears and the streams of blood, the broken limbs and the naked bodies, the bleeding feet and the crying children, the stench and the filth, the biting cold and the gnawing hunger, the black despair in millions of hearts.

Try to think the last thoughts of the three Jews who were par-

(Continued on Page Eight)


## CRIME WAVES AND WAR

Damon Runyon, the celebrated columnist, in a recent article describes the crime wave in the middle west, now swelling above all previous levels.

It is the business and the duty of the Sheriffs to protect the lives and property of the people in their counties.

A few years ago The Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association, built the first of the state police radio stations at Findlay, to cover the northwestern part of the State where bank robbery was rife, and made enemies of that unholy fraternity. Later the Association fathered legislation to put the chicken and stock thieves out of commission and made more desirable enemies. It is now campaigning for a better organization of all law enforcement agencies to combat new conditions.

But rascals are organizing. Disguised under black hoods, these night riders are attempting to spread propaganda to the effect that all Sheriffs are crooks and that their Association is a racket.

Do not be deceived by any Klan, no matter what its title or how specious its mutterings.

Do not allow yourself to be blackmailed into paying tribute to any conspiracy furnishing untruthful bulletins on other people's business. Report the facts and circumstances to our office and be assured of our help without expense to you.

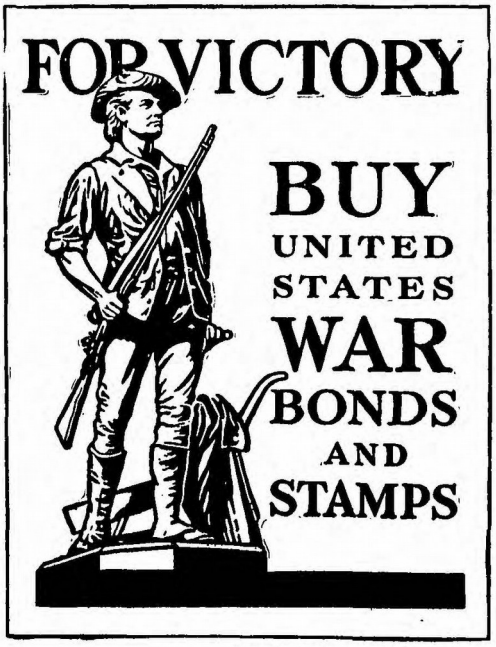
**The Buckeye State Sheriffs' Assn., Inc.**

Suite 547, Neil House Phone ADams 6840

COLUMBUS, OHIO



# B'nai B'rith Auxiliary Appeals To Columbus Jewish Community To Support War Bond Rally October 18th




- **Every day between now and October 18, when the Fourth Annual B'nai B'rith Women's Charity Bazaar will be held at the K. of P. Auditorium, 697 South High St., will be devoted to solicitation of War Bond and Stamp sales thruout Columbus. The campaign, the first of its kind in our community, will be brought to a successful conclusion at a big rally on the night of the Bazaar.**
- **The women listed below are appealing to every Jewish man and woman of our community to support this very worthwhile and patriotic effort. By so doing you protect your life, the lives of your family, your home and your future . . . and later, get all your money back . . . with interest.**
- **Your investment in United States War Bonds serves a manifold purpose . . . equipment to enable our fighting forces to smash through to victory, a guaranteed income for your later years, and the best protection for your surplus funds.**
- **War Bonds give each one of us an opportunity to help plan for the future of America — free America. You may not be able to fight on the battlefront . . . but your dollars can! Every bond you buy will help our boys at the front . . . and keep the skies over America clear of Axis raiders.**
- **Our America is now—as it has always been—the best investment in the world. Buy your share of Victory Now—From any member of the following committee:—**

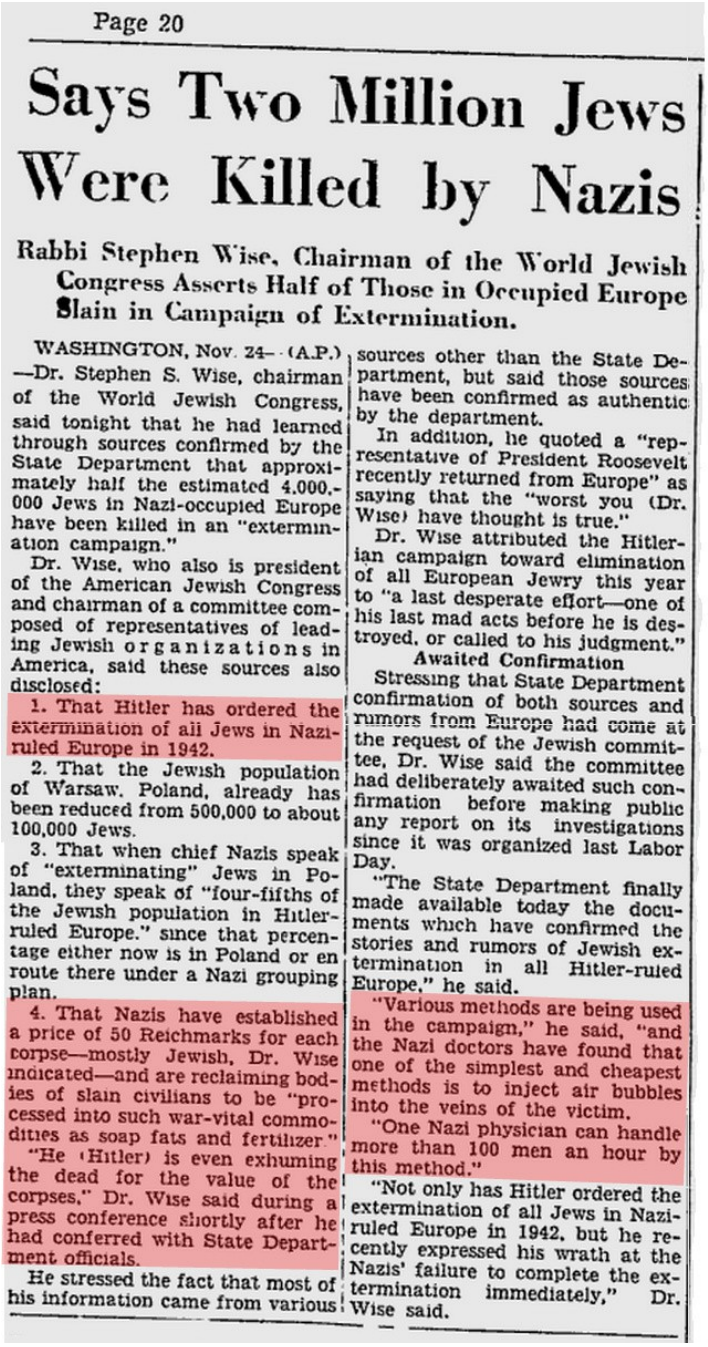
**B'NAI B'RITH AUXILIARY BOND COMMITTEE**

**MRS. HARRY KRAKOFF, Chairman**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Charlotte Kahn | Mrs. Yetta Minkin |
| Mrs. Roselyn Margolis | Mrs. Esther Cohen |
| Miss Ruth Fabric | Miss Sylvia Cohen |

This Space is a contribution of the Chronicle to B'nai B'rith Women's War Bond effort.

Artículo del *Ottawa Citizen* del 25 de noviembre de 1942:



Page 20

# Says Two Million Jews Were Killed by Nazis

## Rabbi Stephen Wise, Chairman of the World Jewish Congress Asserts Half of Those in Occupied Europe Slain in Campaign of Extermination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—(A.P.)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, said tonight that he had learned through sources confirmed by the State Department that approximately half the estimated 4,000,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe have been killed in an "extermination campaign."

Dr. Wise, who also is president of the American Jewish Congress and chairman of a committee composed of representatives of leading Jewish organizations in America, said these sources also disclosed:

1. That Hitler has ordered the extermination of all Jews in Nazi-ruled Europe in 1942.

2. That the Jewish population of Warsaw, Poland, already has been reduced from 500,000 to about 100,000 Jews.

3. That when chief Nazis speak of "exterminating" Jews in Poland, they speak of "four-fifths of the Jewish population in Hitler-ruled Europe," since that percentage either now is in Poland or en route there under a Nazi grouping plan.

4. That Nazis have established a price of 50 Reichmarks for each corpse—mostly Jewish, Dr. Wise indicated—and are reclaiming bodies of slain civilians to be "processed into such war-vital commodities as soap fats and fertilizer."

"He (Hitler) is even exhuming the dead for the value of the corpses," Dr. Wise said during a press conference shortly after he had conferred with State Department officials.

He stressed the fact that most of his information came from various sources other than the State Department, but said those sources have been confirmed as authentic by the department.

In addition, he quoted a "representative of President Roosevelt recently returned from Europe" as saying that the "worst you (Dr. Wise) have thought is true."

Dr. Wise attributed the Hitlerian campaign toward elimination of all European Jewry this year to "a last desperate effort—one of his last mad acts before he is destroyed, or called to his judgment."

**Awaited Confirmation**

Stressing that State Department confirmation of both sources and rumors from Europe had come at the request of the Jewish committee, Dr. Wise said the committee had deliberately awaited such confirmation before making public any report on its investigations since it was organized last Labor Day.

"The State Department finally made available today the documents which have confirmed the stories and rumors of Jewish extermination in all Hitler-ruled Europe," he said.

"Various methods are being used in the campaign," he said, "and the Nazi doctors have found that one of the simplest and cheapest methods is to inject air bubbles into the veins of the victim.

"One Nazi physician can handle more than 100 men an hour by this method."

"Not only has Hitler ordered the extermination of all Jews in Nazi-ruled Europe in 1942, but he recently expressed his wrath at the Nazis' failure to complete the extermination immediately," Dr. Wise said.

[Ottawa Citizen - Nov 25, 1942]

*"Hitler ordenó la exterminación de todos los judíos en Europa en 1942"*

*"Los nazis han establecido el precio de 50 Reichmarks por cada cuerpo – la mayoría judíos, indicó el Dr. Wise- y están reclamando cuerpos de civiles asesinados para ser 'procesados en tales productos vitales para la guerra como jabón [hecho de grasa corporal] y fertilizante.'*

*'Él (Hitler) está incluso exhumando los muertos por el valor de los cuerpos,' dijo el Dr. Wise durante una conferencia de prensa poco se consultó con oficiales del Departemento de Estado."*

*"Varios métodos están siendo usados en la campaña,' dijo, 'y los doctores nazis han encontrado que uno de los más simples y baratos métodos es inyecta burbujas de aire en las venas de la víctima.*
*'Un físico nazi puede tratar [asesinar] a más de 100 hombres en una hora con este método."*

# Says Two Million Jews Were Killed by Nazis

**Rabbi Stephen Wise, Chairman of the World Jewish Congress Asserts Half of Those in Occupied Europe Slain in Campaign of Extermination.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(A.P.)—Among other data the Nazis De-—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, and foreign data he had learned through secret sources confirmed by the State Department that approximately half the estimated 4,000,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe have been killed in an "unprecedented extermination."

Dr. Wise, who also is president of the American Jewish Congress, and chairman of a world-wide congress of representatives of leading Jewish organizations in America, said those figures were disclosed:

1. That Hitler has ordered the extermination of all Jews in Nazi-ruled Europe by 1942.

2. That the Jewish population of Warsaw, Poland, already reduced from 500,000 to about 100,000 Jews.

3. That when Chief Nazis speak of "internments" Jews in Poland, they speak of "liquidation of the Jewish population in Nazi-ruled Europe," since that population either goes to its Polish or enemy Nazi grave or to Nazi-created gas.

4. That Nazis have established a grave of 50 furnaces for mass burial—mostly Jews, Dr. Wise declared—and are cremating bodies of slain civilians to be "processed into such war-vital commodities as soap fats and fertilizer."

"The Hitler is also attempting the destruction of the value of the currency," Dr. Wise said during a press conference shortly after he had conferred with State Department officials.

He stressed the fact that most of his information came from various other than the Nazis themselves, but said these sources have been confirmed as authentic by the Government.

In addition, he quoted a "responsible" official of Polish Research Council organized from Europe" as saying that the "worst was the Nazis have thought to true."

Dr. Wise declared the information comparable toward extermination of all European Jews this year is "a less dramatic effort—and of no less real note before he is charged, or stated to be Judenrat."

Denied Confirmation

Stressing that State Department confirmation of both sources and figures from Switzer the extent of the Jewish massacre, Dr. Wise said the committee had deliberately avoided sensationalism because making public any unconfirmed reports in the circumstances seems to war expansion of that kind.

"The State Department thinly made available today the data-Jewry with data confirming the figures and reports of Jewish extermination in all Hitler-ruled Europe," he said.

"Various methods are being used in the extermination," he said, "and the Nazi doctors have found that use of the emotions and elements attitude is to injure and destroy the value of the victim.

"Various methods are made date that 250 Jews are killed by gas operated."

Dr. Wise said that Hitler ordered the extermination of all Jews in Nazi-ruled Europe in 1942, but in January expressed his wrath at the Nazi failure to complete the extermination punishment," Dr. Wise said.



Simply a Shortage

"The darned things are just a common shortage," knows little miss Marian Payne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Payne, Montreal, Que., which has yet younger generation might face a graver shortage.

## Increased Powers For Minister In War Emergency

To prepare for any eventuality Premier Minister Mackenzie has been given authority to requisition virtually anything by decree necessary to assist the prosecution of Canada in a war emergency.

Personally Mr. Mackenzie had authority to requisition lands and certain buildings which he considered necessary. Now, through amendment of the Defence of Canada Regulations he may also requisition such things as boats, vessels, private automobiles.

The measure has responsibility for restricting people in the event of enemy attack or the possibility of enemy attack, and for providing the protection of Canadians in the event of enemy air raid or bombardment.

A spokesman at the A.R.P. directorate said it was not anticipated that power would be used in the near future, but it was desirable as an to be ready for anything which might occur.

## 35 Crewmen Lost As 2 Ships Sunk

By the Associated Press

Thirty-five seamen of a British merchant ship were lost when a United States vessel was sunk, last month, the sinking of two unarmed merchant vessels announced Tuesday by Washington.

The casualties raised to 320 the number of United Nations seamen reported lost since June 1. The other vessel reported lost yesterday was a British merchant-man which was destroyed by a German torpedo in the Caribbean early this year.

Of the crew of the American ship, a mess boy died of exposure in a lifeboat which bore 16 other survivors who were picked a week before today landed. The British merchant steamer, the Navy Department announced.

Two crew members of the British vessel, five survivors to reach North America, reported there were 38 men aboard their ship and that 32 survived. Four Britishers, one a merchant, were lost when the other three, brought the entire crew to safety.

## Montreal Elections Dec. 4

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—(C.P.)—J. A. Mosseau, city clerk, announced today he proposed to set Dec. 4 as the date for Montreal's civic elections. Dec. 14 will be nominations proclaimed Dec. 1 as the closing date of the registration. Member Depot, Quebec, the Civil Service Commission was the first university candidate ever nominated today. The Augmentation of the Canadian Army was duly [illegible]

## Civilian Jobs Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(A.P.)—October jobs in the United States government, increased by 126,000 during August to a total of 3,600,000 at the end of the month, Chairman Harry Byrd of the Senate Appropriations Committee announced today.

## Dieppe Veteran Back At Desk In Toronto School

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—(C.P.)—One of the Canadian soldiers who landed at Dieppe, Tom Bowes, now is back at his classes in General Vocational School here.

Bowes, who distinguished self and back to Canada three weeks ago—after the first hand on his own early 19 years of age. Did he handle at Dieppe, and said he was "one of the few men who survived when we in our group were [illegible]

during a wild run across the beach to the waiting barges when the order to re-embark came."

A good person rather proud, his principal hobby for years and even he returned to his home city of Kenora, Ont., to which with the Sherwood Rangers—Company Bowmen are Principal he took the recruiting efforts in war in.

"It's good to be back at school, but it's true," he says. "Every one gone and wounds to attend to join the army at the age limit."

## Request Section Of Beech Street Made Balmoral

As a result of representations made at Board of Control meeting day by Ald. George Flagg and H. M. Bowes, a remark from Wilfrid Morrison of Beech street, that the owner of a section of the street between Fairmont avenue and Sherwood Drive be changed to Balmoral was sent on to Works Commissioner F. C. Adcock for study.

Beech street starts at Scarboro Heights Avenue Private, and in that section the C.P.R. tracks. It then runs from the tracks to Fairmont avenue, where it is again opened for a block and runs into short stub at Sherwood Drive. At the new Fairmont avenue, Mr. Adcock agreed that this necessary unless the two houses in question are removed for the C.P.R. tracks. They are only three property owners on the west side. It was pointed out at the board it would cost between $30 and $100 to change the name, the cost to be borne by the property owners.

Dr. T. A. Lamer, medical officer of health, notified the board he had received and accepted the resignation of Miss Grace Baldwin as district nurse. Miss Baldwin is at present on leave of absence with the C.A.M.C.

Similar Nuisance

It ready for a complaint by Ald. J. Allard concerning the unsightly element of the C.P.R. roundhouse on Tremont road. A. L. Worthington, assistant superintendent of the C.P.R., said in a letter that due to the heavy increase in traffic, a great many more locomotives are being serviced at the Ottawa West terminal. He said he regretted the particular nuisance to avoid giving offence "and you may rest on it that we are do everything as reasonable as to effect an improvement."

Market Superintendent T. A. Hood notified the board he would close the West End market on Saturday, November 28.

## Junior Board of Trade

Harvey Pelote was appointed on 1942-43 to represent the Ottawa Junior Board of Trade on the provincial representative to the annual convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada, [illegible]

## Greater Demand for Honey

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—(C.P.)—Many beekeepers have stepped up honey packing this season to meet demand for honey which cannot be met because [illegible]


TONIGHT At 8.30 CAPITOL THEATER 2nd Treasury Concert BIDU SAYAO Soprano and Other Talents Now at the Capitol 1941 tax exempt [illegible] Our Phone: 3-2000

MAYFAIR GARY COOPER as SERGEANT YORK Jimmy Lydon • Mary Brinker

Wow! What a Show! It's Terrific! Now - Different THE NEW Harlem Revue Singing — Dancing — Novelties 8.30 GATINEAU

FOTO-NITE offer REXY Tonite "This Woman Is Mine" NOLA Tonite "A Yank In the R.A.F." $300 Hurry! Last Days AVALON MY GAL SAL Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE "Talk of the Town" "ROAD SHOW" 100 Cents

Tomorrow! Their Darkened Hours Shattered Their Story — but it couldn't hide their love! Extra ON THE SAME PROGRAM "SA DANGEREUSE BOUCHE" STANWYCK GEO BRENT GERALDINE FITZGERALD THE GAY SISTERS RIDEAU

CENTRE NOW 2ND AND LAST WEEK LOOSE CLUES! STUPOR SLEUTHS! BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO in WHO DONE IT? ADDED HITS! Specially by Swing Players Fisher & Jones

little THEATRE Your Deposit Limit Re-[illegible] of the Season! CANTOR in FORTY LITTLE MOTHERS Also Latest War Review

"Ship Ahoy" with ELEANOR POWELL RED SKELTON "WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES AGAIN" with Constance Bennett Bruce Cabot Somerset

RIALTO "Parachute Battalion" with Robert Ryan, Nancy Kelly — Also — "Parade of Features" Chapter Chapter • Latest News 15c 20c

IMPERIAL NOW SHOWING! DOUBLE THRILL SHOW! THE APE MAN MONSTER with [illegible] PANTHER'S CLAW

VICTORIA NOW "SON OF FURY" with TYRONE POWER and GENE TIERNEY — Also — "The Remarkable Andrew" with WILLIAM HOLDEN BRIAN DONLEVY Plus LATEST WAR NEWS

WESTBORO Chas. BOYER • Irene DUNNE "WHEN TOMORROW COMES" — Also — SING ANOTHER CHORUS With Jane Frazee

Theatre Directory

[illegible]

THRILLER OF THE YEAR! UNPARALLELED ADVENTURE GLORIOUSLY FILMED and please to send some more heros like Tex Flying Tigers so we are fighting to beat the treachery of my native Chine

FLYING TIGERS

A THRILLING SPECTACLE OF THE SKIES! BREATH-TAKING COMBAT! COURAGE AND DEVASTATING FURY! A STORY AS HUMAN AS IT IS GREAT! starring JOHN WAYNE JOHN CARROLL • ANNA LEE with PAUL KELLY-GORDON JONES BILL SHIRLEY-MAE CLARKE

They're Always Ready For a Scrap . . . With a Jap!

TODAY REGENT Added Features "Other Eyes Are Not Safe" NEWS THE PEOPLE Donald Duck Cartoon Latest News Reel

THE WEEK ENDS LOVELIER HELD OVER! of Course WHY? Because the whole town wants to see and hear "The Starry Strings"

FRED ASTAIRE RITA HAYWORTH in You Were Never Lovelier with ADOLPHE MENJOU Music by JEROME KERN Song of Victory 3 Stooges in Matri-Phony XAVIER CUGAT and His Orchestra Elgin

STARTS TOMORROW OUT OF THESE TIMES A THOUSAND STORIES WILL BE BORN... BUT NONE WILL BE GREATER THAN THIS!

NEVIL SHUTE'S MIGHTY NOVEL OF TODAY BECOMES THE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

THE PIED PIPER with MONTY WOOLLEY RODDY McDOWALL ANNE BAXTER Otto Preminger • A. Carroll Naish

ON THE SAME PROGRAM FIRST PICTURES OF "AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN AFRICA" "BATTLE OF THE MARIANAS" WALT DISNEY'S "3 CABS FOR TRIX" CAPITOL "A YANK at ETON"



## HIMMLER'S VILE TECHNIQUE

(Rec. 11 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, has ordered that extermination of half the Jewish population of Poland must be completed by the end of 1942, according to information received by the Polish Government in London. The Germans have mobilised special battalions under the command of S.S. men to carry out the plan. Victims caught in the streets are taken to a cemetery and shot. Others are loaded into goods trucks at the rate of 150 to a truck normally intended for 40 people. The floor of the truck is covered with a thick layer of lime and splashed with water, and the doors sealed. Trains are left in sidings for several days. The people are packed so tightly that some die of suffocation. These are left inside the truck, with those slowly dying from the fumes from lime and chlorine and lack of air, water, and food. Those who still survive are sent to special camps at Treblinka, Belizca, and Sobibor, where they are slaughtered en masse. By the end of September, 1942, the Polish Government states, a quarter of a million Jews had been eliminated under the guise of "resettlement in the east." —B.O.W.

[The Evening Post (Wellington, NZ) Wednesday, November 25, 1942, p.5]

*"Otros son cargados en camiones de bienes en una tasa de 150 para un camión normalmente planeado para 40 personas. El suelo del camión está cubierto con una espesa capa de cal y con algo de agua, y las puedas cerradas. Los trenes son dejados en vías muertas por varios dias. La gente está tan abarrotada que algunos mueren de asfixia. Estos son dejados dentro del camión, con aquellos muriendo lentamente por los gases de la cal y el cloro y la falta de aire, agua y comida. Aquellos quienes aún sobreviven, son enviados a campos especiales en Treblinka, Belizca, y Sobibor, donde son asesinados en masa."*

# AXIS DANGER GROWS

## Soviet Forces Sweeping Onward

## GREAT ARMY IN PERIL

LONDON, November 24.

**The gap between the two Russian offensives to the north-west and south of Stalingrad is closing, and as it gets smaller so do the Germans' chances of avoiding the biggest military defeat they have had in this war.**

Already the Russian achievements are considerable. Just how much bigger they may become is hinted at in estimates of the German troops now in danger. Reports generally put these at several hundred thousand, and the Moscow newspaper "Isvestia" says they may be as high as 400,000.

**What makes the threat to many of these troops still bigger is the fact that the line of the German forces stretching to Stalingrad is not a straight one. It bends, or rather, the Russians have bent it.**

The tip of the spearhead at Stalingrad itself is being blunted. The Russians are on the offensive there and last night they flung the Germans out of 17 more buildings in the factory area.

**Today's German communique admits that the German defensive front in the Don region has been broken by an all-out Russian effort. The communique adds that counter-measures are now being taken.**

The "News Chronicle" reporter says, however, that these counter-measures consist mostly of rushing up reinforcements and flinging them into battle almost haphazardly in the hope of stopping the Russian advance. In some places the Germans seem to have lost grip on the situation and many of their units are badly demoralised.

This is shown, also, by the large numbers of German and Rumanian prisoners taken and the enormous quantities of war material abandoned. One Rumanian rifle division, the 14th, surrendered to a man, with its commander, and it is reported that white flags are continually appearing over enemy defence positions as the Axis forces are hopelessly outmanoeuvred.

These prisoners present a sorry picture as they are led westwards with their faces wrapped in shawls and blankets against the cold. The steppe country behind them is littered with the bodies of thousands of their comrades.

Correspondents speak of seemingly endless streams of Soviet tanks, motorised troops, and cavalry flowing into the battle, while squadrons of supporting aircraft roar overhead. In the face of the Russian attacks, many of the enemy are in full retreat, and according to one correspondent, in several areas south of Stalingrad the retreat is a very disorderly one. Burnt-out German tanks and overturned cars are all over the place.

In the Caucasus the Russians have thrown back a German counter-attack north-east of Tuapse and have even gained some ground and captured a fortified point. The fighting south-east of Nalchik is described as being of local significance, and here again the Russians are holding firm.

In Moscow Mr. Molotov referred to the recent British victories in North Africa as playing a part in the common struggle against the enemy, and Moscow radio says:

"The defeat of Rommel and the Allied occupation of French North Africa have completely upset Hitler's plans and created a situation entirely unexpected by Germany."

## BIG PROSPECTS

### OPENED UP BY SOVIET

### EFFECT OF ADVANCE

(Rec. 11 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

**A clearer picture of the Russian offensive is now available, though there is still no certainty about the details owing to the paucity of information that can be safely released by the Soviet High Command.**

**Continuing their advance during the night, the Russians took more places north-west of Stalingrad, pursued the retreating enemy south of the city with tanks, and captured 17 pill-boxes in the factory area.**

In the north-western advance they took the enemy by surprise in one place and killed about 1000 men. The capture of 24,000 prisoners, so far, is an especially promising aspect of the offensive, indicating that the Germans have been less capable than the Russians of enduring the physical and mental test of the three months' arduous siege.

PERIL GROWING.

The German position becomes more perilous as the Russians widen and deepen their thrusts on either side of the German salient stretching to Stalingrad. The two thrusts apparently have made about equal progress. Starting on a narrow front, from Serafimovich on the Don, above Kletskaya, the Russians have advanced south-westwards some 50 miles to Shenyshevskaya. Thus they are about 110 miles due west of Stalingrad, 170 miles north-east of Rostov, and 30 miles north of the Kharkov-Stalingrad railway.

The other pincer, starting from the steppe country about 55 miles south of Stalingrad, appears to have advanced about 50 miles north-westwards, crossing the Stalingrad-Kharkov railway just east of the Don bridge and taking Kalach.

ESTIMATE OF GAPS.

The distance between the two vanguards is thus 60 to 70 miles from east to west.

At the same time, there can hardly be more than 40 miles between the Russians at Kalach and those who have been hammering at the strong German left flank immediately north-west of Stalingrad.

It is thought the enemy may have begun some time ago to try to disengage his forces between the two rivers while maintaining the pretence of attacking Stalingrad. However, even if this is so, there must have been very large concentrations inside the Russian pincers.

Hitler may avoid confessing total failure by keeping his troops in forward positions through the winter and supplying them through a narrow neck, as he did at Rzhev, but the risks would be very great, and in any case the Russian advance is not yet stemmed on either wing. It is recalled that Hitler's promise on September 30 to take Stalingrad was precise and unconditional.

WIDER PERSPECTIVES.

Wider perspectives are suggested by the fact that the Russians are only 170 miles from Rostov, while the German invaders before Grozny are 330 miles from Rostov. At the same time, it is recalled that the great movements planned last year against the whole were not completely fulfilled, though German concentration before Moscow the enemy only narrowly avoided catastrophe.

The hopes aroused in the Allies by the Russians' new success are expressed by "The Times."

"In the mounting Allied offensive, which has begun to determine the course of the war in both hemispheres," says the newspaper, "the Russian armies are already taking a share worthy of their predominant part in the most recent phases of defence."—B.O.W.

## PRECIPITATE FLIGHT

### GERMANS GO SOUTH

(Rec. 11 a.m.) LONDON, Nov. 24.

**The Germans are retreating, indeed fleeing precipitately, southwards from Chernyshevskaya, which is 110 miles west of Stalingrad. Reuter's Moscow correspondent quotes the latest reports reaching Moscow for this advice. The Germans are obviously making helter-skelter for the nearest way out of the Soviet tentacles—if there is still time.**

The latest report of the German retreat also shows that other German divisions are heading for the banks of the southern Don, but may find their retreat cut off. Both armies are interlocked at some points, with obvious dangers, but the Russians appear to have the Hun on the run and the Soviet High Command intends to keep him on the run as long as possible. The Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press declares that the Red Army's advance is sweeping on from six to 12 miles daily despite fierce resistance and the throwing in of further German reinforcements.

NAZI DEAD PILED HIGH.

Dispatches from the front say that the German dead are piled high around wrecked pill-boxes over the whole area south of Stalingrad. Long columns of enemy captives are moving eastwards shivering in the intense cold.

"Red Star" says the Russians on the Kalmuk steppes routed two German infantry divisions, one of which had only recently arrived complete with new equipment. Twelve thousand men of both divisions fled, abandoning arms and ammunition.

WIDER SWEEP REVEALED.

The northern arm of Marshal Timoshenko's attack is sweeping forward over a much greater area than was apparent from yesterday's reports. With the capture of Chernyshevskaya, the Russians are 80 miles across the Don. Yesterday's reports placed the westernmost point of the advance only 50 miles from Stalingrad.

Some observers say that the capture of Chernyshevskaya suggests that Marshal Timoshenko is planning a huge sweep south to Rostov with the object of hemming in not only the German forces in the Don-Volga area, but also the whole of the large Axis forces in the Caucasus. Today's German communique admits that the Russians, in the great Don bend and south-west of Stalingrad, have penetrated the Axis defensive front.

The Moscow correspondent of the British United Press says that a big tank battle is in progress around Stalingrad after a Russian break-through into the main German lines.

Reuter's correspondent reports that the Russians ferried across the freezing Volga tens of thousands of infantrymen and also tanks, guns, and lorries for the Stalingrad push.

## RETREAT ORDERED

### NAZIS TRY TO ESCAPE

LONDON, November 24.

**General von Hoth is reported to be trying to extricate his troops under cover of fresh attacks against Stalingrad itself. He has already ordered a retreat through the bottleneck against which the Russians are smashing. The Russians are bringing up long-range guns on both sides of the gap, and are shelling the whole depth of von Hoth's only exit.**

It is most difficult to trap 300,000 to 400,000 men in a pincers movement, however shaken and mutilated they may be, but the Russians are attempting it.

A Russian communique says: "The Russians fighting in Stalingrad's factory area today slowly forged ahead. The enemy lost 1000 killed. In southern Stalingrad the Russians overcame the enemy and occupied a number of fortifications.

"The enemy has brought up reinforcements north-west of Stalingrad, but has failed to halt our advance. In one sector alone we wiped out more than 4000 Axis troops. In another sector of the same front the Russians surrounded an enemy force and took 2000 prisoners, including the staff of an enemy infantry division.

ENEMY DISLODGED.

"South of Stalingrad our troops continued to advance, dislodging the enemy from a number of localities. The enemy left more than 3000 dead on the battlefield in one sector alone."

One correspondent comments that it will need all Hitler's intuition to get the army out of this rapidly-closing trap.

The Moscow correspondent of "The Times" says that heavy Russian tanks are playing a great part in the forward drive, and that at one point they simply rolled over the German positions, crushing more than 100 men under the caterpillars.

The correspondent says that the Berlin spokesman was probably right when he expressed the opinion that the Russian blows in the Stalingrad area were merely preliminaries to a large-scale spreading of the operations.

Both sides have masses of men and material, but the Russians have the advantage of an excellent offensive spirit, where the edge of the German-Rumanian offensive has been blunted.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent reports that the Red Army's advance has broken a triple line of fortifications and field works bristling with artillery and machine-guns which the Germans had established on their long line of communications.

Moscow radio says: "The whole of Russia is rejoicing."

## MOVE MADE TOO LATE?

### FOE MAY BE TRAPPED

LONDON, November 24.

**Though von Hoth is hastily regrouping his battered forces in the attempt to fight his way from Stalingrad, Reuter's correspondent in Moscow says that the Germans appear to be hopelessly trapped.**

The National Broadcasting Corporation's Moscow correspondent says that the word "demoralisation" might be applied without exaggeration to the Germans in the Stalingrad area.

The Russians under Generals Romanenko and Batov are steadily closing the gap between the Don and Volga. The advancing Red Armies are continually meeting with half-finished and hastily-constructed enemy fortifications.

The Russian troops north-west of Stalingrad have captured a huge enemy supply column, says Moscow radio.

## NAZI BLACKMAIL

### TRAFFIC IN PERMITS

### STRONG STAND TAKEN

(Rec. 10 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Speaking in the House of Lords, the Earl of Selborne said that evidence had been accumulating for many months that the German Government is organising a considerable traffic in the sale of permits for exit from occupied countries, particularly the Netherlands, in order to increase its resources in foreign currency. Relatives and associates in Allied and neutral countries of persons in enemy-controlled Europe were informed that the persons concerned would be granted exit facilities if payment was made in the currency of the neutral country. The amounts demanded were in the neighbourhood of £5000 each. In a number of cases it was stated expressly or by implication that if the money was not paid those concerned would be treated as hostages, and with their families would be sent to concentration camps.

It was clear that the matter had reached the dimensions of a regular organised traffic. Apart from the detriment to the financial blockade which any condonation of this traffic would involve, the British Government felt that to acquiesce would in the long run prove the worst service that could be rendered to potential victims in occupied territories because the appetite of the blackmailer would be increased. Consequently, Britain, after consultation with the Netherlands and America, had decided that it must regard any persons in any way connected with this traffic as engaged in transactions for the benefit of the enemy.

The Government therefore makes clear, first, that it will proclaim as enemies any persons in neutral countries or other territories to which the statutory list applies who act as brokers or agents in the traffic; second, that persons in such countries or territories who pay money to the enemy or his agents render themselves liable to such legitimate penalties and counter-measures as it may be within the power of the United States to take; third, that any persons in the United Kingdom making payments which benefit the enemy are liable to prosecution.

The Netherlands Government states that a tentative approach was made by the enemy to emigrate five hundred Dutchmen on payment of five million Swiss francs, on condition that the Netherlands Government would guarantee the interest on the loan, which was to be obtained from neutral bankers. The Netherlands, after consultation with Britain and America, reluctantly decided that it could not yield to German attempts at extortion. As against the advantage to the comparatively few who might escape the sadism and terror of the Nazis, there was the accumulated misery and starvation of many millions in the occupied territory.—B.O.W.

## SEABORNE SPITFIRE

### Help to Allied Convoys

(Rec. noon.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

**Pictures of the latest British seaborne Spitfire, adapted for use from aircraft-carriers, were published today.**

**Large numbers of these "Seafires" helped to protect the Allied warships, troops, and supplies reaching North Africa until aerodromes from which the land-based fighters could operate were captured. Such Spitfire fighters add materially to the defence of convoys steaming beyond the range of shore-based fighters.**

**Carrier-borne aircraft hitherto have been handicapped by their necessary low landing speed, but the Seafire has a special arresting hook.—B.O.W.**

## BLITZED CITIES

### ITALIANS SEEK TO CLEAR THEM UP

LONDON, November 24.

**The Italians are rushing hundreds of workmen to Genoa, Milan, and Turin to clear up the devastation caused by the R.A.F. attacks. This move follows Mussolini's talks yesterday with the Mayors of the three blitzed cities.**

The latest information confirms expert British opinion that for the present, at any rate, Genoa has been knocked out as an effective supply base for the Axis in North Africa.

One effect of the R.A.F. raids on bad relations between Italy and Germany. The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, touched on this aspect today when he said that no love was lost between Italy and Germany.

He was convinced that the R.A.F. raids on Italian cities had increased Italy's wish to get out of the war, he said, but she was not a free country. She was as much an occupied country as Belgium or France.

### CANADIANS BOYCOTT WENDELL WILLKIE

(Rec. 9 a.m.) TORONTO, Nov. 24.

The Canadian Corps Association composed of World War veterans, is boycotting the Aid to Russia rally on Wednesday, at which Mr. Wendell Willkie is scheduled to speak.

The City Council previously voted to request Mr. Willkie not to discuss India or the British Empire.

### FIGHTERS OVER FRANCE

(Rec. noon.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

The Air Ministry states: "During offensive patrols today our fighters damaged enemy supply ships in the Channel and attacked railway objectives in northern France. None of our aircraft is missing."—B.O.W.

## FINAL PHASE

### CAMPAIGN IN PAPUA

### ALLIES MOVE ON BUNA

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
(Special Australian Correspondent.)
(Rec. 1.30 p.m.)

SYDNEY, November 23.

**While the Japanese forces at Buna are expected to resist to the bitter end, war correspondents declare that the Papuan campaign is now nearing its conclusion. The original 40 square miles of beach-head held by the enemy have now been whittled down to a narrow four-mile coastal strip pitted with malarial swamps.**

Heavy rain is assisting the Japanese in their last stand. It has hampered the movement of Allied reinforcements and supplies. However, the main enemy position at Buna is deteriorating badly as a result of Allied flanking attacks.

The combined American and Australian force, which has completed the occupation of the Sangara area, is now in a position to cut Buna off from Sanananda and thrust against the rear of the Japanese defences. Thousands of troops are stated to be involved in the final struggle for Buna, where the enemy is strongly entrenched.

The Australian troops who earlier captured Gona are advancing against Sanananda, where the enemy positions have been softened by relentless Allied air attacks. It is now revealed that only a small Japanese force defended Gona. Some of the enemy are believed to have been evacuated from Gona by small boats, but it is not certain that they have been removed from the fighting area. They may have been taken along the coast to Buna.

## WIPING OUT JAPANESE

### CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN SOLOMONS

WASHINGTON, November 23.

The American advance reported in the latest Navy Department communique marks the start of a determined drive to oust the Japanese from their only stronghold on Guadalcanal, according to Charles Hurd, of the Washington bureau of the "New York Times."

The best-informed military authorities here believe that the American marines and soldiers outnumber the Japanese forces on Guadalcanal. However, an important and well-equipped force of several thousand Japanese landed five or ten miles west of Henderson Field before the great naval battle. This force failed in its efforts to storm the American positions, and, furthermore, the sea battle prevented their reinforcement.

With the sea lanes around Guadalcanal temporarily closed, the Americans have apparently begun a large-scale action to destroy the Japanese force before they muster reinforcements for another attempt to regain the initiative.

The Americans paved the way for the present offensive by wiping out a diversionary force of 1500 Japanese established eastward of Henderson Field. It appears logical that Admiral Halsey will probably send heavy reinforcements of men, planes, and arms to Guadalcanal in order to take advantage of the sea victory.

## LANDINGS BLOCKED

### AMERICANS EXTEND PATROLS

(Rec. noon.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

**A Washington message states that Colonel Frank Knox said it was unlikely that the Japanese would now be able to get reinforcements ashore on Guadalcanal. This was due to the United States forces maintaining day and night rigid patrols around the island.**

**Asked if the Japanese would not be able to effect landings from small craft during the night, Colonel Knox said it was "possible but improbable."**

He added that the Solomons operations were progressing satisfactorily. The United States forces held a firm grip on Guadalcanal and were widening their area of control to about seven to nine miles west of Henderson airfield. From east to west, the distance between the United States lines was over 16 miles. They controlled only 3 per cent of the total area of the island.

The United States western lines were less than 20 miles from Cape Esperance at the tip of the island largest concentrations.—B.O.W.

### LONG WAR AGAINST JAPAN

(Rec. 9 a.m.) SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.

Hitler may be crushed within a year but at least four years are needed to beat Japan, said Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, jun., former Commandant at Pearl Harbour.

"The Japanese certainly will not give in if Hitler is beaten, but will come back again and again. That is their history." He said: "They will go to suicidal lengths to regain Guadalcanal because without it they could be expelled from New Guinea and New Britain."

### U.S. ADVANCE CONTINUED

(Rec. noon.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

A Navy Department communique says: "During the night of November 22-23 United States aircraft attacked the enemy possessions on Guadalcanal. During November 23 United States forces continued their limited advances west of the Matanikau River.

Japanese troops were active in the Mambulo and the upper Matanikau River regions."

## BLOW AT SIBERIA

### DEMANDED BY HITLER

### JAPANESE NOT KEEN

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
(Rec. 11.30 a.m.) LONDON, Nov. 24.

**Hitler is prodding the unwilling Japanese to attack Siberia or India in the hope of improving his position, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Express."**

**Japan shows no inclination to move, firstly because the Japanese are not true members of the Axis. They are in the war for themselves and not interested in taking inordinate risks at an inopportune time.**

Secondly, the vast losses which the Japanese High Command has shown itself willing to take in the efforts to recapture Guadalcanal prove that the Americans chose it for their first Pacific offensive wisely.

JAPS PLANNED MOVE.

Reports received in Washington when the United States seized control of Guadalcanal and the Solomons indicated that the Japanese were preparing for an imminent invasion of Siberia. These preparations were not dropped until it was plain to Japan that the United States intended to fight for the Solomons. United States Pacific commanders forced the Japanese on the offensive as Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery and Marshal Timoshenko put pressure on the Germans.

The Japanese had to defend their other island holdings and expend men, ships, and planes which might be used against Russia or India, to win back Guadalcanal. The United States has done more than win a local victory in the Solomons. They struck a blow against Hitler.

## IN AFRICA AND PACIFIC

### HAND OF MACARTHUR SEEN

NEW YORK, November 23.

**"Much of the credit for the steel ring being forged around the Axis forces in Tunisia and Tripolitania is due to General MacArthur," says Colonel Frederick Palmer, military correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance.**

**"Months ago confidential word was received from Australia which intimated that General MacArthur favoured the Mediterranean for a second front, and the military logic of the Combined Staffs in London and Washington agreed with his views.**

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, General Eisenhower, is General MacArthur's disciple. I have seen the two working together in the past. Now they work together in spirit, because General Eisenhower, when he has a tough problem, is prone to consider how General MacArthur would solve it.

"The 'Old Master' has a little army in the steaming tropic jungle in New Guinea. He neatly nipped the Japanese when they tried to reach Port Moresby by landing at Milne Bay. He knows his Japanese and how to wait for them with a noose when, in cocky over-confidence, they stick out their necks. Unpleasant notice has been served on the Japanese that General MacArthur is coming, and Admiral Halsey, too, when he has accumulated sufficient force."

A Toronto message says that the dispatch of Canadian troops to aid General MacArthur was advocated by Major-General Odlum in a speech at the Canadian Club. "The best defence of Canada is not a group of divisions sitting passively in Canada, but some additional force, even as little as one division, sent to General MacArthur, so that on the Japanese tender southern flank General MacArthur might pass from the defensive to vigorous local offensive," he said.

One weakness of the United Nations was the spirit of criticism and complaint which was found everywhere except in Britain.

Major-General Odlum expressed the opinion that the turning point in the war had not yet come, but that they were looking the worst squarely in the face.

## NEW NAVAL BATTLE

### TOKIO RADIO REPORT

NEW YORK, November 24.

**Tokio official radio reported that a battle was in progress between the American and Japanese navies off the Solomons.**

## FRENCH FASCISTS

### DEMAND FOR WAR ON ALLIES

LONDON, November 24.

The German radio is giving prominence to the demands of French Fascist leaders that France shall declare war on Britain and the United States. The German news agency said today that Laval was trying to form a French Fascist Legion to fight for the Axis in North Africa. The Germans said today that they are busy fortifying points on the French south coast. According to Berlin radio, German infantry have moved into the harbour forts at Marseilles and batteries of heavy guns have been mounted. The Germans are advertising for skilled French workers said to be required for work at the French naval base at Toulon, where important units of the French fleet still lie.

### SOUTH DEFENDS POLL TAX

WASHINGTON, November 23.

The Senate buried the Poll Tax Abolition Bill when a closure motion was defeated today. A majority of Senators favoured the abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in the Federal elections in some States, but the southern minority organised a filibuster extending over several days on the ground that the Bill invaded State rights. Finally, the Democratic leader, Senator A. W. Barkley, agreed that if the closure motion was defeated the Bill would be laid aside.

## EXTERMINATION

### JEWS IN EUROPE

### A TERRIBLE STORY

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
(Rec. 11 a.m.) LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Jews of Europe are no longer being persecuted, but systematically exterminated. The Geneva correspondent of the "Palestine Post" says that the Jewish populations of Germany, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia, numbering more than a million before the war, are being liquidated rapidly, and also Jews from France, Holland, and Belgium. In fact Jews everywhere, except in Italy, Sweden, Hungary, and Switzerland are in process of annihilation. Instances include the recent German machine-gunning of 24,000 Jewish men, women, and children who were taken from hovels in Riga, stripped, and mown down after being forced to dig their own graves. The systematic extermination of Jews from Polish towns continues. Thousands of Jewish children and also aged people were murdered wholesale last spring after Himmler visited Warsaw. In Kielce 27,000 out of 30,000 Jews were killed or disappeared during deportations, and at Bialystok 1500 Jews were burned alive in a synagogue.

Quisling's Finance Ministry has announced that the confiscation of Jewish property in Norway will be carried out by declaring all Jews bankrupt. The Stockholm correspondent of "The Times" says that Jewish firms will be wound up unless the position of the non-Jewish employees is jeopardised, in which cases it is trusted that quislingites will be made receivers. Jewish shops will be sold by public auction.

Fourteen more Czechs aged between 22 and 25 were executed for helping Germany's enemies and opposing the new order in Bohemia and Moravia."

### HIMMLER'S VILE TECHNIQUE

(Rec. 11 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, has ordered that extermination of half the Jewish population of Poland must be completed by the end of 1942, according to information received by the Polish Government in London. The Germans have mobilised special battalions under the command of S.S. men to carry out the plan. Victims caught in the streets are taken to a cemetery and shot. Others are loaded into goods trucks at the rate of 150 to a truck normally intended for 40 people. The floor of the truck is covered with a thick layer of lime and splashed with water, and the doors sealed. Trains are left in sidings for several days. The people are packed so tightly that some die of suffocation. These are left inside the truck, with those slowly dying from the fumes from lime and chlorine and lack of air, water, and food. Those who still survive are sent to special camps at Treblinka, Belizec, and Sobibor, where they are slaughtered en masse. By the end of September, 1942, the Polish Government states, a quarter of a million Jews had been eliminated under the guise of "resettlement in the east."—B.O.W.

## CONTROL OF DAKAR

### STRATEGIC EFFECTS

LONDON, November 24.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that army and navy authorities there point out that Admiral Darlan's assumption of control of West Africa and Dakar constitutes a military and diplomatic victory which entails a substantial increase in the Allied land and sea-power in African and American waters.

Strategic Dakar has fallen into Allied hands as a by-product of the North African offensive, placing the only remaining danger point below Gibraltar out of the enemy's reach. Other important consequences are:—

1. The Allied supply line across the South Atlantic is reduced to the 1600 miles from Dakar to Brazil.

2. Dakar becomes a new Allied base of primary importance, because of its good aerodrome and its harbour, which offers ample anchorage for ships and seaplanes.

3. A major menace to South Atlantic shipping, particularly traffic between North and South America, has been removed, since U-boats were using Dakar as a refuelling base.

4. Numerous French submarines and other naval craft which fled to Dakar from Casablanca, presumably come under the control of Admiral Darlan. Furthermore, the battleship Richelieu, three cruisers, and several destroyers were recently reported at Dakar.

5. The move is expected to have a favourable effect on Spain, since there now lies an unbroken expanse of Allied territory south of Spanish Morocco.

Government headquarters in the Belgian Congo at Leopoldville reports that a new contingent of the Belgian Colonial Expeditionary Corps has landed at a West African port. These native soldiers from the heart of Africa were inspected by the G.O.C. British forces before joining their unit.

appealed to the French forces in West Africa to remain loyal to him, and called on them to resist aggression from any quarter.

All the French territories in Africa have now been drawn away from Vichy-Axis control except Tunisia and French Somaliland, in East Africa.

The Fighting French commander in the Middle East, General Catroux, has arrived in London at the invitation of General de Gaulle, to report to the French National Committee, of which he is a member, on the political, military, and economic situation in the Levant. He will also participate in the committee's discussions on the present situation in French North Africa.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has announced a defence and economic agreement which will obviate United States occupation of Martinique and the other French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Hull emphasised that the agreement was concluded without any contact being made between the United States and Vichy.

### MUSSOLINI CONSIDERING OPERATION

NEW YORK, November 24.

According to reliable reports from Europe, Mussolini is considering an operation for stomach ulcers, which he first developed in 1938.




THE ROD IN PICKLE

## AGEDABIA TAKEN

### EIGHTH ARMY'S WORK

### NO SIGN OF ENEMY STAND

LONDON, November 24.

Agedabia has been in our hands since early yesterday. Correspondents say there are no signs yet of what sort of stand, if any, Rommel will make at the 20-mile bottleneck at El Agheila some 70 miles further on. The South Africans entered Agedabia early yesterday.

General Montgomery's men have also captured the Gialo Oasis, 150 miles south-east of Benghazi, and a correspondent says that this may become important. It shows that the width of our advance is not yet narrowing down.

### AGHEILA DEFENCES

### BOTTLENECK DESCRIBED

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
LONDON, November 23.

The Eighth Army is continuing the pursuit of Rommel's force toward El Agheila, and the "Daily Telegraph's" Cairo correspondent comments: "Here, at the gateway to Tripolitania, after a 600-mile retreat in two and a half weeks, the Germans may try conclusions again with General Montgomery.

"El Agheila, like El Alamein, has a bottleneck, with salt marshes substituted for the Qattara Depression. The rainy season will continue for at least three months, during which the marshes are an obstacle as formidable as Qattara. The most forward marsh is situated at Mersa Brega, which is midway between Agedabia and El Agheila.

"Should Rommel decide to make a stand it is here that our advance may encounter the first breakwater, but the core of German resistance—if this is attempted—will most likely be on a line from El Agheila along a desert track south to Marada, some 75 miles distant. A flanking move to the south of Marada will be almost certainly impracticable, for the going is bad. Marada, where many tracks meet, is a position which Montgomery must force if Rommel makes a stand. It is naturally strong, and it is known to be heavily mined."

Reuter's correspondent says fighting is going on 30 to 40 miles east of the El Agheila line.

A report received in Stockholm from Berlin states that parties of British commandos are constantly landing along the coast of Libya behind the German lines.

A Cairo correspondent says it is believed that no enemy forces are now left in the neighbourhood of Agedabia, where the enemy used anti-tank guns and some tanks in the delaying action, which lasted nearly three days. The serious fighting mostly occurred south of the village, where solid Eighth Army pressure was exerted.

LONDON, November 24.

A Cairo communique reports the capture of Gialo Oasis, 150 miles south-east of El Agheila.

## GREAT COLOGNE RAID

### Damage Described

(Rec. 9 a.m.)
WASHINGTON, November 24.

**The British raid on Cologne did more damage than the San Francisco earthquake and fire, declared Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, the British Air Attache at Washington. The raid destroyed or damaged 250 war factories, destroyed 20,000 buildings, and damaged 20,000 more.**

**"We do not call a building destroyed until it is possible to see from the roof to the cellar," he said. "We have every reason to believe that the German industrial cities have been greatly damaged, thus weakening the German army wherever it is located.**

**"The victorious Libyan operation was another example of air superiority."**

## ALAMEIN VICTORY

### THE CORPS COMMANDERS

(Rec. 11 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

The commanders who directed corps operations in the Eighth Army's recent brilliant victory at El Alamein were, according to a Cairo message, as follows:—Tenth Corps, Lieutenant-General S. Lumsden; Thirteenth Corps, Lieutenant-General B. G. Horrocks; Thirtieth Corps, Lieutenant-General Sir O. W. H. Leese.—B.O.W.

## SCENE IN BENGHAZI

### DEVASTATION BY R.A.F.

LONDON, November 24.

Benghazi is described as presenting a picture of devastation as a result of the R.A.F. battering. Houses have no windows and many have no walls. There are bomb holes in the middle of the streets, telegraph wires are down, pylons smashed, and the jetties, harbour, and many of the buildings are battered beyond belief.

One correspondent says: "It was wet and dismal as we entered Benghazi. There were no farmers standing on the roadside as we passed through the great agricultural plain of Bacei. There were only acres of rich soil sown and left to their fate. Everywhere there were signs of a most complete evacuation. The other side of the picture is vastly different. A large force has already passed south of Benghazi, and moving along steadily on a fine tarred road to the north is a flow of transport stretching from Egypt to Benghazi and beyond."

### "REGRET I MISSED YOU"

RUGBY, November 23.

General Smuts, in his return journey to South Africa from England, has spent a weekend in Egypt, states a message from Cairo. Yesterday he travelled more than 1000 miles, visiting as many South African units as possible. He told them that he expected the enemy would be cleared off African soil in the near future in the race which had developed between the Eighth Army and the Allied forces from the west.

General Smuts left Cairo today, but before departing he sent a message to General Montgomery stating: "I regret very much that owing to your hot pursuit of Rommel I missed you and Coningham today. Good hunting and good luck in the race between you and General Anderson for Tripoli."

## RADIO IN WARFARE

### NEW TASK FOR CRIPPS

LONDON, November 24.

**The political correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that Sir Stafford Cripps henceforth will concentrate on the all-out development of radio as an offensive weapon for submarine and air warfare.**

Mr. Churchill for some time has been chairman of the War Cabinet Committee specially concerned with anti-U-boat warfare. Sir Stafford Cripps will be vice-chairman of this committee and also chairman of a special Cabinet radio committee which is handling the co-ordination of the latest scientific developments.

Sir Stafford Cripps's transfer is justified in some quarters on the grounds that he has boundless energy which will be invaluable in speeding up production, but no attempt is made, even among his closest friends, to deny that he has been a restless member of the War Cabinet.

He actually tendered his resignation to Mr. Churchill some time ago.

## POST-WAR PLANS

### OUTLINED BY CURTIN

### NEW CONSTITUTION NEEDED

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
(Rec. 9 a.m.) CANBERRA, Nov. 24.

**Gigantic plans for post-war employment and construction which will be possible under an amended Constitution were outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. Curtin, in opening the Constitution Convention.**

**These plans include the building of 250,000 homes, irrigation and soil conservation, the development of the air transport industry, child welfare, and health services.**

The Commonwealth plans involve no real threat to legitimate private enterprise and initiative, Mr. Curtin declared. With proper encouragement, Australian industry and enterprise could be expanded enormously. Up to the present private enterprise had not, of itself, succeeded in bridging the gap.

"Above all," the Prime Minister said, "we must make a reality of the Four Freedoms—freedom of speech, religious freedom, freedom from want, and freedom from fear."

## MATTERS STUDIED

### FEDERAL LEADERS' REQUESTS

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)
(Special Australian Correspondent.)
SYDNEY, November 24.

**The most representative political gathering in the history of Australia is now meeting in Canberra. This is the Commonwealth Constitutional Convention, comprising twenty-four representatives of the Federal and all State Parliaments.**

**The delegates are considering proposals of the Attorney-General, Dr. H. V. Evatt, to carry the war-time powers of the Federal Government, which over-ride the Constitution, into the coming peace.**

The Convention is being asked to approve Federal powers to deal with matters affecting post-war Australia under three headings: (1) Matters of Commonwealth national character; (2) matters arising from international agreements, and the end of war peace treaty; and, (3) post-war reconstruction.

A referendum will be necessary before such powers can be put into effect.

Most Australians are now in a mood to increase the powers of the Commonwealth.

"They want," says the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" editorially, "to immobilise inter-State jealousy and obstinate parochialism which have lost us so many opportunities for balanced development."

There is, however, a wide fear that Dr. Evatt's proposals "imply a prospect of dictatorial rule, threatening Australia's democratic way of life."

REDUCING OPPOSITION.

As the proposal stands, some commentators feel they may quite well have the effect of abolishing the State Governments but considerable opposition which such a prospect has aroused may be greatly reduced as the Convention progresses, since the Prime Minister (Mr. J. Curtin) and Dr. H. V. Evatt will indicate alterations which they are prepared to make in the Bill.

"We need great internal constructions, progress in industry, housing, and education, and civic duties," writes Sir Keith Murdoch, in supporting the extension of the Federal Government's powers. "We need planned marketing, planned production, use of bank credit, encouragement of national purpose and faith. We need 10,000,000 people in ten years, and improved living conditions."

Such a statement of the aims of Australian post-war reconstruction and development is generally accepted, but there is considerable support for Sir Keith Murdoch's further comment that "to endow the Federal Government with every power is to hand the country over to the first dictator thrown up by a militant majority."

## ROMMEL IN CHARGE?

### DEFENCE IN TUNISIA

LONDON, November 24.

There have been no fresh developments in Tunisia.

LONDON, November 23.

Allied forces operating 22 miles south of the Tunisian coast were attacked by German land forces, but the engagement was indecisive.

A military spokesman, broadcasting over the Berlin radio, indicated that Rommel has taken over the command that in Tunisia Rommel had exchanged a useless strip of desert for a battle zone which was more akin to European conditions. Rommel's Afrika Korps had taken up positions prepared beforehand.

Morocco radio reports that the French losses in North Africa for the period November 8-10 were 490 killed and 969 wounded.

A "Daily Express" correspondent who was with the naval squadron at the battle of Casablanca, says that the fight resulted in the French losing the battleship Jean Bart, a cruiser of the Primauguet class, six light cruisers, two submarines, and a number of small craft. The Americans lost one troopship sunk, but all aboard were landed.

## MEDITERRANEAN AIR

### ALLIED OPERATIONS

LONDON, November 24.

Our Mediterranean aircraft have struck more wide-ranging blows in support of our land offensives. Attacking in moonlight, R.A.F. torpedo planes struck a merchantman amidships south-east of Sardinia. The ship blew up and sank. The same night our medium bombers flew through anti-aircraft fire to attack Bizerta harbour, and left fires blazing in the docks. Other planes were over Palermo aerodrome in Sicily, and shot up dispersed enemy aircraft. Our twin-engined fighters were over the east coast of Tunisia yesterday, keeping guard, and shot down three enemy planes, including a big Junkers transport plane flying north-east. Flying conditions were still bad over the battle area yesterday, and kept our air activities down to a minimum.

MALTA PLAYS ITS PART.

"Fighting Malta" is playing a great part in helping to smash the Axis reinforcements going to Tunisia. Bombers and fighters from Malta are attacking the enemy's vital air transport service from Sicily to North Africa at both ends and the middle. They daily and nightly bomb the aerodromes from which the air-borne troops start off, shoot down carriers during the flight across the Mediterranean, and bomb the Axis air bases in Tunisia.

Paris radio claims that important German and Italian reinforcements are still arriving at Tunis and Bizerta, and says that other forces have landed at Sfax, Gabes.

Morocco radio reports that a French column encountered Italian forces in the region south of Tunis and forced them to retreat.

(Rec. 11 a.m.) RUGBY, Nov. 24.

Yesterday our fighters shot down at least three large enemy aircraft off the east coast of Tunisia, and attacked a schooner with cannon fire. There was small-scale air activity yesterday over Cyrenaica.

Our fighters shot down four enemy aircraft and attacked an enemy troop train near Gabes. Bombers have carried out night raids on Bizerta and Tunis. Two of our planes are missing from the operations of yesterday and today.—B.O.W.

Such of the cable news on this page as is so headed has appeared in "The Times" and is cabled to Australia and New Zealand by special permission. It should be understood that the opinions are not those of "The Times" unless expressly stated to be so.

Holocausto eléctrico:

# NAZI MASS SLAUGHTER OF JEWS

## Himmler's Order To Kill Half In Poland In One Year

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The report of the Inter-Allied Information Committee on German persecution of Jews published to-day reveals that the Gestapo Chief Himmler after a visit to Warsaw ordered one half of the Polish Jews to be killed in one year. Special 'extermination commandoes' were organised and trained for the task. Under Himmler's order deportations were carried out at the rate of 10,000 daily. At centres of execution, Jews were murdered by means of electrocution and lethal gas.

*The Indian Express - Dec 20, 1942*

# Hitler Regime Wipes Out Jews By Mass Murder

LONDON—(AP)—The inter-allied information committee declared today that the Germans have transformed Poland "into one vast center for murdering Jews" by mass shootings, electrocutions and lethal gas poisoning and that 99 per cent of the Jews who lived in Yugo-Slavia or took refuge there are dead.

The statement by the committee, which represents the Allied governments in London, gave a country-by-country resume of Nazi measures against Jews in occupied lands. The Allied governments recently protested against crimes against the Jews and warned that those responsible would be punished.

**The committee's statement repeated the estimate by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, American Jewish congress president, that since 1939 2,000,000 Jews in Europe have been deported or have perished, and "another 5,000,000 are in danger of extermination."**

The committee said its statement presented only "a summary of evidence" of wholesale measures of extermination of Jews.

In Warsaw, it said, 500,000 Jews were crowded into one ghetto, and their ranks reduced by starvation and disease and shootings until "in March, 1942, more direct methods of annihilation were instituted.

**KILLED EN MASSE**

"Deportations of the Jewish population from the ghetto were begun on Aug. 17.

"Actual data concerning the fate of the deportees is not at hand, but the news is available—irrefutable news—that places of execution have been organized at Chelm and Belzec, where those who survive shootings are murdered en masse by means of electrocution and lethal gas.

*St. Petersburg Times - Dec 20, 1942*

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The Sunday
# Indian Express

MORNING COMPLIMENTARY

Vol. I. No. 5. MADRAS: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1942. 6 PAGES: 1½ ANNAS

PASUMARTHY

# CHINA MUST NOT BE A "FORGOTTEN FRONT"

## SOME TROOPS FROM INDIA INTO SOUTH-WEST BURMA

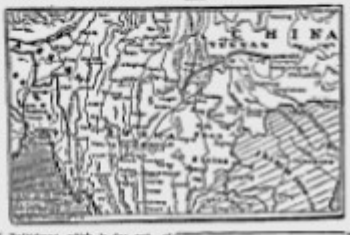
### Area 60 Miles North-West Of Akyab Occupied

### *Enemy Withdraws Without Opposition*

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

A JOINT WAR COMMUNIQUE SAID DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS SOME OF OUR TROOPS HAVE ADVANCED SOUTHWARDS FROM THE KALADAN MORONG INTO WESTERN BURMA AND HAVE OCCUPIED THE MAUNGDAW-BUTHIDAUNG AREA ABOUT 60 MILES NORTH-NORTH-WEST OF AKYAB. THE ENEMY, WHO HAD BEEN IN OCCUPATION OF THIS AREA SINCE OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM BURMA AND HAD PREPARED DEFENCES, WITHDREW WITHOUT OFFERING OPPOSITION.

SUPPORTING R. A. F. ACTIVITIES




RESULTS OF RAID ON TENG

Beginning Of Offensive?

Lt.-Gen. Irwin To Broadcast

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Pan's First Raid: People Took It With Courage

PAN, Dec. 19.

## ADVANCE BORDER

### Will Gold Go The Way Of Silver?

From Our Correspondent

## "BEST MAN FOR THE POST"

### Amery's Tribute To Chief Justice-Designate

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Members of the House of Commons

## *LIN YUTANG URGES IMMEDIATE RUSHING OF SUPPLIES*

## TRANSPORT PLANES NEEDED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES

"WANTED—UNIFIED ALLIED STRATEGY FOR DEALING WITH JAPAN"

### Burma Campaign Must Be Launched In Time

From Our Special Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

Complaining that China is a "forgotten front," the well-known Chinese writer and Philosopher, Lin Yutang (author of the recently published book, "Great Indian and Chinese Thinkers"), in a newspaper article urges a greater measure of United Nations co-operation with China, and immediate rushing of supplies for the Chinese campaign.

Lin Yutang proposes three remedies for the present situation:

"Firstly, transport planes must be given to China in sufficient quantities; fighter planes can still help their way through Iran and Russia to China's north-west frontier, or through Assam and Tibet to Chungking.

"Secondly, the Burma campaign must be launched in time; and

"Thirdly, the fundamental remedy is the establishment of an unified Allied strategy for dealing with Japan."

"THAT STRATEGY," SAYS LIN YUTANG, "IS NOT DOWN YET. IT IS MERELY DROPPED AMONG MY OTHER PRO-OCCUPATIONS, IF THERE IS THAT STRATEGY, CHINA HAS NOT HEARD ABOUT IT."

LIN YUTANG DENIES THAT THE ALLEGED PAUCITY OF AID TO CHINA IS DUE TO THE ALLIED POLICY OF "DEFEAT HYPO BEFORE FIRST". HE SAYS THAT THAT POLICY "HAS NOT PREVENTED OUR SENDING HELP TO THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND SHOULD NOT PREVENT HELP BEING SENT TO CHINA."

## "Licking" Imperialism: U. S. Vice-President Sceptical

### *"All Signs Point In The Wrong Direction"*

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

**Vice-President Mr. H. A. Wallace believes that post-war problems cannot be solved by any "line from London, Washington or Moscow" but only by "united and constructive thinking by the common people", according to an interview with him published today in the "Christian Advocate", official organ of the Methodist Church.**

Mr. Wallace said: "It is true that official Washington does not feel the time ripe for a thoroughgoing discussion of post-war aims—and I cannot agree that is wholly the case—there is nothing to prevent private agencies like the Church from engaging in such discussions and making recommendations".

ASKED IF THERE WERE SIGNS THAT OUR THINGS AS TRADE RESTRICTIONS, DUMPING AND POLITICAL INTRIGUE WERE ANTICIPATED AND VENGEANCE WERE BEING "LICKED", HE REPLIED: "I AM SORRY TO SAY THAT SEE NOTHING TO INDICATE THAT. BUT I HAVE FAITH THAT OUT OF FAITH IN EVERY WAR OF LIFE WILL ARISE INTO ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE WRONG PEACE FROM BEING MADE. AS ISAIAH SAID, 'BLESSED ARE THE LONG BEERS OF WAR!'"

MR. WALLACE WILL DELIVER AN "IMPORTANT" ADDRESS ON THE OCCASION OF "PEACE AND WAR AIMS" ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION ANNOUNCES.

## "Tiger Lies Very Still As He Prepares To Jump"

### FOURTH PHASE OF JAP WAR

### A Mily. Correspondent's Impression

LONDON, Dec. 18.

### DUTCH SUBMARINE ESCAPES 67 DEPTH CHARGES

## In The Aleutians:

### U. S. BOMBERS ATTACK KISKA

### Jap Shore Installations Blasted

### 7 JAP AUXILIARY VESSELS SUNK

### Allied Submarines' Success In Pacific

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

## LEASE-LEND AID FOR INDIA

### Whitehall Negotiating With America

### INDIA INSISTS ON FISCAL AUTONOMY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

### Begum Shah Nawaz Meets Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SIR M. ZAFRULLAH KHAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

MAJOR GEN. DAN PIENAAR KILLED IN AIR CRASH

PRETORIA, Dec. 18.

## NAZI MASS SLAUGHTER OF JEWS

### Himmler's Order To Kill Half In Poland In One Year

LONDON, Dec. 19.

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# NATIONAL NEWS

## Mrs. Frances Hall, Leading Character in New Jersey's Famous Murder Trial, Dies

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—(AP)—Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, ... [illegible]



MRS. FRANCES HALL

[illegible]

## Hitler Regime Wipes Out Jews By Mass Murder

LONDON—(AP)— [illegible]

KILLED EN MASSE

[illegible]

## Army Takes Over Junkyard



[illegible]

## Yuletide Buying Sets New Record All Over Nation

NEW YORK. — (AP) — [illegible]

## Public to Get Universal Ration Book Next Month

WASHINGTON—(AP)— [illegible]

## 13 Drown When Boat Capsizes

NORFOLK, Va. — (AP) — [illegible]

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**Old? Get Pep, Vim**

**with Iron, Calcium, Vitamin B, MEN, WOMEN** [illegible]

## 70-Year-Old Woman Averts Wreck; Almost Loses Life

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—(AP)— [illegible]

## Tom Eliot of New England Given U. S. Post in Britain

WASHINGTON — (AP) — [illegible]

## Chicago Hotel Fire Kills Three

CHICAGO—(AP)— [illegible]

RAYMOND CLAPPER SAYS

## We Can Work Out Some of the Many Post-War Problems Now

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

WASHINGTON— [illegible]

## HITLER'S TRIANGLE WOE




Within this equilateral triangle lies practically all the territory held or dominated by Berlin. [illegible]

## Taft Urges One Buying Agency

WASHINGTON — (AP) — [illegible]

## Strike Averted In Chicago

CHICAGO— (AP) — [illegible]



DR. J. A. FINLEY

[illegible]

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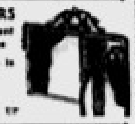
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# Nazis Make Poland One Vast Area for Slaughter of Jews

## Mass Shootings, Electrocutions, Lethal Gas Used for Wholesale Massacres; Annihilation Germans' Aim

LONDON, Dec. 21. - The Inter-Allied Information Committee says that the Germans have transformed Poland "into one vast centre for murdering Jews" by mass shootings, electrocutions and lethal gas poisoning, and that 99 per cent of Yugoslav Jews, and those who had taken refuge in Yugoslavia, are now dead. About 1,000 have remained alive, though almost all have to live under conditions of internment."

[Saskatoon Star-Phoenix - Dec 21, 1942]



El *Barrier Miner* de Australia, informó el 23 de diciembre de 1942 sobre los diabolicos planes de los nazis y los "seis millones de judíos".

# Days Of Peril For Jews; Diabolical Plans Of Nazis To Be Enforced

**LONDON, December 22.—Within the next 10 days the diabolical German objective of exterminating all Jews remaining in Nazi-dominated Europe may be achieved.**

This terrible ending to Hitler's mass murder campaign was forecast at a meeting of Jews of all nations in London today by Mr. S. S. Silverman, Labor member of the House of Commons, who appealed to the British Government to inform Germany before it was too late that Britain would take all unwanted Jews.

## 'Carols By Starlight'

"Carols by Starlight" is the name of a novel Christmas entertainment planned by the Y.M.C.A. for Christmas night.

The Y.M.C.A. secretary (Mr. J. W. Terrill) said today that it would be staged in the Central Reserve at 8.30 p.m. The main feature of the entertainment would be singing of Cornish carols. "There are a lot of books of Cornish carols in this city," said Mr. Terrill, "and if visitors have them we would like them to bring the books along and join in the singing."

Mr. Carl Thomas will be the conductor.

Singers and instrumentalists will be featured. Instrumentalists are invited to come along and take part.

## ROUND THE SHOWS

### OZONE ATTRACTIONS

The men in Lincoln Green, Sherwood Forest, Friar Tuck, Robin Hood himself, his lovely Maid Marion —all these appear in the technicolor film "Robin Hood" now showing at the Ozone Theatre. Errol Flynn, who has made a name for himeslf in action roles, appears as the dashing Robin, whose chief business in life is robbing the rich to give money to the poor. Olivia de Havilland is seen

**Mr. Silverman suggested that Australia and Canada could each absorb 6.000.000 Jews.**

"There are wide open spaces in the free world where they could go," he said. "What would five or six million Jews be to countries like Canada, Australia, and South America. In this most tragic moment in Jewish history is it too much to ask that there should be some place where Jewish history, culture, and ideals shall be free?"

### MOST ARE DOOMED

Lord Nathan also addressed the meeting, which ended a week of prayer and fasting, with the solemn words, "I believe that the vast bulk of the Jews in Nazi-dominated Europe are doomed."

**As many men in the audience groaned with despair and women dressed in black openly cried, Lord Nathan declared that Turkey was the only country in the world which was capable of rendering effective assistance.**

"Turkey should be encouraged to receive every Jew escaping, and should receive assurances that it would not have to bear the cost of maintaining them," he said.

It is understood that all practical measures to relieve the sufferings of the Jews in occupied Europe, especially the provision of an asylum for escapees, is receiving the urgent attention of the United Nations.

Geographical transport difficulties at present provide what is apparently an insurmountable obstacle to full-scale attempts to rescue the Jews.

**The Jewish Congress declares that 2.000.000 Jews have been exterminated so far.**

[Barrier Miner (Australia) – 23 December, 1942]

**Johnson's THEATRE**

TONIGHT at 8

METROPOLE at 8.30 "Robin Hood" "God's Country And The Woman"

BRIAN DONLEVY—

"A Gentleman After Dark"

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## LOST

LOST, 2 Letters addressed 350 Cobalt Street. Return above address. Reward.

LOST, Pair Horn-Rimmed Spectacles, between Argent and Chapple Sts. Finder please return to Miner Office.

## IN MEMORIAM

EGLINTON.—In loving memory of our dear grandfather and father-in-law, who died on 23rd December, 1939. So dearly loved, so sadly missed. Inserted by his loving grandchildren (Arthur, Pat, Margaret), and daughter-in-law (Ret).

EGLINTON.—In loving memory of my dear husband (Arthur Irvine), who passed away on 23rd December, 1939. So dearly loved, so sadly missed. Inserted by his loving wife.

## CHURCH NOTICES

ST. PETER'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Lane Street

CHRISTMAS DAY DEC. 25, 1942

6.30 and 7.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 9 a.m., Procession and Solemn Eucharist.

7.30 p.m., Evensong and Carols.

Rev. Father D. A. White, M.A., Th. L., Rector.

## TO LET

TO LET, CENTRAL, 3 Rooms, 30/6. EDWIN H. CROPLEY, Argent Street.

## AUCTION SALES

**TOMORROW at 11**

AT THE MART, 326 BLENDE ST. J. BOULUS, JNR., will sell by auction— Large Quantity Secondhand and New Timber, 100 Sheets S.H. Iron, 3 Large Box Frame Windows, Doors, Small Windows, Parking Cases, Fowls, Quantity Marrows and all Sundries to time of sale.

J. BOULUS, JNR., Auctioneer.

**TOMORROW at 11**

COCKRUM & FOULDS will sell at the BLENDE ST. MART— 130 HEAD PRIME TABLE FOWLS; also 36 Pairs Ladies' Slippers (new).

TOMORROW at 11.

## WANTED

WANTED, Woman for general housework. 349 Chloride Street.

WANTED, Girl for Light House Duties. Apply 492 Williams St.

WANTED TO BUY, Cane or Seagrass Settee, in good order. 484 Thomas Street.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

NORTH RED CROSS—Tucker, etc. 9250, Mrs. Chapman, Terrace Cake, 9321, Mrs. E. Treglown.

## THE BROKEN HILL WATER BOARD

### WATER RESTRICTIONS

THE Board is now drawing water supplies solely from Umberumberka, and the restricted quantity which can be delivered at the present time ... Rising and Gravitation Mains is not sufficient to meet peak demands.

Therefore, Notice is hereby given that the USE OF FIXED HOSES, SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, OR ANY METHOD OF DRAWING WATER FROM THE BOARD'S MAINS FOR GARDENING PURPOSES OTHER THAN BY HOSES HELD BY HAND OR BY WATERING CANS, IS PROHIBITED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

K. B. MOULTON, Secretary-Manager.

231 Blende Street, Broken Hill.

WOULD Readers experiencing any difficulty with either late or irregular delivery of "The Barrier Miner" please communicate with The Manager (Phone 422).

LARGE FURNITURE VAN WANTS LOADING BROKEN HILL TO ADELAIDE and WHYALLA.—COOK BROS., Movers. Apply W. S. Berry, No. 18 Medical Hall Chambers, Argent Street.


THE PALAIS DE DANSE Will Open TOMORROW (Thursday) NIGHT

Celebrating Xmas Eve with a Grand Xmas Carnival FROM 8 TILL MIDNIGHT.

OLD AND NEW STYLE DANCING. THOUSANDS OF NOVELTIES. FUN GALORE THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT!!

AND PREPARE FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 31 (New Year's Eve) IT'S THE PALAIS' GREAT NIGHT OF THE YEAR! DANCING ON THIS NIGHT UNTIL 2 A.M. ——!!



SPEND TOMORROW NIGHT (CHRISTMAS EVE)

At the —— RINK FUN PARK!

Amusement Rides . . . Stalls . . . Games Attractions . . . Bright Band Music by the Citizens' Band . . . Gaiete and Fun throughout the Night.

There's No Admission Charge to The Rink Fun Park

PRIZES . . . POULTRY . . . CAKES . . . CROCKERY GLASSWARE . . . TABLECLOTHS . . . A REAL FUN PARK OF ATTRACTION


RED CROSS AND COMFORTS FUND

GYMKHANA, SOUTH COURSE

SUNDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 27

RECORD NOMINATIONS

A DAY'S SPORT —— AND HELP THE BOYS!

CALLING ALL CORNISH CAROL SINGERS! . . .

Your Help is Wanted at the CENTRAL RESERVE at 8.30 o'clock NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT (Xmas Night).

CONDUCTOR: MR. CARL THOMAS

CAROLS BY STARLIGHT. ARRANGED BY Y.M.C.A.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**Pay At Zinc Corporation**

DECEMBER 24, 1942

Hours of Pay will be:

11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

G. R. FISHER, For Manager.

7LBS. First Grade Potatoes 1/3, 14lbs. for 2/6, 28lbs. for 4/11. Plenty of Mixed Herbs and Thyme, 4d. pkt.; ... Onions for 1/-; Apricots ... 6d. lb.; Eggs 1/9 dozen, at Syd. Gould's, cnr. Chloride and Mica Sts.

E. V. C. ROWE

## PUBLIC NOTICES

SPECIAL Local Beans, Tomato, Cucumber, Beetroot, Lettuce. Stamped New Laid Eggs 1/7. Potatoes, new, 1lb. 1/-—TILSLEYS.

IF You Want to SELL Your HOUSE or FURNITURE See COCKRUM and FOULDS, Auctioneers.

YOUR SALES STORY will not be known unless you tell it in "THE BARRIER MINER" with an Unbeatable Record of Over 50 Years ...

NIELD & HYDE

## WANTED KNOWN

WANTED TO BUY.—Wheat, Bran or Potato Bags. Highest Price Given. GAS WORKS, Railway Town.

DRESSED Fowls 4/6 and 5/- each. 424 Cobalt Street.

DON'T GO DRY THIS XMAS! Splendid Brewed Hop Beer, 1/- bottle. GLOBE HOTEL.

BROKEN HILL UPHOLSTERY, 226 Argent Street (3 doors from ...


**Barrier Miner**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1942


## DOMESTICS AND WAR WORK

THE furore over the proposed ban on servants suggested by the Minister of War Organisation (Mr. Dedman) has fizzled out, but the ban, in modified form, remains. Dedman's sweeping suggestion that domestics could not be employed for more than 24 hours per week by any one person, and that the majority of them would be pushed into war work as soon as possible, brought forth a torrent of protest.

From "Billy" Hughes, who shrieked sarcastically that unless he was allowed a servant he would have to don an apron and wash dishes instead of helping in the administration of the country, to the ranks of women who protested that they could not exist without their dishwashers and house-cleaners, Dedman and "Dedmanism" came in for as hot a blast of criticism as any Minister has struck in this country.

To the unbiased thinker, the modified regulations concerning domestics are very reasonable and just. These, in effect, say that in families where there are three children under ten years, a servant may be employed without a permit, and that in all other cases servants may be retained pending investigation of the circumstances. A rider has been added that there will be no attempt to take servants from aged and failing persons.

Mr. Dedman says that there are 60,000 domestics in this country, some thousands of which can be spared for war work. He is probably right. This country still has its percentage of comfortable-off women, who employ domestics. The fact that these women run card parties for war funds is hardly a justification for excusing themselves and their servants from more serious war work. England found she had to rope in socialites into war work. Australia has found the must have more women workers in war production.

As for women with less than three children who have been keeping servants, surely it is not too great a sacrifice to look after the children themselves. After all, the pioneer women of this country willingly undertook the single-handed care of their families (often large) as they worked with their husbands to establish the country for future generations of Australians.

## PERSONALS

PLAINCLOTHES Constable K. Burkland resumed duty at the Central Police Station today after a month spent in Sydney.

MR. and Mrs. Bock and family, from Bridgewater, are staying at the Grand Hotel before going on to Griffith.

MR. J. Polenda left for Horse Lake Station this morning.

MR. C. A. Bartlett, of Mt. Stuart Station, was booked in at the Freemasons Hotel. Mrs. Bartlett and daughter will arrive from Adelaide tomorrow morning.

PALACE Hotel guests include Major J. Edwards and Mr. F. R. Tyrer, both of whom arrived from Adelaide this morning.

## ONE OF MOST NOTABLE RESCUES OF WAR

MELBOURNE.—It was announced by the Netherlands East Indies Government information service that nearly 200 Javanese seamen whose ship was sunk by Japanese bombs during the battle of the Java Sea were rescued after three days in the open sea by a Catalina flying boat, which took 84 of them, and two Dorniers, which carried 84 and 49 respectively. The information service described the achievement as one of the most notable rescues of the war.

CANBERRA.—The Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) said today a £2,000,000 dairying industry subsidy is to be distributed to dairymen through butter and cheese factories. This, he added, would be paid early in the new year.

## Christmas Sermon At The Church Of Christ

AT a special Christmas service last Sunday morning Pastor J. E. Brooke preached on the text, "And lo, the star which they saw in the East, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was." Could a greater contrast be imagined than that between a Star and a Baby?

"A star is so high, and vast, and eternal; a baby is too humble, and tiny, and transient. Surely a baby is too insignificant to count, beside a star! Yet, here is the Christmas story in which a star leads the way to a Baby in a manger. The oldest thing in creation leading to the youngest, the highest to the lowliest, the largest to the smallest. It looks as though, in spite of all appearances, the Baby is, after all, greater than the star," said the preacher.

"Science is not sure whether the Star or the Baby, matter or life, is the most important. It cannot tell whether the Baby is merely a disease of matter, or the very reason why the stars were created. But the Christmas message proclaims that the Baby is the crown of creation, that when the morning stars sang ... were all made of star-dust. And it was all made for man. God sowed the universe with stars, in order that one day, on one of the planets, a man might stand up and give back his love.

"It is, admittedly, hard to believe this, until we look at that special Baby, the Baby born in the manger, who became the Man of Nazareth and of Calvary. As we look around in the world today and see the cruel wars that are being raged with so much suffering we cannot believe that God made the world for that. We cannot think that He worked for millions of years to prepare the way for war and poverty, and lust, and misery. Looking at man as he so often is, we might be tempted to think that life was indeed a disease that affected matter in its old age.

"But not when we look at Jesus. ...





BEN BOWYANG "Won't Lie Down"

# HITLER MAY ATTEMPT TO DRAG SPAIN INTO THE WAR

LONDON, December 22.—Hitler may be about to demand from General Franco the maximum Spanish assistance in the Mediterranean.

This belief is based on the fact that Hitler—greatly worried must do something aggressive in some new sphere to offset to the people the German defeats in Russia and Libya and the imminent set-backs in Tunisia.

Other pointers to the belief that pressure is being exerted on Franco are:—

Hitler's conference with Laval and the Italian Foreign Minister (Count Ciano), and

The talks in Lisbon between the Prime Minister of Portugal (Dr. Salazar) and the Spanish Foreign Minister (General Jordana).

Two months ago the Nile, Stalingrad, and trans-Caucasus were threatened. Today the initiative has passed into the Allies' hands.

Although Franco is pro-German, he does not want to see Spain involved, preferring to remain strictly neutral.

His desire for neutrality is likely to be hardened further by talks with the Spanish Ambassador to London (the Duke of Alba), who has flown to Madrid and will probably tell him how good are the Allies' prospects of winning the war.

### NEUTRALITY PREFERRED

MADRID, December 22.—An official note on the formation of the Spanish-Portuguese entente is published today. It says:—

"The bloc is determined to keep away from the terrible struggle which devastates the entire world."

## Munitions Minister Clears Atmosphere

CANBERRA.—The reported statement of the N.S.W. Manpower Director (Mr. Bellemore) that several war factories have been erected in wrong places was denied yesterday by the Minister for Munitions (Mr. Makin), who charged Mr. Bellemore with making loose statements about the alleged unsuitability of a £2,000,000 Government establishment because of manpower difficulties.

Mr. Makin said that the factory was originally designed to undertake a munitions project which had to be changed when the ... authorities altered their demands. For the new requirements much heavy machinery had to be installed, and some of it had to come from overseas. Delay was inevitable when shipping was involved, added the Minister, who said that the installation of equipment raised an acute manpower problem.

### "One - Sided Traffic"

Christmas traffic on the Silverton Tramway line between Adelaide and Broken Hill is quite one-sided. Trains going from here to South Australia are all booked with capacity passenger loads, while the trains to Broken Hill are only bringing a sprinkling of passengers.

The manager of the Silverton Tramway Co. (Mr. ... Gun), who said this today, added that yesterday's train from Adelaide only had about 20 passengers aboard. "Practically all the trains from Adelaide have had light passenger lists," he said.

The final special train to Adelaide leaves tomorrow night and the daily train service finishes on Friday.

A motor cycle, the property of Frederick Evans, of 260 Chapple Street, was taken from outside the Barks about 10 o'clock last night. It was recovered by Constable Grubb in Mica Street at 1 o'clock this morning.

## 5/- A Kiss Fiasco

SYDNEY.—A "5/- a kiss" offer by four pretty Sydney girls resulted in a fiasco at a Sydney Town Hall fair.

Only two of the girls, Misses Joy Field and Mary Farmer, arrived to fulfil their part of this money-raising scheme for the Royal Australian Air Force Comforts Fund, and they sold only four kisses.

They had expected the men would be invited on to the stage, and that the whole affair would be conducted decorously.

Instead, after two hours of children's dances, it was announced that the kisses would be sold in the town hall foyer.

In the foyer the girls found themselves in the crowd surging into the street.

Women surrounded Misses Field and Farmer, and harassed and taunted men who were willing to buy kisses. Others abused the girls.

Finally, the soldier friend of one of the girls stopped the kiss-selling.

Both girls said they had been publicly humiliated, after foregoing other engagements to keep their promise to help charity.

### GENERAL DRIVES HIS OWN TRAIN

CAIRO, December 22.—The Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East (Gen. Sir Harold Alexander) drove the locomotive of the train which took the official party to the opening ceremony of the new Haifa-Beirut-Tripoli railway in Syria. The general's flag fluttered from the locomotive.

The new line was built by Australian and other dominion troops, and although it is used for military traffic now, it will be important link after the war between the railway systems of Egypt, Palestine and Europe.

After inspecting an Australian guard of honor, Sir Harold drove a silver spike into the permanent way to mark the line's completion.

## Sydney Drive To Check Vice

SYDNEY.—In a big new drive aimed at checking immorality among young girls, Sydney's vice squad and women police are now patrolling the city areas from 5 a.m. to midnight. Parks, residentials, penny arcades, hotels, dance hall and even picture theatres are coming within the scope of the police survey.

Since the adoption of the early morning patrol four days ago, 20 girls have been arrested in city streets between 5 and 7 a.m. All are between the ages of 18 and 18. In the majority of cases the girls have been turned out of premises by landlords who have found them in the company of men.

## BICYCLE TYRES AND TUBES ARE STILL PROBLEM

LOCAL cycle dealers are still having considerable trouble in respect to tyres and tubes. When the rubber shortage became acute and essential users certificates were required, dealers had to cope with a limited supply of certificates. When these were filled in and forwarded to Adelaide some were returned for more details, such as a man's full name instead of just his initials and surname.

In the case of one dealer who sent down certificates filled in correctly he had one returned because the person concerned "had omitted to insert the number of miles she is likely to ride during the process of using the bicycle for business purposes, etc."

In another case the authorities desired to know why anyone applying for two tyres and two tubes ... them in one issue as they contend it is not likely that they all wear out at once.

The dealer was requested to get a written statement as to the reason ... [illegible] ...

Cycle users have been particularly hostile towards dealers as a result of the shortage, but it can been seen from the cases quoted that the fault is not with the local dealers.

## LOCAL GIRL'S SUCCESS IN DRAMATIC ART

The secretary of the Academy of Arts (Mr. G. C. Peters) has advised Miss Betty Albanus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Albanus, of 86 Ryan Street, that the board has granted her a special medal for 1942, she having gained the highest marks in the June examination of 1942. The board sent its congratulations to Betty on her excellent work, and to her teacher in dramatic art, Mrs. E. M. Langsford, Adelaide. The course taken by Betty was through correspondence. She went to Adelaide for a fortnight to "polish up" for the grade examination which she passed this month. As a result of passing the two examinations this young student is in line for a scholarship. Betty is 13 and has been studying dramatic art for about five years. The initial stages were taken under Sister Mary Carmel at the local Convent.

CANBERRA.—The Treasurer (Mr. Chifley) has been named head of the Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction, just created. He was sworn in as Minister yesterday by the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie).

# LOCAL PLANS FOR HOLIDAYS

WITH bakers and butchers' shops closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29, housewives are set a big problem in the matter of bread and meat supplies over the holidays. The long holiday period will give shop assistants a chance of spending a few days in Adelaide or the country.

Holiday plans are:—

Bakers.—Closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29.

Butchers.— Closed on December 25, 26, 27, 28.

General Shops.—Closed from 6 p.m. on Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29. Except ... trades shops will be open through the holiday period.

Hairdressers.—Closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29.

Banks.—Closed on December 25, 26, 27, 28, but open New Year's Day.

Town Hall Offices.—Closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29. Rebates missed owing to offices being closed will be available on resumption of business.

Government Offices.—Closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29. Open New Year's Day.

"The Barrier Miner" will not be published on Christmas Day or Boxing Day, but there will be the usual edition on Monday, December 28. There will be no publication on New Year's Day.

2BH will observe Sunday hours of broadcasting on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. The times will be: 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Postal arrangements are:—On Christmas Day (December 25) the Post Office will be closed all day and close at 10 a.m. There will be the usual delivery by postmen. Roadside mail will be despatched as usual.

Arrangements for Monday, December 28, will be the same as for Boxing Day.

Hospital arrangements are:—Outpatients, massage and X-ray departments at the Hospital will be closed from Christmas Eve until Tuesday, December 29. Emergency cases will be treated. The usual visiting times will be observed except on Friday (Christmas Day), when the times will be from 2.30 p.m. until 4 p.m. The Hospital office will be closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Monday, December 28.

# UGLY SHADOW OF CIVIL WAR

NEW YORK, December 22.—Civil war is at present being waged in Yugoslavia between General Mikhailovitch's guerilla forces and the so-called partisan guerillas—while both are fighting the Axis forces of occupation—according to the "New York Times" correspondent, Harold Callender.

The strife, he says, directly affects the United Nations for two reasons.

Firstly, if an invasion were made through Yugoslavia, the United Nations would face an embarrassing choice, since alignment with Mikhailovitch would incur active partisan enmity, and vice versa.

Secondly, the factions represent the barriers of discord separating Russia from the Western democratic Powers, since General Mikhailovitch is supported by the British Foreign Office, while the partisans have Russian backing.

Thus the internal rift in Yugoslavia is the dramatic foreshadowing of ...

# Days Of Peril For Jews; Diabolical Plans Of Nazis To Be Enforced

LONDON, December 22.—Within the next 10 days the diabolical German objective of exterminating all Jews remaining in Nazi-dominated Europe may be achieved.

This terrible ending to Hitler's mass murder campaign was forecast at a meeting of Jews of all nations in London today by Mr. S. S. Silverman, Labor member of the House of Commons, who appealed to the British Government to inform Germany before it was too late that Britain would take all unwanted Jews.

Mr. Silverman suggested that Australia and Canada could each absorb 6,000,000 Jews.

"There are wide open spaces in the free world where they could go," he said. "What would five or six million Jews be to countries like Canada, Australia, and South America. In this most tragic moment in Jewish history is it too much to ask that there should be some place where Jewish history, culture, and ideals shall be free?"

### MOST ARE DOOMED

Lord Nathan also addressed the meeting, which ended a week of prayer and fasting, with the solemn words, "I believe that the vast bulk of the Jews in Nazi-dominated Europe are doomed."

As many men in the audience groaned with despair and women dressed in black openly cried, Lord Nathan declared that Turkey was the only country in the world which was capable of rendering effective assistance.

"Turkey should be encouraged to receive every Jew escaping, and should receive assurances that it would not have to bear the cost of maintaining them," he said.

It is understood that all practical measures to relieve the sufferings of the Jews in occupied Europe, especially the provision of an asylum for escapees, is receiving the urgent attention of the United Nations.

Geographical transport difficulties at present provide what is apparently an insurmountable obstacle to full-scale attempts to rescue the Jews.

The Jewish Congress declares that 2,000,000 Jews have been exterminated so far.

## 'Carols By Starlight'

"Carols by Starlight" is the name of a novel Christmas entertainment planned by the Y.M.C.A. for Christmas night.

The Y.M.C.A. secretary (Mr. J. W. Terrill) said today that it would be staged in the Central Reserve at 8.30 p.m. The main feature of the entertainment would be singing of Cornish carols. "There are a lot of books of Cornish carols in this city," said Mr. Terrill, "and if visitors have them we would like them to bring the books along and join in the singing."

Mr. Carl Thomas will be the conductor.

Singers and instrumentalists will be featured. Instrumentalists are invited to come along and take part.

## ROUND THE SHOWS

### OZONE ATTRACTIONS

The men in Lincoln Green, Sherwood Forest, Friar Tuck, Robin Hood himself, his lovely Maid Marion—all these appear in the technicolor film "Robin Hood" now showing at the Ozone Theatre. Errol Flynn, who has made a name for himself in action roles, appears as the dashing Robin, whose chief business in life is robbing the rich to give money to the poor. Olivia de Havilland is seen as the lovely Maid Marion and Basil Rathbone as the villainous overlord who tries to exterminate Robin Hood and his men. Climax of the film is a super sword fight between Rathbone and Robin. Support is "God's Country and the Woman," also a color film.

### JOHNSON'S FEATURES

A striking set in the Edward Small picture, "A Gentleman After Dark," screening at Johnson's Theatre, is the reproduction of the warden's home and gardens at Sing Sing. Eleven hundred potted plants, shrubs and trees were used in the gardens for Brian Donlevy, who plays the leading role, to potter around with. Most important among the plants is heliotrope, which plays an important role, too, in the picture. It is an exciting story of gangsters. Also on the programme is "The Great Impersonation," starring Ralph Bellamy.

## W.I.U. COMMITTEE

There were 15 candidates for seats on the management committee in the recent ballot for the election of officers of the W.I.U. The following were elected: Messrs. I. R. Wettington (566 votes), W. A. Provis (629), C. G. Vale (620), H. N. Newman (623), P. McEvoy (480), A. G. Carroll (618), J. T. Irwin (600), L. G. Moore (587), W. L. Simmons (556), J. T. Curnow (536), J. A. Orum (534), H. T. Tregloan (497). Other candidates were: W. Woodlands (492), T. Dean (408), G. D. Harris (443).

## LATE MR. M. HEALY

The funeral of Mr. Michael Patrick Healy will take place tomorrow, the cortege leaving his late residence, 33 Patton Street, at 11 a.m. for the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Mr. Healy, who was 65 years of age, met his death in tragic circumstances. He was on a visit to a sister in Sydney for the Xmas holiday period, and fell from a train and was killed. He was a well-known figure in South Broken Hill, and worked on the Zinc Corporation.

## 2BH FEATURES

Wednesday Evening, 23/12/42. — 5.30: Studio Greeting. 5.32: Good Listening. 6.00: "Minor" Dinner Musicale. 6.15: "Here's a Queer Thing." 6.30: News. 6.45: "Martin's Corner." 7.00: "The Count of Monte Cristo." 7.15: "First Light Fraser." 7.30: "Dad and Dave." 7.45: "The Old Crony." 8.00: "Calling the Stars." 8.45: "Coast Patrol." 9.00: Lyrical Limericks." 9.30: London News. 11.00: Session Closes.

Thursday Morning, 24/12/42.—7.00: Studio Greeting. 7.15: News. 9.00: "Betty and Bob." 10.00: "Big Sister." 12.00: News. 12.30: Station Closes.




Dear Sirs:

My grocer cannot supply some of my favourite biscuits. Have you stopped making them?

Dear Madam:

Our factories are working at full capacity. Arnott's Biscuits are "On Service" on every Australian battle front. We have removed many lines from our lists to enable us to fulfil war orders, and we look forward to that happy day when supplies will once again be ample. Grocers everywhere are assisting us to distribute fairly our available supplies and avoid disappointment to our many friends.

Please return all empty tins to your grocer as soon as possible.





HER FIRST WASHDAY

IT'S ONLY Dolly's tiny garments. But what care Jenny gives to those first baby lessons in looking after her "family"! Mother smiles as she watches that earnest little face, seeing already the grown woman she one day will be.

"Just like Mummy does!" How often, in later years, the reflections of a Mother's loving example are seen in a happy cheerful home! In the sunny welcome of fresh curtains, crisp gleaming linen and bright clean clothes. A home where pure soap—pure Sunlight Soap—keeps things smiling.

Through good times and bad, Sunlight has stood for fragrant, snowy-white washes; for spruce shining homes. In countless families Sunlight Soap is handed down, almost like a tradition, from Mother to daughter.

SUNLIGHT keeps the home smiling...

A LEVER PRODUCT.



THE SERVICE STORES

THE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF EXTEND THE SEASON'S GREETINGS TO ONE AND ALL ——!

And at this time of Goodwill Our Sympathy goes to those who have lost near and dear ones in the service of their country, and we wish a speedy and safe return of those now serving here and overseas.

Our Fervent Hope is that 1943 will usher in a Brighter and

# 1943

Una organización Sionista, el Comité Judío Americano, afirma que los Nazis habían puesto en marcha un plan para matar a 6.000.000 de Judíos.

https://goo.gl/tO02AD



AJC Global Jewish Advocacy

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24 CONTEMPORARY JEWISH RECORD

the moral sense of civilized men and made them callous to human misery. Perhaps the roar of gigantic battles had drowned out the sound of helpless voices behind the ghetto walls. But whatever the reason, the fact remains that the Jewish tragedy in Europe was passed over as just another "episode" in a global war.

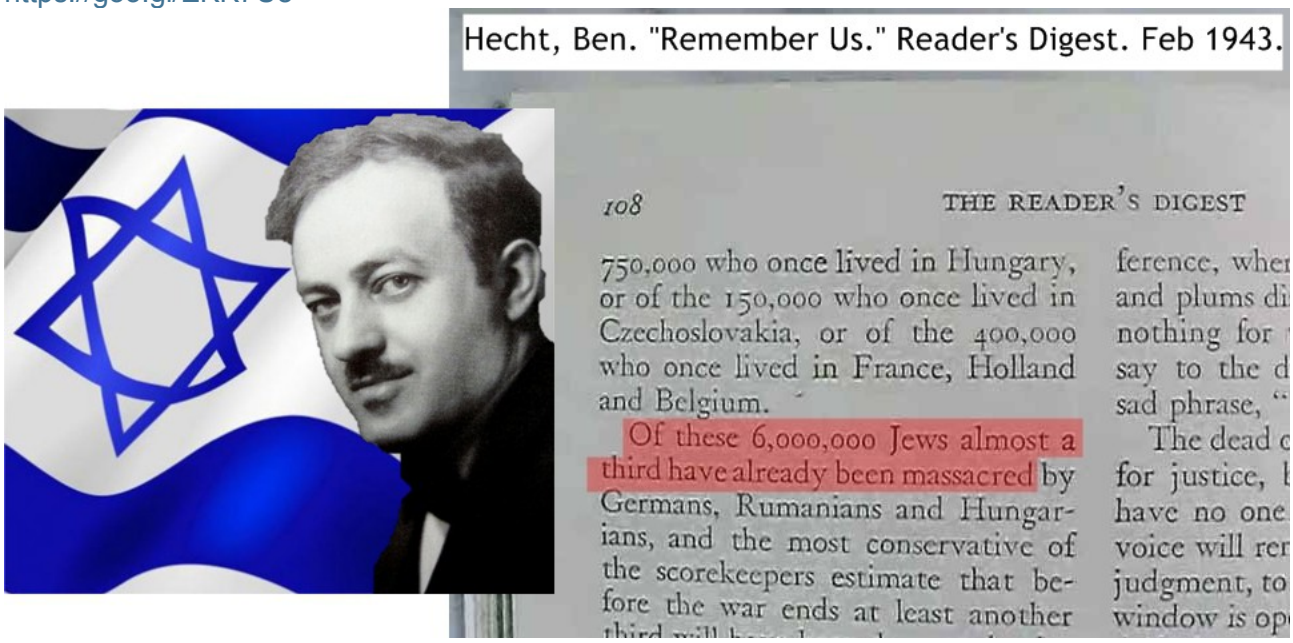
Suddenly, during the summer of 1942, world public opinion was shocked out of its lethargy by the realization that the Nazis had decreed the complete extinction of six million Jews and that a third of the victims had already perished. The response to this deliberate savagery was a mighty outcry of protest, indignation and mourning on the part of Jews and non-Jews, governments and social agencies, churches and the press in all free countries. Eleven United Nations, among them the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia condemned "in the strongest possible terms the bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination."

In countries throughout the world Jews observed a day of mourning by fasting and praying. Heads of the Christian religion, both Catholic and Protestant, appealed to world conscience to rise in sympathy with the martyred Jews. Labor in many countries halted work, and decent people everywhere, in one way or another, called for retribution, justice and restoration of Jewish rights after victory. This demonstration of human sympathy in the midst of a global war was an act of striking historic significance.

(((Ben Hecht))), un guionista de Hollywood y Judio sionista, reflota la mentira de los "Seis Millones" en la revista Reader 's Digest. Más tarde pasaría a apoyar al grupo terrorista sionista Irgun en Palestina escribiendo propaganda y recaudando fondos.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/02/6000000-figure-of-jews-mentioned-in.html

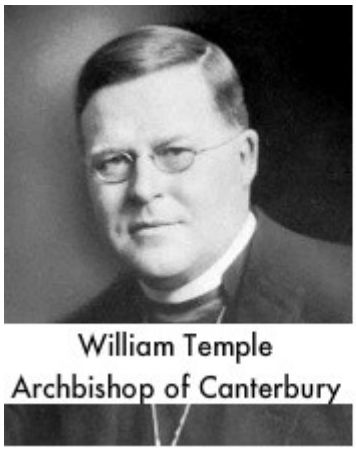
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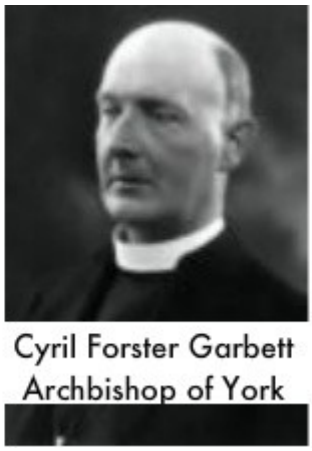


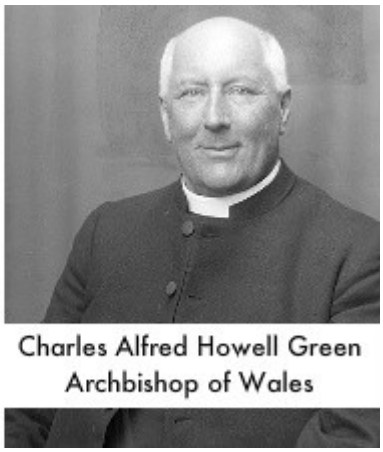

Durante la ofensiva Nazi en el frente del este, los soldados alemanes descubrieron las fosas comunes de algunos de los 22.000 oficiales militares polacos y los intelectuales que fueron asesinados y enterrados en fosas comunes en el bosque de Katyn por los soviéticos en 1940. Los insidiosos Aliados sabían que su "galante aliado soviético" era un asesino de masas, pero mantuvo silencio al respecto. Cuando ya no podía mantenerse oculto del público entonces trataron de culpabilizar de esa atrocidad a los alemanes!

http://katyn.org.au/naziphotos.html

"Hitler pretende asesinar a seis millones de judíos":




En 1943, la Iglesia de Inglaterra, que ayudó a difundir la propaganda de guerra semita, anunció que 6 millones de judíos iban a ser exterminados por Hitler. Esto provocó algunos informes graciosos en la prensa.

# Urge British To Find Refugee Havens At Once

Perhaps the most important appeal on behalf of Jewish and other refugees from the Nazi terror since the recent wave of brutality that shocked a world that thought itself beyond being shocked in this particular, was issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Wales on behalf of the whole Anglican Episcopate, says Milton Brachter, writing from London for the New York Times.

The three high churchmen, speaking for all their colleagues directly, urged the British Government to cooperate with the United Nations and neutrals in finding "immediate refuge territories within the British Empire as well as elsewhere" for all persons threatened with engulfment in the new tidal wave of brutality.

The appeal, which is bound to awaken great interest among refugee aid groups in the United States, pointed out at the outset that the Bishops of England and Wales were profoundly stirred by the declaration of both houses of Parliament on Dec. 17 describing the inhumanity to the Jews of occupied Europe. The Bishops added that the terror could only be interpreted as meaning that Reichsfuehrer Hitler really intended to exterminate 6,000,000 more human beings.

"The Bishops of England and Wales," the appeal said, "declare that the sufferings of these millions of Jews and their condemnation, failing immediate rescue, to cruel and certain death constitute an appeal to humanity which it is impossible to resist.

"They believe it is the duty of civilized nations, whether [redacted] to call upon the Government of the United Kingdom to give a lead to the world by declaring its readiness, in consultation with the governments of united and neutral nations, in finding immediate refuge territories within the British Empire as well as elsewhere for all persons threatened with massacre and who can escape from Axis lands or for those who have already escaped to neighboring neutral countries and can make room for other fugitives to take their places."

*(Continued on Page Two)*

[Canadian Jewish Review, January 29, 1943, p.1]

# THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

VOL. XXV JAN 31 1943 MONTREAL, JANUARY 29, 1943 No. 17


## Refugee Maps Aid U.S. Against Nazis

Thousands of refugees from Germany and from Axis-occupied countries in Central Europe have been digging into their trunks and personal papers in the last two months, in search of maps, pictures and other information which might be of military or economic value to the United Nations.

More than 1,000 have already submitted valuable detailed maps, pictures of military objectives and drawings of locations where there were factories, underground hangars, fuel dumps and other war installations, when they left their homelands before this country went to war with the Axis.

Most of these have been routed to the proper government agencies through "Aufbau," German language paper published by the New World Club, Inc., 67 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, and read by an estimated 150,000 Central European refugees in America.

"Aufbau," meaning reconstruction, started a campaign for the material in its issue of last Nov. 20. In its initial appeal it pointed out editorially that a little German community like Griesheim am Main, which is only four miles from Frankfurt, was the scene of several military objectives the exact locations of which could be furnished by refugees from that city.

The paper, which supports several welfare organizations for refugees, has forwarded most of the material sent to it by readers to the geographic research division of the department of geography at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania.

There, under the direction of Dr. [illegible] the material is being correlated and appraised until the new material which is of value is made available to the appropriate government department.

Some of the data sent to "Aufbau," however, has been called for directly by the Office of Strategic Services, the agency headed by Colonel William J. Donovan which gathers information for the Army.

Typical of the material sent by refugees anxious to aid the Allies was a letter received from a woman who formerly owned a large graystone mansion in Berlin. She enclosed a large picture of the building, a substantial, mausoleum-like structure, and marked two windows with x's. The letter, with carefully drawn sketches and diagrams, explained that after she was compelled to sell the house to an Aryan, it became a secret filing place for important government papers. The x's marked the particular rooms serving as vaults.

Another sender sent a large batch of highly-detailed maps of Germany, France, the Balkans and other occupied areas. Several were huge military maps mounted on cloth. They contained information on the topography of the areas covered, as well as all roads and foot paths and buildings of importance.

Most of the maps received by the paper have pencil or ink markings identifying the location of underground hangars, fuel dumps, camps, coastal guns and other military installations.

Some of these locations, of course, have been altered since the refugees came to America, but in the aggregate the information is of considerable aid and some of it may well be the basis for R. A. F. and American bombing forays over Germany and the occupied countries and may be invaluable when the continent finally is invaded.

## Spain Agrees To Free Refugees

The release of large numbers of refugees now in Spanish concentration camps and prisons, consisting of women, children and men of non-military age, has been authorized by the Spanish Government, it was reported by Joseph C. Hyman, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee. Word of this authorization was received in a cable from the J.D.C.'s representative in Lisbon who stated that a considerable number of men, women and children have already been affected by this move.

It is expected that the released refugees will be permitted to live in "assigned residence" centres where they can remain under supervision but with a degree of personal liberty. Their release is contingent upon their not becoming public charges, and the Joint Distribution Committee is confronted with an immediate need for funds, Mr. Hyman stated.

"At present," he declared, "the J.D.C. is spending $67,000 a month for its program in Spain, but even this substantial sum will have to be augmented. Large numbers who are already imprisoned are receiving supplementary funds, food, clothing and medical attention. Those who are still technically free must be provided for in hotels and shelters to prevent their being deported or imprisoned."

Discussing the general situation in Spain, he pointed out that the cost of living is extremely high there and that refugees must be maintained on an individual rather than group basis, owing to the fact that Spanish laws bar the formation of local Jewish organizations.

"The refugees to be released, [illegible] from then-occupied France began," Mr. Hyman said. "The number escaping over the Pyrenees into Spain was greatly increased following the entry of Nazi armed forces into southern France last November. Many of them, without the appropriate visas and other documents, were apprehended. Most of the men were interned in the concentration camp at Miranda del Ebro, while women and children were imprisoned in various cities of Northern Spain."

## United Jewish Appeal To Raise $9,100,000

Large-scale war rescue activities embracing many neutral and allied lands in Europe, Palestine and the United States will be conducted by American Jewry in 1943 in a unified, fund-raising drive through the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine. This news was made public by William Rosenwald, President of the National Refugee Service; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Chairman of the Fund-Raising Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee.

An agreement was signed providing for the re-establishment of the United Jewish Appeal for the fifth year as the single channel through which Jewish communities in the United States will provide the resources for the far-flung programs of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service, the three great rescue agencies engaged respectively in war relief, rehabilitation and emigration overseas, in reconstruction and defense of Palestine, and in the assistance to refugees in the United States.

No total quota for 1943 was announced, but in accordance with procedures followed in the past, an initial sum of $9,100,000 will be allocated to the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal to provide the resources for a continuation of their programs. The initial amount of $9,100,000 is designed to enable the organizations to proceed with their activities until it is determined later in the year, when Spring campaigns have been completed, what total sum will be available for distribution. All amounts above this initial [illegible] the time of appropriation, thus insuring the flexible use of the funds contributed by American Jews.

The initial sum of $9,100,000 is to be divided among the participating agencies as follows: to the Joint Distribution Committee, $4,-840,000; to the United Palestine Appeal, $2,760,000; and to the National Refugee Service, $1,500,000.

The campaign organization of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine consists of three partners: the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. The latter agency will have a partnership status for the first time this year, having been a beneficiary in previous campaigns. The cooperative structure of the United Jewish Appeal, Inc., created by the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, remains unchanged.

The programs of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal were outlined as follows:

The Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service have been operating within three distinct spheres of rescue effort extending to almost every corner of the globe that can be reached under war conditions. Their needs have followed a sharply rising curve from the date when the Nazis came into power in 1933 and from the very first day of hostilities when Nazi Germany invaded Poland and a reign of terror was instituted against the Jewish population in that land.

Since that fateful day, these agencies have been called on to alleviate suffering and solve the problem of homelessness wherever Nazi attack and destruction struck. The invasion of the Low Lands, the fall of France, the surprise attack against Russia — all of these major developments of the war had their direct effect on the needs of the Joint Distribution Committee, which sought to allay suffering among the masses of innocent men and women who were caught up in the wave of horror and tragedy brought on by the establishment of slave labor, medieval ghetto and mass deportations from Western Europe to areas laid barren and desolate by war. With the emergence of the Middle East [illegible]

[illegible] American Jewry into the war increased the responsibilities of the National Refugee Service in assisting the newcomers in the United States.

During the war period the Joint Distribution Committee extended relief, rehabilitation and emigration assistance to hundreds of thousands of people annually in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. In recent months, the Joint Distribution Committee has had to make special additional efforts to cope with tragic needs among adults and children resulting from the large-scale deportation of refugees from France. Refugees who fled to Switzerland and Spain to escape expulsion have been receiving food and shelter through the financial support made available by this agency.

In an organized effort to bring help to 2,000,000 Polish refugees, 600,000 of whom are Jews, who are now in a desperate situation in Asiatic Russia, the Joint Distribution Committee is collaborating with the Polish Government-in-Exile in a non-sectarian program to provide them with medical aid and concentrated foods. Through the Joint Distribution Committee, the avenues of escape from Europe have been kept open, and by transportation methods approved by the United States Government, a total of 80,000 refugees have been emigrated from Europe to the Western Hemisphere and to Palestine since September 1, 1939.

Through its work of relief and reconstruction in 18 Central and South American republics, the JDC is spending the integration of 125,-000 newly arrived Jewish immigrants, thus aiding Pan-American hemispheric solidarity. In 1943 the JDC will be required to continue to meet needs and to extend aid in those parts of the world where disaster or suffering may strike.

The United Palestine Appeal, which is the central agency supporting every phase of rebuilding and development in Palestine, has stimulated the construction of 600 new factories producing war goods and furthered the establishment of 271 agricultural settlements yielding large supplies of food for the armies in the Middle East. At the same time it has provided for the immigration and settlement of more than 30,000 Jewish refugees who entered Palestine since the outbreak of the war. Additional thousands are being brought to Palestine, by way of Soviet Russia, Iran and Turkey and the UPA must provide the means for the settlement in Pales-

## Urge British To Find Refugee Havens At Once

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"The Bishops of England and Wales," the appeal said, "declare that the sufferings of these millions of Jews and their condemnation, failing immediate rescue, to cruel and certain death constitute an appeal to humanity which it is impossible to resist.

"They believe it is the duty of civilized nations, whether related [illegible] to be [illegible] to offer asylum [illegible]

[illegible] Government of the United Kingdom to give a lead to the world by declaring its readiness, in consultation with the governments of united and neutral nations, to finding immediate refuge territories within the British Empire as well as elsewhere for all persons threatened with massacre and who can escape from Axis lands or for those who have already escaped to neighboring neutral countries and can make room for other fugitives to take their places."

(Continued on Page Two)

## To Study Conditions In Palestine

A commission of the Zionist Organization of America consisting of Robert Szold of New York, vice-president, and Dr. James G. Heller, of Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman of its National Administrative Council, will proceed shortly to Palestine to make a first hand study of conditions there and to confer with the leaders of the Palestine Jewish community on current and post-war problems, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the organization, announced.

The decision to send a commission to Palestine was taken at a meeting of the Executive of the Zionist Organization of America, attended by members from all parts of the country, following the receipt of pleas from leaders of the Palestine Jewish community. Judge Levinthal, whose presence in Palestine had been urged by the Palestine leaders, will be unable to go because of the pressure of his duties as president of the organization and because of his judicial duties as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia.

Making public the appointment of Mr. Szold and Dr. Heller as members of the commission to Palestine, Judge Levinthal indicated that the date of their [illegible] partners is contingent upon the availability of transportation facilities, adding that "appreciating the difficulties of wartime travel the [illegible] Executive Committee [illegible]

[illegible] although we have been in touch and cable communication with Palestine more than three years have elapsed since American Zionist leaders have spent any considerable time there and as a result the picture which we receive of conditions is frequently incomplete. Both Mr. Szold and Dr. Heller will make a thorough study of the present problems facing the Palestine Yishuv and will in addition report to Jewish leaders there the position of the American Zionist movement."

## Argentine Non-Jew Donates Farm To Jewish Society In Protest Against Nazis

A practical expression of indignant protest by a non-Jewish Argentine business man against the Nazis' barbarous treatment of Jews in Europe became known in New York this week in the announcement that Jose Iturrat of Buenos Aires, had donated outright his farm of 50 acres for the care of Jewish orphans and aged people.

Senor Iturrat, a member of an old Argentinian family, contributed heavily to the Republican cause during the Spanish Civil War and supported the building of a Casa del Pueblo, House of the People, by the Argentine Socialist Party. He includes among his philanthropies acts a gift of 500,000 Argentine pesos, about $125,000, to the Russian, Chinese, Greek and other war relief agencies seeking funds in his country. Last year he contributed his $25,000 private launch to be auctioned off and the proceeds given to overseas war relief agencies.

Senor Iturrat donated his farm to the Jewish society, "Asilo Argentino para Huerfanosy Ancianos." The farms includes a large hacienda, which contains many modern conveniences. In addition, Senor Iturrat has pledged himself to give the society a monthly contribution of $1,000.

Senor Iturrat's gift, it is reported, has evoked a great deal of praise and commendation [illegible]




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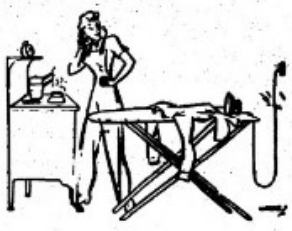
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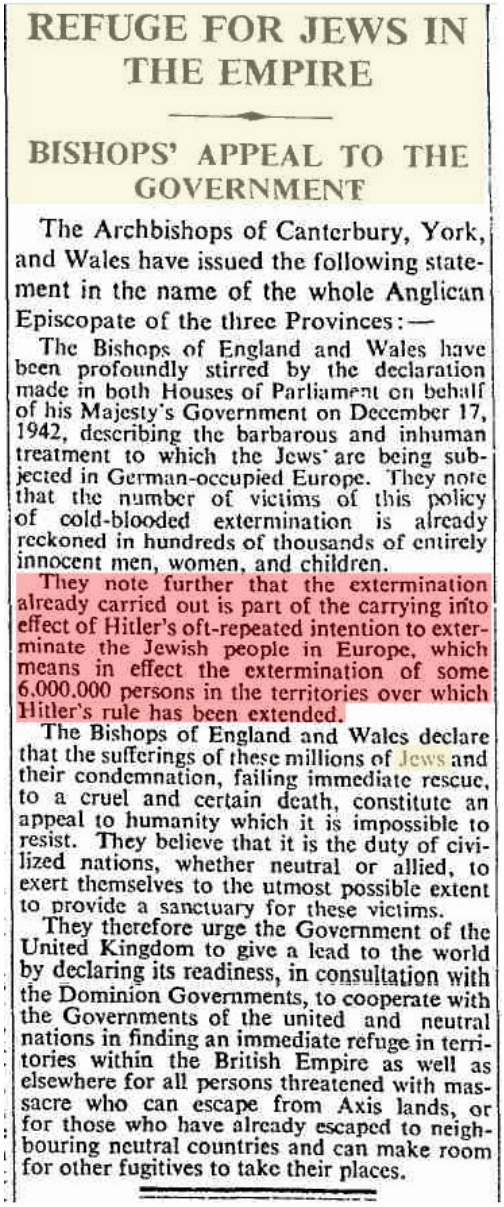
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# REFUGE FOR JEWS IN THE EMPIRE

## BISHOPS' APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Wales have issued the following statement in the name of the whole Anglican Episcopate of the three Provinces:—

The Bishops of England and Wales have been profoundly stirred by the declaration made in both Houses of Parliament on behalf of his Majesty's Government on December 17, 1942, describing the barbarous and inhuman treatment to which the Jews are being subjected in German-occupied Europe. They note that the number of victims of this policy of cold-blooded extermination is already reckoned in hundreds of thousands of entirely innocent men, women, and children.

They note further that the extermination already carried out is part of the carrying into effect of Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe, which means in effect the extermination of some 6,000,000 persons in the territories over which Hitler's rule has been extended.

The Bishops of England and Wales declare that the sufferings of these millions of Jews and their condemnation, failing immediate rescue, to a cruel and certain death, constitute an appeal to humanity which it is impossible to resist. They believe that it is the duty of civilized nations, whether neutral or allied, to exert themselves to the utmost possible extent to provide a sanctuary for these victims.

They therefore urge the Government of the United Kingdom to give a lead to the world by declaring its readiness, in consultation with the Dominion Governments, to cooperate with the Governments of the united and neutral nations in finding an immediate refuge in territories within the British Empire as well as elsewhere for all persons threatened with massacre who can escape from Axis lands, or for those who have already escaped to neighbouring neutral countries and can make room for other fugitives to take their places.

*The (London) Times | January 25, 1943*

Carta del ministerio de propaganda inglés al alto clero y a la BBC.

https://quenosocultan.wordpress.com/2013/08/03/conspiracion-criminal-por-el-gobierno-britanico-la-bbc-y-la-iglesia-expuestos/

El *The Canberra Times* de Australia, informó el 25 de enero de 1943 del "Plan de Hitler para exterminar a seis millones de judíos".



# CHURCH APPEAL FOR ASYLUM FOR JEWS

LONDON, Sunday.

In a statement issued in the name of the entire Anglican Episcopate, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Wales urge the British Government to declare its readiness in consultation with the Dominions, to cooperate with the United and neutral nations in finding immediate asylum within the Empire and elsewhere for Jewish refugees.

The statement declares: "The Bishops of Britain and Wales are profoundly stirred by the Parliamentary declarations describing the barbarous and inhuman treatment to which Jews are being subjected as part of Hitler's plan to exterminate six million Jews in occupied Europe. The sufferings of these Jews constitute an appeal to humanity, which it is impossible to resist and it is the duty of civilised nations to provide sanctuary for victims."

*The Canberra Times – Monday 25, January 1943*

## ROLL OF HONOUR

COONEY. — In loving memory of George B. Cooney, who passed away in Palestine on January 24, 1941.
"They will be done."
Inserted by his Parents, Sisters and Brothers.


## PUBLISHING NOTICE

The Canberra Times
(The Newspaper of the National Capital).

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Mort Street, City, Canberra.

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"For the cause that lacks assistance,
'Gainst the wrongs that need resistance
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do."


The Canberra Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1943


## IN THE SERVICES

Mr. and Mrs. E. Turner, of Paterson St., Aranda, have four sons away in the forces and expect soon to have five. Pte. Don Turner, formerly attached to the staff of Government House, has been away in New Guinea for the last five months. Cpl. Arthur Turner, who served for four years in the last war, is somewhere in Queensland. Sapper Len Turner, who was married in Sydney on Saturday, has been in uniform for some time. Pte. Bill Turner, who before joining up was attached to the work branch of the Department of the Interior, is at present stationed at a transit-of-war camp somewhere in Australia. Doug Turner is not in uniform yet, but expects to be called up any day.

Sapper Reg. Tormey, formerly of the Transport Section, spent 18 months in the Middle East with the A.I.F., and is now in West Australia.

Driver Alfred Phillips is now in Queensland with the Militia. He was previously in the Electricity Section of the Department of the Interior.

Company Sergt.-Major Jim Cooper is home on six weeks' leave prior to his discharge. Since he came back from the Middle East some time ago, he has been attached to the Australian Signaller Training School somewhere in Australia.

Gunner Ray Cowdin, previously of the Transport Section, is now with the A.I.F., in West Australia.

Pte. Nairn De Rose has been in Port Moresby for the last six months and, according to his last letter, is in good health. His brother, Arthur, is undergoing training with the army.

Pte. Bill McManus has been with the A.I.F. for 12 months now and is in the best of health. He was previously employed with the Works Branch.

L.-Cpl. H. C. Law, who was in the Department of the Interior before joining up with the Survey Branch of the A.I.F., was home on leave recently. He is now stationed somewhere in Australia and is in good health.

A.C.I. Bob Jones, of Yass, and late of the Department of the Interior, is at present stationed at an R.A.A.F. signals school and is looking forward to his February leave.

## PARTY TO N.G. MEN ON LEAVE

Men on leave from New Guinea were entertained at a party at the residence of Sir and Lady A. E. Nelson, Braddon. Games and music were enjoyed until a late hour.

Among those present were Capt. W. S. Atkinson, Cpl. S. Robb, Pte. T. Trevillion, Privates R. Pollard, J. McDowell and A. R. Hebson; Misdames McKersey, H. P. Hancock, S. Abigail, P. J. Hodgkinson, McDonell, Freeman, T. Trevillion, W. S. Atkinson and Hebson; Misses J. Brogan, McPherson, Parker, Cooper, Pollard, Freeman and McDowell; Messrs. H. P. Hancock, Freeman, Hebson and Master W. Hodgkinson.

Capt. Atkinson, in responding on behalf of the men on leave, after supper, said that some of our dreams had come true that night as they had looked forward to such an evening.

## CHURCH APPEAL FOR ASYLUM FOR JEWS

LONDON, Sunday.

In a statement issued in the name of the Synod of Anglican Episcopate, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Wales urge the British Government to declare its readiness in consultation with the Dominions, to cooperate with the United and neutral nations in finding immediate asylum within the Empire and elsewhere for Jewish refugees.

The statement declares: "The Bishops of Britain and Wales are profoundly stirred by the Parliamentary declarations describing the barbarous and inhuman treatment to which Jews are being subjected as part of Hitler's plan to exterminate six million Jews in occupied Europe. The sufferings of these Jews constitute an appeal to humanity, which it is impossible to resist and it is the duty of civilised nations to provide sanctuary for victims."

## THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE SECOND ROMAN EMPIRE

EDWARD GIBBON'S monumental historical work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," occupied 20 years of laborious writing. It covered a vast field of world history extending from the age of the Antonines to the fall of Constantinople to the force of Mahomet II in 1453. This, Gibbon describes is the final words of his great work as being "The greatest, perhaps, and most awful scene in the history of mankind." On Saturday, General Montgomery completed with his sword the final chapter of the fall of the second Roman Empire which had been set up by Benito Mussolini in May, 1936. The destruction of this empire has been accomplished in less than two years and its life contains nothing of grandeur in human history. Whereas the great Roman Empire gave law and order to Western Europe and was the means by which very largely Greek culture was transmitted and, what has been more important, was the channel by which Christianity was carried throughout Europe, this second Roman Empire has been a grotesque caricature of ancient Rome, and has played a contemptible part in the history of our times, while its influence on mankind has been depraved and degrading.

One by one the provinces of the second empire which now exists only in vain inscriptions in Rome have been lost since Italy entered the war as a jackal nation. The soil of Abyssinia has been taken back from the Italian hordes who deluged it with poison gas, and handed to the Emperor Hailie Selassie who had been dispossessed. Eritrea and Somaliland have fallen from the weak Italian grasp. The Italian vanities in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania will now join the ruins of the ancient Roman civilisation which bestrew the Libyan desert. As the remnants of the Italian and German forces flee before the Eighth Army, one area of the earth is being purged of the stain of German and Italian rule preparatory to the establishment of an era of peace for mankind. In this feat of arms, Australian and New Zealand soldiers have played a notable role. Names which had formerly been of remote geographical interest have been deeply engraved in the history of these lands far removed from the burning desert sands, and ages hence Australian valour will be associated with names such as Tobruk, El Alamein, Bardia and Tripoli. The exploits of the Eighth Army since it was rejoined by the Australian Ninth Division last July ranks amongst not only the greatest military achievements of this war, but of all time. From a position in which civilisation itself was endangered, the victorious tide has been carried for 1,200 miles in country which taxed transport and communications and called for the exercise of generalship of the highest order. This is the brightest aspect that the fall of the second Roman Empire bears. The hatred of the Italian people, some of whose stock have settled in this country and become good Australians, but because of the debasement of the Italian nation by a gangster upstart. The way has been cleared for a healthy replanning of the future of North and East African territories formerly under Italian rule. Our soldiers have done their part; our statesmen must ensure that the bravery and sacrifices of the soldiers, airmen and sailors shall not have been in vain.

## SILVER STAR TO PILOT

(From Our War Correspondent, Geoffrey Hutton)

General MacArthur has awarded the Silver Star to Pilot-Officer John S. Archer, R.A.A.F., of North Balwyn, Victoria, for gallantry in action over Goea.

Archer was flying a Wirraway on reconnaissance which attacked and shot down a Zero on December 26. After watching the blazing plane crash into the sea, Archer completed his reconnaissance.

## WHEAT SUPPLIES ON WAY TO INDIA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Government of India announces that Britain was sending in the next two or three months substantial shipments of wheat to relieve the food position, which is becoming more acute.

Government purchasing agents are being established to purchase grain in localities where surpluses exist for distribution in necessitous areas. The Government has prohibited the movement grain between States except through authorised agents.

The food shortage is believed to be due largely to hoarding by producers, dealers and consumers. If these hoards could be got on to the market and distributed fairly, the Government believes that there would be little danger of shortage.

## YOUTH RECOMMENDED FOR GEORGE MEDAL

SYDNEY, Sunday.

Raymond Jones, 16, of Cairns (Qld.), has been recommended, with others, for the George Medal, in recognition of the courage he showed in helping to put out a fire near a bomb-dump. Jones said that just as he had knocked off for lunch he heard three explosions. An officer then drove up and called for volunteers and about 12 residents of the town set out in cars and trucks.

As soon as they arrived at the scene of the fire, the fighters equipped themselves with wet branches or bags and set to work. They fought the outbreak for three hours during which time many of the bombs exploded.

## FIREMEN SAVE BLAZING SHIP

LONDON, Saturday.

Firemen had to cut their way and crawl through combustible cargo to save a 7500-ton munition ship.

The ship caught fire when nearing the English coast.

Her holds were full of war material and her decks were packed with vehicles with their petrol tanks full.

Six firemen boarded the ship when she was about one hour's steaming from land and battled with the flames.

When the ship was beached, other firemen rushed aboard.

The fire was put out, the ship refloated, and her cargo unloaded.

## NEW TAX PLANS FOR CAUCUS

### Opposition to Wider Field Expected

The Parliamentary Labour Caucus will decide on Monday how urgently the new taxes will affect the middle and lower income groups.

The Government's proposals, have been framed, it is understood, on the basis of a contribution from all but the very lowest income classes, because otherwise it could not hope to achieve the estimated revenue of £40,000,000 which it regards as necessary for war and social programme.

A section of Caucus is certain to oppose the application of increased tax schedules to the lower income groups, but members are likely to be influenced that upon the revenue obtained from the new taxation will depend largely the extent to which the social security programme can be implemented. However, only the minor aspects of this plan will be ready for Parliament this session. These may include the payment of allowances to dependants of invalid pensions, and the payment of an allowance to mothers for a month before and after confinement. Unemployment and health benefits will not be introduced for the present. In any case, the social security scheme will be implemented by a series of Bills rather than through one comprehensive measure.

The plan will be non-contributory and for this reason the ability of the Government to raise additional revenue through taxation is important.

One of the first measures to be brought down next week will be the Amendment of the Defence Act to enable conscripts to be used in the South-west Pacific Area. Other measures which are ready for Parliament include the Mortgage Bank Bill and a Bill to ensure that tradesmen replaced by women and diluted jobs our during the war will be reemployed after the war.

The meeting of the Joint Opposition Parties on Wednesday will decide Opposition policy for the session.

## LONGER HOURS TO SOLVE MAN-POWER PROBLEM

### All-round Increase

SYDNEY, Sunday.

The fullest utilisation of manpower and woman-power can only be achieved if every person was, as far as possible, working for the fullest number of hours in a week, and the fullest number of weeks in a year, which could reasonably be expected of them, said the Director-General of Manpower (Mr. Wurth) to-day.

Mr. Wurth pointed out that, after consideration of the report of the Departmental Manpower Committee, Cabinet decided on and announced that steps would be taken to ensure an increase in the hours of work in all industries, including white collar industries and the public service, where hours now being worked are less than the maximum consistent with health efficiency.

The proposals to give effect to Cabinet's decision are being formulated.

## INVESTITURE

### At Admiralty House

His Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Gowrie) presented the following Insignia and Decorations at Admiralty House, Sydney, on Friday last:—

Badge of a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) to:

Mrs. E. D. Beckett, next-of-kin of the late Lieutenant Commander E. C. F. Nicolay, R.N.

Insignia of an Officer of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) to:

Mrs. R. Spurgeon, next-of-kin of the late Captain Arthur Henry Spurgeon, R.A.N.

Insignia of Members of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) to:

Flight-Lieutenant Elias Frank Easterbrook, R.A.A.F.

Flying-Officer Cecil George Skinner, R.A.A.F.

Commissioned Shipwright Ernest Victor Gooch, R.A.N.

Distinguished Service Cross (D.S.C.) to:

Mrs. M. A. Walker, next-of-kin of the late Acting Commander Jefferson Hirst Walker, M.V.O., R.A.N.

Mr. H. E. Harrington, next-of-kin of the late Surgeon Lieutenant Charles Harrington, R.A.N.R.

Mr. H. C. Wheeler, next-of-kin of the late Lieutenant William Garrard Wheeler, R.A.N.

Air Force Cross (A.F.C.) to:

Mrs. J. M. Gurney, next-of-kin of the late Squadron-Leader Charles Raymond Gurney, R.A.A.F.

Mrs. E. Hemsworth, next-of-kin of Squadron-Leader Godfrey Ellard Hemsworth, R.A.A.F.

Air Force Medal to:

Mrs. M. C. Kessack, next-of-kin of the late James Henry Hyndman Kessack, R.A.N.V.R.

## PERSONAL

The Minister for War Organisation of Industry (Mr. Dedman) left the Canberra Community Hospital yesterday afternoon after spending several days there receiving treatment for neuritis.

## FALL OF METEORS IN WESTERN N.S.W.

### Museum Secures Fragments From Farmer

The fall of a meteoric shower exploded into about six pieces before hitting the earth at Forest Vale, about 12 miles from Tottenham, N.S.W., has provided the Australian Museum with the eighth known occurrence witnessed in Australia of the 90 meteorites discovered in Australia.

Investigation of the fall, which occurred in August last, has been made by Mr. T. Hodge-Smith, of the geological section of the Museum staff and published in the current issue of Australian Museum Magazine.

Mr. H. D. Stokes, a farmer of Forest Vale, heard a noise resembling the firing of a gun at 7.30 p.m. on August 7, 1942, and almost immediately came the whizz, thump and a cloud of dust about a furlong to the NE., followed in quick succession by another the same distance behind him, the third to his right and two more around about. On investigating later, he found what appeared to be a meteorite, about a foot in depth. It proved to be only a fragment weighing about 2½ lb. and five more pieces were collected which fitted together to form the almost complete meteorite. Only a very small piece is missing.

On the following day, another farmer found a small hole with a track of about 3 feet, and a mile away from where Mr. Stokes had been working. It proved to be a complete meteorite weighing 4½lb. As a result of the co-operation of five residents, the Museum has acquired fragments of the larger stone and almost the complete smaller stone, weighing in the aggregate 49 lb.

Mr. Hodge-Smith explains that meteorites enter our atmosphere at the tremendous speed of from 19 to 45 miles a second. They begin to glow at a distance of about 60 miles above the surface of the earth. They glow because their great speed causes enough friction even in this rarefied atmosphere to produce sufficient heat to melt the surface of the meteorite. If the meteorite is travelling in the same direction as the earth its speed relative to an observer on the earth will be reduced by 18 miles per second. If it is travelling toward the lower and denser parts of the atmosphere its speed will again be enormously reduced by friction, so much so that the heat produced is no longer able to fuse its surface. Lastly there is the force of gravity which may be sufficient to overcome the force of the reduced speed and bring the meteorite to earth.

It considers that the Forest Vale meteorite entered the atmosphere 100 miles or even more from Forest Vale when almost certainly there was a display of light in the sky, even though it happened in the daylight. At a speed of 45 miles per second its speed would be enormously reduced so that no more fusion of the surface took place, and it is probable that if the larger stone had not broken in the air no one but Mr. Stokes and his sons would have known anything about the fall. The only definite evidence of the direction is that given by Mr. A. L. Jones, headmaster of the Condobilin Intermediate High School, who reports a bright but successive puff of smoke appeared to the south-west of Condobilin in an east to west direction.

The Forest Vale meteorite consists mainly of two minerals, olivine and enstatite, both of which are alloyed of iron and magnesium. In addition there is a little nickel-iron scattered throughout the mass as very small grains.

The first discovery of a meteorite in Australia was made in 1845 at Barratta Station, some 30 miles north east of Benthquin, N.S.W. This fell on the 10th October, but the fall was not seen to fall. Up to the present eight separate masses have been found, the largest having a total weight of about two cwt.

It was not until 1879 that the first fall of meteorites was recorded in Australia were observed at Tenham Station, Kyabra Creek, 30 miles south-east of Windorah, in Western Queensland. This was perhaps the most spectacular shower of meteorites ever to have fallen. More than 230 separate stones have been preserved, the largest weighing 135-lb. and the smallest three-quarters of an ounce. One hundred and twenty of these stones are now preserved in the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

The next meteorite seen to fall was at Emmaville in 1909 when a stone weighing four and a half ounces struck a house. The occupants heard the noise, noted a mark on the roof where the stone hit it, and picked up the meteorite.

Two years later at 8.30 a.m. on July 17, 1902, a stone was observed to fall at Mount Browne, in the north-west of New South Wales. At first an explosion was heard and a hot caught fire.

About four miles from Binda, New South Wales, on the night of May 25, 1912, a stone weighing twelve pounds fell. It was not found until eight days later and then only out of what looked like a freshly made rabbit burrow.

On April 8, 1925, a stone fell in the backyard of a home at Narellan. As two called by many visitors it was seen fireworks in the sky estimates that fully ten minutes elapsed between the explosion and the stone when he heard a noise like that of an aeroplane. This was followed by a heavy thud and a slight tremor when the stone weighing 12½ ounces buried itself six inches into rocky ground.

In October, 1930, at Moorleah, six miles west of Wynyard Tasmania, a "streak of fire," travelling from east to west, was observed. This ended in a loud explosion which was followed by ten or twelve smaller ones resembling the back-firing of a motor car. After each of the minor explosions a whizz like that of a spent bullet was heard. Only one piece, which was complete, was found the next day buried about three feet in a grass paddock.

On November, 1930, at Kroonoola, South Australia, an immense ball of bluish-white colour, equal in diameter to the full moon, sped across the sky at a steep angle in an east to south-east direction. The nearest observer to the actual point of contact was two and a quarter miles away. The meteorite, again a stone, was found badly broken on a sandy surface. It made a crater-like hole in the sand about 14 inches in diameter and about the same depth. It is estimated to have weighed 92-lb. when whole.

## MOST SERIOUS PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY

### Warning Against Complacency

SYDNEY, Sunday.

Speaking at the Australia Day celebrations in Sydney to-day the Minister for Supply (Mr. Beasley) expressed fears that Australia's civilian public, lulled by the Allied successes on various fronts in recent months, were developing a tendency to complacency, which is not in keeping with the war situation.

"This is the most serious period in our history," he declared. Mr. Beasley "The peril to Australia is great, in fact it is no less than it was 12 months ago. We are certainly more prepared to-day than a year ago, and because of that we have been able to keep the enemy in places he now occupied, but any relaxation on our part might well bring ruin and disaster.

"Our chief problem during these certain days is the defence and safety of Australia from a most formidable and treacherous enemy, so firmly entrenched so close to our shores," added Mr. Beasley.

He said we could but must not underestimate the enemy's capacity for an attack upon the vital centres of our war production. The civilian effort required that of the men in the front line, he added. Supplies of all kinds must be ceaselessly maintained to all the services and in achieving such a stupendous effort, it is necessary to have the co-operation of every person in the industry, so that we might defeat the enemies in the shortest possible time.

Reviewing the past 150 years of Australian history, the Deputy-Leader of the Opposition (Mr. W. M. Hughes) said that Australians should prove to the world they were worthy of their heritage, and they were resolved to hold it against all comers.

Mr. Beasley and Mr. Hughes were the principal speakers at the ceremonies held before Governor Phillip's statue in Macquarie Place by the Australian Natives Association. A spectacular march through the city preceded this function, detachments from the women's auxiliary services and youth organisations participating in the parade. Evensong, the, parade halted at the Cenotaph for a service of remembrance.

## JAP RESISTANCE STRONGER IN BURMA

LONDON, Saturday.

Japanese resistance in Burma has stiffened. They are grimly defending Rathedaung, 60 miles north of the port and air base of Akyab on the Bay of Bengal.

Temple Hill, which the British have held at Rathedaung for seven days, is being strongly counter-attacked.

Wooded hills provide cover for Japanese strongpoints.

Before Christmas the Japanese made a sudden withdrawal in face of a powerful British advance, which captured Maingdaw and Ruhedaung.

At Rathedaung, the Japs occupy two hills known as "The Twins," and their snipers maintain a continuous vigil.

British planes are maintaining a regular daylight umbrella over the area.

Heavy fighting is going on between the Chinese and the Japanese in the province of Yunnan, close to the border.

An outline of China's peace terms has become known in London.

According to Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Britain, the terms include the withdrawal of all Japanese forces from China, territory, indemnities for Korea, America to police the Pacific Islands, complete demobilisation of the Japanese army and the surrender of it sheavy weapons, the surrender of the Japanese navy to the U.S. and the subsequent ban on the ownership of all Japanese warships by China.

## TOJO'S COLD UPSETS DIET

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Illness prevented the Japanese Premier, Tojo from addressing the Diet to-day.

Tokyo radio said General Tojo is suffering from a cold, but that his recovery was expected by January 27.

The Diet will remain in recess until then, the Tokyo announcement added.

The U.S. Office of War Information says that the postponement of the session of the Diet is always the most important. Its postponement is most unusual.

## FIFTH AIR LORD'S NEW DUTIES

LONDON, Sunday.

It is officially announced that Rear-Admiral D. W. Boyd has been appointed Fifth Sea Lord, with the additional title of Chief of Naval Air Equipment.

The present chief of Naval Air Services (Admiral Sir Frederick Dreyer) becomes deputy chief of Naval Air Equipment, while the naval staff duties which the Fifth Sea Lord previously discharged will in future be re-organised by the Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral R. G. Portal has been appointed to the latter post.

## FIGHTING RAGES IN TUNISIA

LONDON, Saturday.

Fighting is still going on in Tunisia, where, according to the British United Press correspondent, Allied troops have rounded up the majority of men from a further detachment of German parachutists who landed behind the Allied lines.

Both the Allied and French North African communiques give details of fighting which continued all day yesterday in the mountainous region 30 miles north-west of Kairwan.

Here, the French and Allied forces, after repulsing all attacks, regrouped north of the road from Ousseltia to Kairwan.

French Moroccan detachments, nine miles north of Ousseltia, annihilated a German unit, while several enemy outposts in the Eastern Sahara, surrendered to the French forces, which captured valuable material.

On Friday, Allied planes attacked tanks and machine-gun posts and vehicles in the Ousseltia area and objectives at Pont du Fahs.

Allied fighters and bombers on the offensive between Tunis and Bizerta scored a direct hit on a freighter and destroyed six enemy planes, bringing the total to nine planes in 24 hours for the loss of five of ours.

A naval communique issued at Allied Headquarters, North Africa, on Saturday, stated that a British submarine in the Tyrrhenian Sea attacked a south-bound convoy of 6,000-ton merchantmen, escorted by three destroyers. One merchantman was torpedoed and stopped. The damaged merchantman was again torpedoed on the following day when it was accompanied by some tugs and destroyers, and it sank. The same submarine later sank an anti-submarine schooner and a 400-ton merchantman proceeding along the east coast of Sardinia.

Vichy radio announces that General Peyrouton, Nogues and Juin and M. Chatel, former Governor-General of North Africa, have been deprived of their French nationality.

## U-BOAT SINKINGS HIGHER THIS MONTH

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

U-boats sank more Allied vessels in the first part of January than in the corresponding period of December, stated the U.S. War Information Director (Mr. Davis).

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, leader of Britain's naval mission in Washington, said the Allies would have to use all their strength and ingenuity to defeat the submarine menace.

Britain might lose her sea-power unless submarines were beaten, he added.

The menace was so grievous that an answer must be found in the next few months.

In his opinion, the answer was more, and still more, escort ships.

Rear-Admiral Denis W. Boyd, 55, has gone to the Admiralty as Fifth Sea Lord, in charge of the Fleet Air Arm.

He is an expert on sea-air co-operation, and formerly commanded the aircraft-carriers Illustrious and Formidable.

## SENATE INQUIRY ON FLYNN APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which initiated the inquiry into the suitability of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, to-day received a telegram from Josephus Daniels, newspaper publisher and formerly Ambassador to Mexico, saying that Flynn's knowledge of America and American tradition, plus charm and personality, and whole-hearted devotion to winning the war, admirably fitted him for duties in the diplomatic post named.

Senator Connally, also disclosed that a telegram had been received from Daly, the foreman of the grand jury which exonerated Flynn recently, "delighted at the committee's invitation to appear to-morrow to refute innuendoes and accusations published in the press."

During the hearing to-day, Senator Connally asked Flynn about his association with President Roosevelt over a 20 year period. Flynn said that it was an intimate family relationship. "I visited his home and he visited me."

## ROOSEVELT MAY SEEK 4th TERM

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Asked to-day if he believed that President Roosevelt would seek a fourth term in 1944, Mr. Wendell Willkie replied, "Certainly."

Mr. Willkie added, "In fact, he is running already. Furthermore, he will be a hard man for the Republicans to defeat. He is sure to conduct a highly intelligent and ruthless campaign."

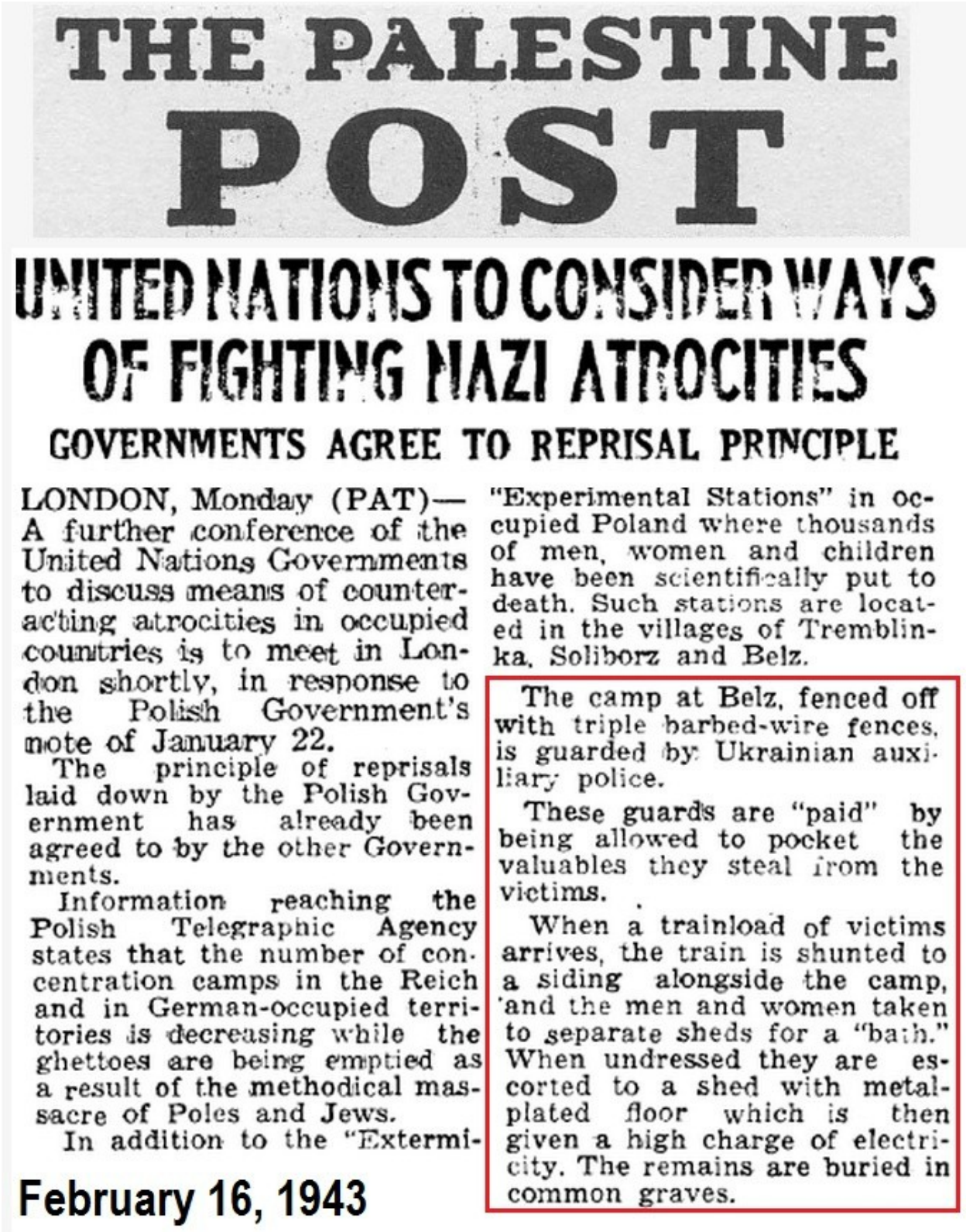
## AXIS SPY RING IN ARGENTINA

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The "New York Times" Buenos Aires correspondent says the recent arrest of 33 spies followed information contained in three United States memoranda sent to Argentina, proving the existence in Argentina of a vast spy ring, obeying instructions of the German High Command through the German Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The memoranda revealed that the spy ring operated throughout America, including the United States. The text was given of many messages exchanged between Buenos Aires and Berlin intercepted by the United States. These showed that the Nazi Embassy at Buenos Aires, the headquarters of the Axis espionage and sabotage transmitted to Berlin information of movements of Allied merchantmen and warships, air routes of transports to Africa and secret production data.

"Las Naciones Unidas y el suelo electrificado nazi":



THE PALESTINE POST

# UNITED NATIONS TO CONSIDER WAYS OF FIGHTING NAZI ATROCITIES

## GOVERNMENTS AGREE TO REPRISAL PRINCIPLE

LONDON, Monday (PAT)— A further conference of the United Nations Governments to discuss means of counteracting atrocities in occupied countries is to meet in London shortly, in response to the Polish Government's note of January 22.

The principle of reprisals laid down by the Polish Government has already been agreed to by the other Governments.

Information reaching the Polish Telegraphic Agency states that the number of concentration camps in the Reich and in German-occupied territories is decreasing while the ghettoes are being emptied as a result of the methodical massacre of Poles and Jews.

In addition to the "Extermi-

"Experimental Stations" in occupied Poland where thousands of men, women and children have been scientifically put to death. Such stations are located in the villages of Tremblinka, Soliborz and Belz.

The camp at Belz, fenced off with triple barbed-wire fences, is guarded by Ukrainian auxiliary police.

These guards are "paid" by being allowed to pocket the valuables they steal from the victims.

When a trainload of victims arrives, the train is shunted to a siding alongside the camp, and the men and women taken to separate sheds for a "bath." When undressed they are escorted to a shed with metal-plated floor which is then given a high charge of electricity. The remains are buried in common graves.

February 16, 1943

*The Palestine Post – February 16, 1943*

En 1943, las Naciones Unidas contemplan acciones contra la Alemania nazi para el genocidio por perpetrado usando un electrificado en el campo de concentración de Belzec.

Nota: Este campo siempre fue designado como un antiguo "campo de exterminio" nazi por la historiografía oficial, pero el arma del crimen cambió y ha sido reemplazada por una "cámara de gas".

Artículo publicado en el The Jewish Chronicle el 7 de mayo de 1943:

**POISON GAS FOR SMOLENSK JEWS**

Ilya Ehrenburg, the Russian-Jewish journalist, has reported in the RED STAR that in Smolensk the Nazis forced 1,500 Jews into hermetically sealed trucks and killed them with poison gas.

A Russian guerrilla leader, who recently made his way from the Smolensk district to the Russian lines, has reported that the only Jews left in Smolensk were those hidden in non-Jewish houses. Many thousands were massacred while a few of the more noted Jews were imprisoned. The last 16 Jews caught by the Nazis were tortured and forced to dance naked on snow-covered ground for the amusement of German officers and Gestapo officials. Those who refused to dance were beaten with sticks. Finally, they were ordered to dig a grave and were all shot. The last words of one elderly Jew were: "Our children will avenge our tortures!"

Details of some Nazi atrocities in Latvia have recently been given in the official SOVIET WAR NEWS. All Jews and gipsies were killed in the towns and villages of Latfalia and in the Kurseme and Verseme districts. Whole families were herded inside shops in the market square and killed off with poison gas.

*The Jewish Chronicle – May 7, 1943*

*"Ilya Ehrenburg, el periodista ruso-judío, ha informado en el RED STAR que en Smolensk los nazis obligaron a 1.500 judíos [a entrar] en camiones cerrados hermeticamente y los asesinaron con gas venenoso."*



*"...Los últimos 16 judíos capturados por los nazis [en la región] fueron torturados y obligados a bailar desnudos sobre el suelo cubierto de nieve para la diversión de los soldados alemanes y los oficiales de la Gestapo. Aquellos quienes se rehusaron a bailar fueron golpeados con palos. Finalmente, fueron ordenados a cavar una tumba y todos fueron fusilados. Las últimas palabras de un anciano judío fueron; "Nuestros hijos vengaran nuestra tortura!".*

*"Detalles sobre algunas atrocidades nazis en Letonia han sido dados recientemente en las 'SOVIET WAR NEWS oficiales' (noticias oficiales de guerra soviéticas). Todos los judíos y gitanos fueron asesinados en las ciudades y pueblos de Latfalia y en los distritos de Kurseme y Verseme. Familias enteras fueron juntadas en manada dentro de tiendas en la plaza del mercado y asesinadas con gas venenoso."*




El la misma página el *The Jewish Chronicle* informó de que los alemanes afirmaban haber "descubierto" (comillas puestas en la noticia original) más fosas comunes en el bosque de Katyn. El *The Jewish Chronicle* llamó a esto "propaganda de atrocidades".

# THE GOEBBELS 'MASSACRE'

## More Mass Graves "Discovered"

Goebbels incessantly bombards the world with new details of the Nazi "discovery" of the graves of thousands of Polish prisoners of war alleged to have been massacred by "Jewish Bolshevik Commissars" in the forest of Katin, near Smolensk. The Nazis are publishing lists of names of allegedly massacred Poles, but these lists contain the names of several Jews including Staff-Doctor Michael Tobias, of Praga (a suburb of Warsaw) and Solomon Philip, although the Nazis previously alleged that the Soviet authorities had separated the Jews.

This atrocity propaganda has been sedulously spread in Italy, Spain, Slovakia, and Rumania. Fascist newspapers in Italy and pro-Nazi newspapers in Spain dutifully swallow the Nazi story and denounce the "Jewish Bolsheviks." In Slovakia, pro-Nazi priests have obeyed Nazi instructions and said prayers in the churches in memory of the "Jews' Polish victims."

# Imperial and Foreign

## THE GOEBBELS 'MASSACRE'

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Rumania, meanwhile, is engaged on an anti-Jewish crusade on its own account in connection with another alleged discovery at Tatarka, near Odessa, of the bodies of many Rumanians, also massacred by Jewish Bolshevik Commissars." The victims were alleged to have been deported by the Soviet Government during the Russian occupation of Bessarabia and Bukovina, and to have been shot by Jewish Commissars as a reprisal for the Rumanian Jew-laws. And the Rumanians are being urged to avenge themselves against the Jews. Unlike Goebbels, however the Rumanians have put out very few details about the "massacred" Rumanians. It has been conveniently announced, however, that the discovery of further mass graves is likely.

## HITLER'S ACCOMPLICES

### U.S. Minister Indicts Germany

"No group of rulers, no party, could have conceived, organised, and carried out a programme of general civilian slaughter without, at least, the tacit acquiescence of a large part of the German people," declared Mr. A. A. Berle, Jnr., United States Assistant Secretary of State, in an address to a protest meeting against Nazi persecution held last Sunday in Boston

This was the greatest tragedy in modern history, Mr. Berle went on. "There is now no question that the German Reich, by deliberate policy and by detailed organisation, has undertaken to exterminate the Jewish religion and the Jewish people on the continent of Europe."

It is no doubt true, he declared, that there were Germans, and many of them, who did not approve, but they had preferred the cowardly course of silence. It seemed to be the fact that there had been cases of Germans in high stations and low who had done their feeble best to mitigate some part of this devil's work of cruelty. "We have accounts of revolt by contingents of German soldiers against orders to act as human slaughterers. We have heard stories of German officers who turned from this filthy work in disgust. We know of cases of civilians who have risked a good deal to befriend a few hunted wretches. These, we must assume, have been the non-representative Germans, since their feelings and their voices found little effective echo among their countrymen. We may as well face the fact that, for the first time in modern history, a supposedly civilised nation has formulated, planned, and is systematically carrying out a programme of national murder. We cannot but realise that this fact, and this guilt, now generalised throughout the German people, must constitute one of the basic considerations in dealing with the German people in the hour of their final and conclusive defeat and of the complete and unconditional surrender which can be their only refuge from the implacable warfare of the armies of the United Nations.

"The so-called satellite states must share their responsibility, too

#### Nazi Defeat the Only Solution

"As this sickening spectacle has progressed," said Mr. Berle, "many have come to the Governments of the United Nations asking whether something cannot be done. I should be less than frank if I did not give you the blunt and cruel conclusion which is the only honest answer. Nothing can be done to save these helpless unfortunates, except through the invasion of Europe, the defeat of the German arms and the breaking, for once and for all, of the German power. There is no other way. A few stragglers and refugees who have escaped, through skill, good fortune, or, more often, by the corruption of the Nazi officials, may indeed be rescued. But these are so few that they hardly weigh in the scales."

A part of the doctrine of German frightfulness had been the belief that men rapidly grew accustomed to tales of horror. By multiplying numbers of victims it was thought that figures would lose their meaning. Murder by millions would then cease to be the killing of human beings and would be accepted as an elemental force. It must be their steady purpose to give the lie to this cynical conception of the human conscience.

"You have reason to mourn," he concluded, "but let your mourning be brief. What this requires is not weeping, but work. What is needed now is not the release of sorrow, but the cold resoluteness of determined men."

## RELIEF MEASURES FOR TRIPOLI

Rabbis, teachers and doctors (our Jerusalem correspondent writes) are leaving Palestine shortly for Benghazi and Tripoli, to which places books have been sent, while medical supplies will soon be sent. Health conditions are bad in the concentration camp at Giado. The anti-Jewish laws have not yet been formally repealed, owing to the difficulties under international conventions covering militarily occupied countries, but they have lapsed into disuse since the British captured Libya.

## PASSOVER SCENES IN SOVIET SYNAGOGUES

### Yizkor for the Slaughtered

### "OFFERINGS" FOR DEFENCE FUND

Moving scenes were witnessed in the two Synagogues in Kuibyshev during Yizkor on the last day of Passover. When Cantor Solomon Akivison, of Moscow, recited the prayer for the Jews massacred by the Nazis and for the Jewish heroes who had fallen in battle, the congregation which filled the Great Synagogue to capacity wept bitterly.

A special prayer was recited in memory of Rabbi Isaac Leib Ben-Dov Ber, who was tortured to death by the Nazis in the Ukraine. The refugees in Kuibyshev, who included many Rabbis and Jewish leaders, then recited Yizkor for the Jews massacred in their own towns. The thousands of Jews massacred in Vilenok and the slaughtered students of the Baranovitchi Yeshiva were specially mentioned. The head of the Orthodox Latvian Community, Dubin, said Yizkor for thousands of Jews slain in Riga.

The Rabbi of Yeletzk preached a sermon summoning Jews to show courage and not give way to despair. The victory of the Allies and the salvation of the Jews, he declared, were certain; and he prayed for the victory of the Russian Forces, headed by Stalin.

The Parnass Feigin, told the congregation that it was the Kuibyshev Jewish communal organisation which had provided matzot and kasher Passover food for the Jews of the city. During the reading of the Law, considerable sums were "schnodered" for the State Defence Fund and "Mi Sheberuchs" were recited for Jews distinguished in the Russian Forces.

## NEW JEW-BAITER No. 1

### Streicher's Successor

The Jew-baiting mantle of Streicher the madman, who "disappeared" into a lunatic asylum some months ago, has fallen on Ley, the drunkard, head of the Nazi Labour Front.

Ley's outbursts against the Jews are now notorious. He continually stumps the country attempting to whip up Jew-hatred among the factory workers. In his latest speech on Monday, he ranted: "Our war is against Judah, Judah who rules in London, in Moscow. The struggle of ours against Judah is to the death. We shall not rest until the last Jew has vanished from the face of Europe."

In a May Day message to the German workers, he boasted that twenty countries were now accomplishing one of the most important war aims of Germany—the destruction of European Jewry.

In an earlier speech he said: "We shall go on waging this war until the Jews have been wiped off the face of the earth."

## PASSOVER RAIDS ON BUCHAREST SYNAGOGUES

The Rumanian police raided Bucharest Synagogues and the Jewish quarter during Passover. About 200 Jews were detained on suspicion of trying to evade enrolment in slave labour gangs.

## POISON GAS FOR SMOLENSK JEWS

Ilya Ehrenburg, the Russian-Jewish journalist, has reported in the RED STAR that in Smolensk the Nazis forced 1,500 Jews into 10 hermetically sealed trucks and killed them with poison gas.

A Russian guerrilla leader, who recently made his way from the Smolensk district to the Russian lines, has reported that the only Jews left in Smolensk were those hidden in non-Jewish houses. Many thousands were massacred while a few of the more noted Jews were imprisoned. The last 16 Jews caught by the Nazis were tortured and forced to dance naked on snow-covered ground for the amusement of German officers and Gestapo officials. Those who refused to dance were beaten with sticks. Finally, they were ordered to dig a grave and were all shot. The last words of one elderly Jew were: "Our children will avenge our torturers!"

Details of some Nazi atrocities in Latvia have recently been given in the official SOVIET WAR NEWS. All Jews and gipsies were killed in the towns and villages of Lautaliia and in the Kurseme and Vidzeme districts. Whole families were herded inside shops in the market square and killed off with poison gas.

## DUTCH JEWS SENT TO SILESIAN MINES

Numbers of Jews, recently exiled from eight Dutch provinces have been deported to Upper Silesia, where they will be employed on slave labour in the mines.

In the course of a speech commemorating Hitler's birthday, the Nazi Commissioner of Holland, Seyss-Inquart, enumerated the "blessings" bestowed on the Dutch people by the Nazi regime, with special emphasis on the steps taken by him to eliminate Jews from the political, economic, and cultural life of Holland. He said that by the end of 1943 the Jews would be totally eliminated from the life of the country.

The Dutch people do not concur with the Nazis' anti-Jewish drive. Posters are said to have appeared in the streets at night protesting against the persecutions; and pro-Nazi newspapers receive many letters of protest.

Blum, Gamelin, Daladier, and Jouhaux, the French leaders recently transferred to Germany, are reported to have been taken to the notorious concentration camp at Sachsenhausen

The Canadian Jewish Congress reports that the number of Jewish internees in Canada had decreased from 2,600 to 170. Of the 2,430 who have been released, 800 remained in Canada, while the others had returned overseas.


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Galería de observación en la cámara de gas de Treblinka:



El *The Courier-Mail* de Brisbane, Australia, informó el 17 de junio de 1943 de que la cámara de gas de Treblinka tenía una galería de observación, donde los científicos usando máscaras de gas observaban los procedimientos.



# HORRORS OF NAZI CAMPS

**LONDON, June 16 (Special).—The German authorities are using prisoners' concentration camps in Poland for various experimental purposes, says the Polish Telegraph Agency.**

"Representatives of German scientific and experimental institutes are working in all the camps," the message continued. "In Treblinka camp, where special gas-chambers for the mass murder of Jews are established, scientists, wearing gas masks, sit in a special gallery making observations, and watching the reactions of the dying victims.

"A special experimental station has been established at Oswiecim camp, where German scientists inject prisoners with various poisons and record the effects.

"Prisoners at the infamous Dachau camp are forced to remove the detonators from unexploded British bombs."

*The Courier-Mail - June 17, 1943*



# This Is Why Strikes Go On

# PANTELLARIA NOT GUIDE TO FUTURE AXIS RESISTANCE

# Gurkhas Win Six-Day Burma Battle

# U.S. PROPOSAL FOR POST-WAR PEACE

# U.S. STRIKE DEADLOCK

# BOMBARDMENT TEST

# Who Got The Eggs?

# COMMUNISTS' MOVE BEATEN

# RISING CHECKED IN GUADALOUPE

# TIME NEAR FOR NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVES

# War Worker & Shopping

# CONGRESS HEADS' RELEASE URGED

# ITALIANS SCORN IDEA OF RAIDS ON ROME

# HORRORS OF NAZI CAMPS

# CABLE NEWS IN BRIEF

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# FUEL ECONOMY

# The sort of world WE WANT

# A.M.P. SOCIETY

Fuente: http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/2006312

"Los nazis asesinan judíos usando vapor mortal"



# NAZIS STEAMED JEWS TO DEATH

**LONDON. — From two exiled Governments have come reports of new massacres among their people.**

THE semi-official Polish Government publication "Liberty" gave horrifying details of a German concentration camp in the village of Treblinka, between Warsaw and Bialystok. Since March, 1942, the village, it stated, "has become the execution ground for Jews from the whole of Poland and other countries in Europe."

Added "Liberty":—"Near a rail siding at the west end of the camp is a path running through the forest to a large brick building. Inside the house is a corridor 10 ft. wide, on each side of which are five cells, with neither doors nor windows.

## Cunning Device

"In the wall of each is a trapdoor, and running along the cells are pipes, through which steam can be forced at a high pressure. This is House of Death Number Two.

"At right angles to it is House of Death Number One, also a brick building, consisting of three large cells and a boilerhouse.

"When the death steam is turned on, the doors and trapdoors in the cells are hermetically sealed.

"Nearby is the gravediggers' quarters, and the quarters of 40 warders, armed with tommy-guns. Jewish gravediggers are manhandled and beaten with whips, seldom live longer than a fortnight.

"The Houses of Death are for cases of extreme punishment; other victims are merely lined up on the edge of graves and shot through the back of the head, so that they fall into the graves.

"On one single day 500 Jews were thus executed."

[The Mail (Adelaide) September 4, 1943]

*"Cuando se enciende el vapor mortal, las puertas y trampillas en las celdas son cerradas herméticamente".*

# HAY FEVER CURBED WITH *Lantigen E*

ORAL VACCINE



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Dad says if you once let a woman hold the reins she's not content till she's in the driver's seat.

* * *

*Jack brought me a beautiful embroidered cloth from Cairo. You bet I'll keep this clean till Rinso's in the shops again, I told him. There's nothing like those richer, thicker suds for dainty fancy as well as heavy work-shirts and towels.*

* * *

Some folks spend so much time talkin' they haven't any time left to think about what they're sayin'.

* * *


SEVEN POST-WAR AIMS FOR AUSTRALIA

# PLANNING NOW FOR SAFER FUTURE

THE war in the Pacific moves steadily toward a new phase, in which the rapidly-growing might of the United Nations is being, and will be, increasingly applied against the enemy. At the same time the Battle of Australia can fairly be said to have been won. In Europe, the Axis Powers reel under hammer blows.

## By H. V. EVATT

**Federal Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs**

ALL this success is compensation for sacrifices [illegible] It is wrong to be complacent or over-confident. Much remains to be done, here and elsewhere. [illegible]

[illegible]

With regard to the Pacific, the war has already effected great changes.

[illegible]

What will be Australia's role in this future world?

[illegible]

But we cannot again afford to have defence areas of such weakness to attract the covetousness of [illegible] an Aggressor. [illegible]

1 THEREFORE visualise the formation of a great South-West Pacific zone of security against aggression, [illegible] Australia must get with such colonial powers as Holland, France, and Portugal, as well as with the United States and Great Britain, [illegible]

[illegible]

Let me now state some of the practical consequences I envisage as a part of Australia's post-war future.

1 The war and our successful war effort will have [illegible] Australia into a great nation. [illegible]

2 There can be no letting up of our defence or security system. [illegible]

[illegible]

3 Australia's population must be greatly increased [illegible]

[illegible]

4 In New Guinea we owe a special debt to the pioneer missionaries and the pioneer administrators. [illegible]

5 Outside our own territories we also have a duty to assist in making practical the United Nations' objective of "freedom from want."

That means better standards of living for the native peoples [illegible]

6 There is the crucial problem of developing our post-war aviation industry. Our survival may depend upon it.

We must manufacture transport and combat aircraft and obtain access to aviation [illegible]

7 I see no difficulty in reconciling our full national development with a maximum of individual enterprise. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHILE security for the Pacific and the East is inseparably bound up with security elsewhere, it is obvious that there will have to be zones of security in areas like South-East Asia and the South and South-West Pacific.

[illegible]

# Soviet's Views On Religion

**LONDON.—The world's religious leaders have got an official answer to a question which has puzzled them for months: has the Soviet Government tempered its previous antireligious ...?**

[illegible]

# NAZIS STEAMED JEWS TO DEATH

**LONDON. — From two exiled Governments have come reports of new massacres among their people.**

THE semi-official Polish Government publication "Liberty" gives horrifying details of a German concentration camp in the village of Treblinka, between Warsaw and Bialystok. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Cunning Device

[illegible]

### An Italian Crime

[illegible]

# Two Air Liners Equal One Queen Mary

**WASHINGTON.—[illegible]**

[illegible]

# Eviction With Trimmings

DETROIT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

# Home Flight Of The Worry Wart

***LONDON.—High among the puffy white clouds over Kiel both the pilot and co-pilot of the B-17 Worry Wart were knocked out. Below-zero cold froze the pilot's hands and feet. The co-pilot was dead, a 20-mm. shell through his breast. Ugly flak blossoms unfolded on all sides. In and out among the clouds darted droves of enemy fighters. Worry Wart's chances of getting back to England were next to zero.***

OF that flight, Technical-Sergeant Art [illegible]

[illegible]

### OTHERS HIT

[illegible]

### PLUCKY CAPTAIN

[illegible]

### Grandmother at 31

LOS ANGELES.—[illegible]

# Mr. S. Talbot Smith Recalls Racing Incidents

RACING has seen nothing of me for many years, and I find that my sporting friends assume that I also know nothing of it. Yet I was always interested.

### SIDELIGHTS ON TOTALISATOR WAGERING

[illegible]

### TICKETS SAVED

[illegible]

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[illegible]



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Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, the popular Australian Stage and Screen Comedian, writes:—

[illegible]

The Baltimore Sun: *"Los nazis gasean judíos en trenes cerrados herméticamente"*

HOME-FRONT BREAK IN REICH FORECAST
ALFRED OESTE
*The Sun (1837-1985)*; Oct 25, 1943; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Baltimore Sun (1837-1986)
pg. 1

# HOME-FRONT BREAK IN REICH FORECAST

## German People Can't Stand Pressure Any Longer, Swedish Writer Says

By ALFRED OESTE

*[Special Correspondent of The Sun]*

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (By Cable). The domestic German front is going to break, says Gunnar Pihl in his newly published book entitled "Germany Goes the Last Round." Pihl, for many years, was the Berlin correspondent for the *Svenska Dagbladet*, southern Sweden's most important paper.

Last August Pihl reported Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's warning to Berliners to start evacuating and he was arrested and subsequently expelled from Germany. His book will be published soon in the United States.

Domestic revolution in Germany is inevitable, the author believes, because the time has come when the people can't stand pressure any longer. The first revolts may be crushed by SS troops, but civilians won't put up with shootings for long. Furthermore, new SS men are not regarded as very reliable.

### Nazi Tension Noted

Pihl thinks it is also possible that the German generals, seeing defeat imminent, may tell Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, that the Nazi party's policy is ended. There is already conspicuous tension between the generals and Himmler.

Pihl also confirms reports about the declining moral standard in Germany, especially in sex matters. Young unmarried girls are encouraged by party authorities to bear children. But in spite of all the illegitimate children the birthrate is steadily decreasing.

Stealing and plunder also have greatly increased. The entire school system is in confusion because of the lack of teachers and the early mobilization of young boys and girls.

### Poison-Gas Talk

In September of this year, Pihl writes, there was much talk in Berlin about starting poison gas war because the war front situation was so bad. Great stores of poison gas are hidden beneath the earth in East Prussia. The plans were dropped, however, because of Allied air superiority.

Field Marshal von Reichenau's sudden death on a train was a suicide, says Pihl. The Marshal was said to have regarded the situation as hopeless.

### 4,000,000 Jews Slain

Last April it was reported that Italian troops were coming home from the eastern front for a rest. The fact was, the author reports, that more than 200,000 threw away their weapons and started marching home in spite of the fact that

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

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# New Book Predicts Collapse Of Home Front In Germany

## Reich's People Can't Stand Nazi Pressure Any Longer, Swedish Author Asserts

By ALFRED OESTE

(Continued from Page 1)

many were executed by the Germans.

Pihl also cites many figures to show that more than 4,000,000 Jews have been murdered by Hitler through Sturmfuehrer Eichmann, who has a real passion for killing Jews. There are mass graves in Poland and between Berlin and Silesia, where Jews were machine-gunned in rows. Unslaked lime will make the corpses unrecognizable. Jews often have been gassed to death in hermatically closed railway carriages—real rolling coffins.

*Pihl reports that Hamburg's destruction has caused such enormous agitation in Berlin that once, when Goering visited bombed areas much grumbling was heard.*

### Mannerheim Incident

When Finnish Field Marshal Mannerheim visited Hitler's headquarters a Nazi adjutant asked him not to bring any weapons with him into Der Fuehrer's room because that was prohibited, Pihl reveals. The tall aristocratic Mannerheim, former officer in the Czar's Guard Regiment, shoved the adjutant aside, however, and entered the room with the weapons.

The order prohibiting weapons in Hitler's room grew from the fact that when Field Marshal von Brauchitsch and twenty generals were dismissed, two officers fired shots at Hitler. This incident ended with the execution of one dozen officers.

## *Other Signs Of Crash In Germany Reported*

Stockholm, Oct. 24 (AP)—Germany's home-front crisis apparently is growing despite the severe measures of the Gestapo chieftain, Heinrich Himmler, and indications in neutral capitals tonight tended to point to a Nazi collapse in from a few weeks to eighteen months.

The reports themselves and the tone of the German press have taken a pessimistic tinge in the past week. Two conferences of Nazi party and military leaders this month indicate a stirring of events behind the facade of German censorship.

Reports of imminent collapse, however, still must be viewed with considerable reserve.

### May Break In Few Weeks

Dr. Jenny, a prominent Swiss journalist, writing in the Basler *National Zeitung*, said, "in wide circles, it is considered possible that Germany shall break within a few weeks as the German people *have reached a dead point.*"

The Swedish Newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*, in an Ankara dispatch, reported that Dr. Knut Wilhelm Reif, former German war correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, said in an interview: "Hitler and his men only prolong the war, but, despite the Gestapo terror, the collapse will come sooner than is expected." He went to Turkey after the paper ceased publication two months ago.

### Change In Reich Noted

The Swedish labor paper *Arbetaren* said "the attitude of the German inner front is being entirely transformed under the influence of new realities. It has switched from admiration for the Fuehrer to a bitterness of feeling by a people who have been duped.

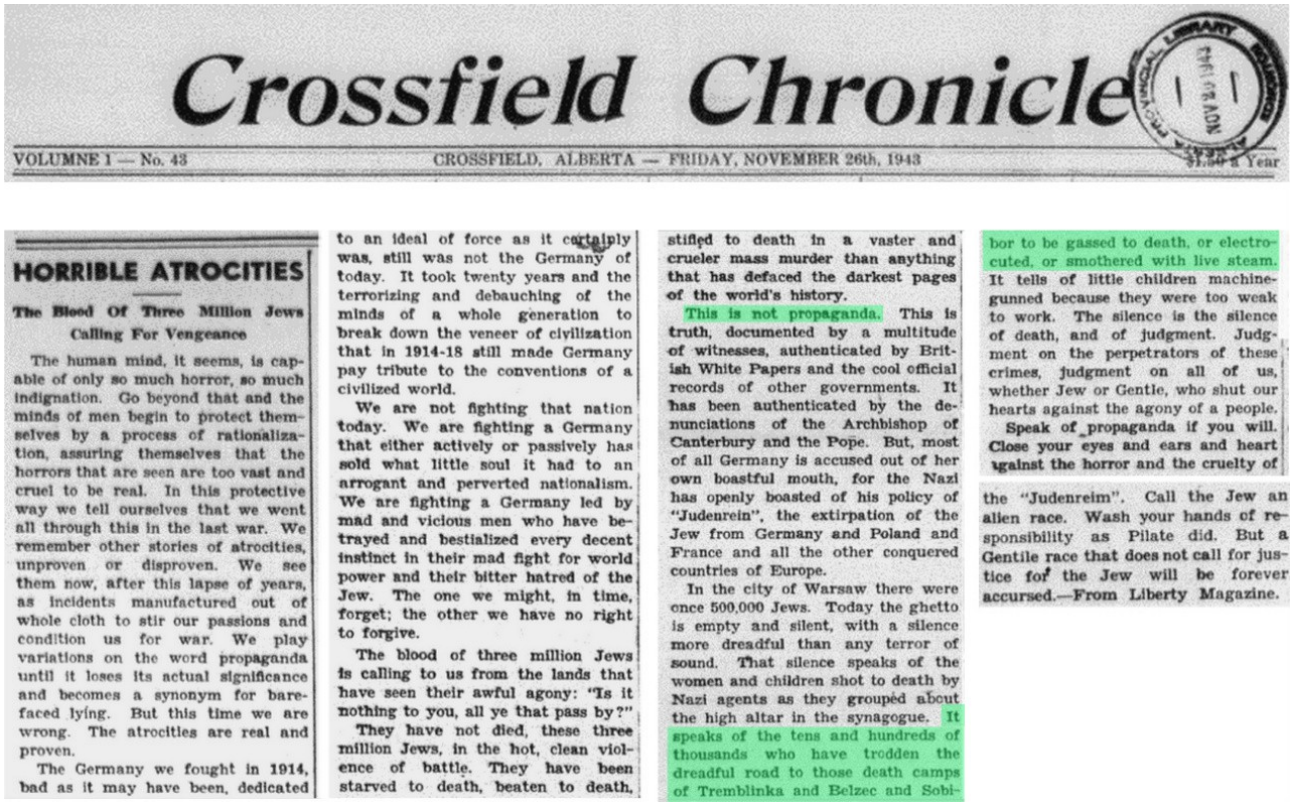
"If contact is established between this rising popular displeasure and the generals' opposition to Hitler's prestige and strategy, it may ignite an electric spark sufficient to set the whole Nazi power structure ablaze, loosing an irremediable catastrophe. It may happen before Christmas or it might be delayed until after the new year."

An informed German visiting Sweden acknowledged Germany has lost the war but insisted she was still equipped and prepared to carry on a terrific fight for at least eighteen months.

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*The Baltimore Sun - October 25, 1943*

*"Nazis asesinando judíos con vapor y electricidad":*



Crossfield Chronicle

VOLUMNE I — No. 43 CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA — FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1943 $1.50 a Year

## HORRIBLE ATROCITIES

### The Blood Of Three Million Jews Calling For Vengeance

The human mind, it seems, is capable of only so much horror, so much indignation. Go beyond that and the minds of men begin to protect themselves by a process of rationalization, assuring themselves that the horrors that are seen are too vast and cruel to be real. In this protective way we tell ourselves that we went all through this in the last war. We remember other stories of atrocities, unproven or disproven. We see them now, after this lapse of years, as incidents manufactured out of whole cloth to stir our passions and condition us for war. We play variations on the word propaganda until it loses its actual significance and becomes a synonym for barefaced lying. But this time we are wrong. The atrocities are real and proven.

The Germany we fought in 1914, bad as it may have been, dedicated to an ideal of force as it certainly was, still was not the Germany of today. It took twenty years and the terrorizing and debauching of the minds of a whole generation to break down the veneer of civilization that in 1914-18 still made Germany pay tribute to the conventions of a civilized world.

We are not fighting that nation today. We are fighting a Germany that either actively or passively has sold what little soul it had to an arrogant and perverted nationalism. We are fighting a Germany led by mad and vicious men who have betrayed and bestialized every decent instinct in their mad fight for world power and their bitter hatred of the Jew. The one we might, in time, forget; the other we have no right to forgive.

The blood of three million Jews is calling to us from the lands that have seen their awful agony: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?"

They have not died, these three million Jews, in the hot, clean violence of battle. They have been starved to death, beaten to death, stifled to death in a vaster and crueler mass murder than anything that has defaced the darkest pages of the world's history.

This is not propaganda. This is truth, documented by a multitude of witnesses, authenticated by British White Papers and the cool official records of other governments. It has been authenticated by the denunciations of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope. But, most of all Germany is accused out of her own boastful mouth, for the Nazi has openly boasted of his policy of "Judenrein", the extirpation of the Jew from Germany and Poland and France and all the other conquered countries of Europe.

In the city of Warsaw there were once 500,000 Jews. Today the ghetto is empty and silent, with a silence more dreadful than any terror of sound. That silence speaks of the women and children shot to death by Nazi agents as they grouped about the high altar in the synagogue. It speaks of the tens and hundreds of thousands who have trodden the dreadful road to those death camps of Tremblinka and Belzec and Sobibor to be gassed to death, or electrocuted, or smothered with live steam. It tells of little children machine-gunned because they were too weak to work. The silence is the silence of death, and of judgment. Judgment on the perpetrators of these crimes, judgment on all of us, whether Jew or Gentile, who shut our hearts against the agony of a people.

Speak of propaganda if you will. Close your eyes and ears and heart against the horror and the cruelty of the "Judenreim". Call the Jew an alien race. Wash your hands of responsibility as Pilate did. But a Gentile race that does not call for justice for the Jew will be forever accursed.—From Liberty Magazine.

[Crossfield Chronicle, November 26, 1943, Page 4]

http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/newspapers/CFC/1943/11/26/4/

## HORRIBLE ATROCITIES

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## Girl Recruit Brings Air Force Strength To 15,000



—R.C.A.F. Photo.

Following two brothers into the service, 18-year-old Dorothy Myrtle Shortreed became the 15,000th member of the R.C.A.F. Women's Division when she was attested in a public ceremony in Winnipeg's Victory Square. Miss Shortreed, who hopes to qualify for the photographic branch, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Shortreed, Karlston Apts., Winnipeg. She is shown here with Air Chief Commandant K. J. Trefusis Forbes, C.B.E., senior officer of the British W.A.A.F. who is now touring Canada, and Air Vice Marshal T. A. Lawrence, air officer commanding No. 2 Training Command. The new recruit's brothers are Flight Lieut. R. G. Shortreed, navigation instructor at No. 1 Initial Training School, Toronto, and Sgt. Jack Shortreed, instructor at No. 3 Wireless School in Winnipeg.

## The Victory Sign

**Churchill Made A Sign To Be Remembered Through The Ages**

Our side came out with the V for Victory sign at a period in the war when many thought the sign might well stand for Vanquished. Now the other side looks like the Vanquished and it is trying to whip up its morale by such urgings as that in Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, "Stand on stiff legs and be obstinate as the Britons, who have shown this character when faced by dark moments." Our own trouble now is not to keep from falling on craven knees, but simply to keep from sitting down and resting. The V for Victory did its job when it was needed. Churchill has made the V a sign to be remembered through the ages.

We might usefully substitute another sign now that victory seems assured, a sign to remind us that the war is not yet won, that dreadful disaster can come suddenly in the chance of battle. The recommended sign is the hand raised and the two fingers extended—but with the fingers crossed.—The Printed Word.

## Not Translated

**How Arabic Silversmith Understood Order From U.S. Captain**

Capt. W. D. Butler in North Africa took his silver identification bracelet to an arabic silversmith to have it shined. Neither spoke the other's language so Butler wrote out, "please remove tarnish," thinking the silversmith would have a friend translate it. Several days later the Arab, smiling and nodding, handed over the still dingy bracelet with these words neatly engraved on the back: "Please Remove Tarnish."

## Hero Of Last War

**Talked Eighty Germans Into Laying Down Their Arms**

The man who carried out what has been described as "the most masterly bluff of the Great War"—and wears the claret-colored ribbon of the Victoria Cross as the result—is back from 15-months duty in the Bahamas with the Veterans' Guard of Canada and ready for a new assignment. He's Lieut. C. S. Rutherford, of Colborne, Ontario, and the colors on his tunic tell you he's won not only the V.C. but the Military Cross, Military Medal, General Service and Victory Medals and the Coronation Medal. Two summers in Nassau have given a life-guard's tan to the handsome, 53-year-old officer and to members of the Veterans' Guard 33rd Company who have returned with their officers, Col. A. W. DeWolf, D.C.M. and Captain T. H. Deane, M.C.

It was Lieut. Rutherford who literally talked 80 Germans into laying down their arms during the attack by the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles on Monchy-le Preux in August, 1918. Then a 26-year-old and twice-wounded subaltern he had advanced alone on a well-placed pill box. Ignoring the carefully-aimed missiles of enemy guns a few yards away he abruptly got to his feet, shouted across to the defenders that their position was hopeless and gave them the choice between annihilation or immediate and unconditional surrender.

Two officers and 43 men walked out of the pill box. Its commander was then ordered to command the surrender of a second abutment on the hill. He complied, and within a few minutes Lieut. Rutherford, joined by his section, stormed the third and last German position, taking a further 35 prisoners, thus enabling the entire assault force to advance toward the eventual capture of Monchy.

## Postwar Plan

**Is Summoned Up In Twenty-Two Words By British Soldier**

As a most practical guide to all postwar planning, the various organizations, large and small, which have been wrestling with blue-prints of the new world we are to have after the peace, might well ponder this brief note from one of Montgomery's British Tommies fighting in Italy. Describing his alms after demobilization he wrote to a friend in Scotland:

"My job back, the missus and kids in a new house and back at the dart club at the old Mucky Duck."

There are only 22 words in that postwar plan, but they more adequately cover the subject than some of the voluminous reports already rolling off the presses. Even the famed Atlantic Charter hardly did as good a job.

Until our postwar plans are reduced to the same simple and direct language of that private soldier who has marched El Alamein to Naples, then there is little hope for any application. After all, as this soldier so clearly states, it is not some vague new world and idealism that the average man seeks, but simply, employment, a better home, and freedom to do as he pleases in his spare time.—Financial Post.

## Japanese Ambition

**Think Man On Nippon's Throne The Rightful Emperor Of The World**

In connection with the recent marriage of the Emperor Hirohito's daughter, a Japanese broadcaster, addressing the domestic audience, assured his hearers that the divine being on Nippon's throne was rightfully the Emperor of the World. He went on to surmise that Hirohito would presumably be recognized as such as soon as the other nations had come to understand and appreciate the doctrine of "the Imperial

## A Court Circular

**Will Publish Official Movement Of The Princess Royal**

The Princess Royal, only sister of King George VI and least known to the public of the royal family, is for the first time to have her own court circular, which will publicize her personal activities.

At Buckingham Palace it was stated the omission hitherto of a circular for the Princess was due to an "oversight". It was added that her husband, the Earl of Harwood, will not be included in its items.

The Princess Royal, then the Princess Mary, and the Earl, then Viscount Lascelles, were married in 1922, and have two grown sons. Devoted to home life, she took no part in public affairs until the war made her colnirol commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service. She now passes most of her time travelling the country caring for A.T.S. welfare.

The Princess's official movements will be printed immediately after those of the Duke and Duchess of

## Fell Into Trap

**Refugees From Austria Fooled Nazi Officials On African Invasion**

There was something afoot in connection with Allied war plans and French Africa, but Gen. Theodore Auer and Wilhelm Kristmann didn't know what it was—and it was their business to find out.

That was in July, 1942.

Auer was head of the German armistice commission in Casablanca, as well as consul general, and Kristmann was chief of the Gestapo spy ring operating in French Morocco.

Auer and Kristmann fell into a trap set by a pair of Austrian refugees and an American, and that was one reason a great concentration of German submarines lurked off Dakar waiting for the Allied invasion of French West Africa while a huge American convoy steamed safely to Casablanca for the Nov. 8 landings last year.

The German intelligence services reported that the Americans might try to land in French Africa, and Auer was delegated to find out where.

He hired a pair of Austrian refugees who had good contacts with the Americans. But he forgot how much true Austrians hated the Nazis. The Austrians had fled their own country to escape Nazism.

Auer put the two refugees on his payroll—which amused them. They were working for American agents for nothing.

Finally, the Americans let the Austrians "steal" information that United States forces would attempt to seize Dakar.

The information was despatched swiftly to Berlin, and orders went out for the concentration of the Nazi submarine fleet off Dakar.

## Produce Penicillin

**Banting Institute To Bring New Drug Into Production On Large Scale**

Carrying on traditions worthy of its name, the Banting Institute in Toronto is setting out to bring the new drug penicillin into production on a scale that will make it more readily available to the armed forces. The plant in old Knox college has for its objective the manufacture of 13,000,000,000 units in the first 10 months of operation, furnishing a supply which will be sufficient for the most pressing needs.

The time when penicillin can be produced cheaply enough and in sufficient quantities for general use is still far in the future, but in the meantime Canada is joining in the effort to extend its benefits to those most deserving, the men in uniform. It has been definitely established that the preparation can be a boon to the suffering, provided, of course, that it is used with proper care and under the most expert supervision.—Windsor Star.

**FORGOT RATION BOOKS**

Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Kent, visiting a disabled servicemen's handicraft exhibition, saw several scarves they wished to buy. The best they could do, however, was to ask to have them set aside—because both the Queen and the Duchess had forgotten to bring their ration books.

The present strength of the Canadian Army is more than 460,000 men. Pre-war strength was 4,500.

## THE RED CROSS

**An Institution Which Endeavours To Improve The Well-Being Of People All Over The World**

Too many of our fellow citizens are as yet unaware of the true aims of the Red Cross, seeing in it only a humanitarian institution which protects and cares for the wounded in time of war.

This is no doubt its primordial function, which alone would be enough to justify the sympathy and prestige which hallows the Institution at Geneva. But the Red Cross has other tasks. Day by day it is endeavouring to ensure the people's well-being by the improvement of their health, to give greater security to all, and to hasten the development of a more highly developed civic life, where each one will give more than it to the comfort and happiness of others, and will thus find, in turn,—in a happier, kindlier, and more altruistic atmosphere,—a new conception of the joy of living.

The Red Cross is neither an official body nor a State institution. It is a Society, a universal movement, which, in each country, calls upon men of good will—and of good sense, also—whatever their creed, opinions, class, or age, so that, forgetting their differences and mindful only of those bonds which are common to them, they associate themselves in the name of that virtue which is the foundation of all religions and moral teachings—Charity—and endeavour to follow—by helping their fellow men—the Divine Command: "Love One Another". The Red Cross is like a vast mutual aid society, where each one, in struggling for the welfare and dignity of all mankind, finds in turn a guarantee against sickness, accident, loss, and, indeed, all forms of suffering.

The Red Cross never works for the sake of its own gain, popularity or glory. Whatever it undertakes is not for its own good but for the good of humanity: that is, for all human beings, regardless of their uniform or rank or badge. It does not judge. It protects and comforts.

It is an immense chain, strong and serviceable. The more numerous its links, the more effective it will be. Let us not delude ourselves: the only thing which will get us out of the sea of troubles and sorrows in which we are plunged will be a stronger spirit of solidarity, of active charity.

There is only one remedy for our ills: to think less of ourselves, and more of others. That is the great social lesson which emerges from the disaster which has us in its grip. But it is not enough to see and admit this truth. We must act, without sparing ourselves, and then, like apostles, initiate our friends, convince them, and make them partners in our ideal. Thus, the Red Cross's active power for good will be intensified in the interest of all.—The Belgian Red Cross.

**TURNER IS RIGHT**

"What's your trade in the Air Force?" asked the sergeant.

"I'm a turner," replied the AC.

"Turner?" queried the sergeant.

"Yes," replied the AC, "at night, I turn in, and just as I'm about to turn over, somebody turns up and says: "Turn out; it's your turn to turn over those kites."

There are more than 13,000 women in the Canadian Women's Army Corps, now in its third year.

## Weapon Training Given Army Cadets



## Polish Girl Among C.W.A.C. Officer Graduates



"Hitler sentencia a 6 millones de judíos a la muerte"



*Joseph Hertz, el Gran Rabino de Sionista del Imperio británico*

El jueves 7 de diciembre de 1943, *The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury* informaron sobre un discurso dado por el Gran Rabino del Imperio británico el día anterior en el Hotel Metropole en Leeds; el periódico parafraseó a Hertz como habiendo dicho a su audiencia:

*"Hitler había pronunciado una sentencia de muerte de los 6,000,000 de judíos de Europa. Los Nazis ya habían asesinado dos millones mediante ametralladoras y la cámara mortal, la tortura y el hambre, y ahora la exterminación ya iba por el tercer millón."*

of the Leeds Group Home Guard; and Arthur Esgate at the organ.

received over £400 from a gift shop effort.

# CHIEF RABBI SAYS VENGEANCE IS NO ROAD TO LASTING PEACE

The avoidance of any post-war policy of vengeance against the German nation was urged by the Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, when he spoke at Leeds Luncheon Club at the Metropole Hotel yesterday on "No Third World War."

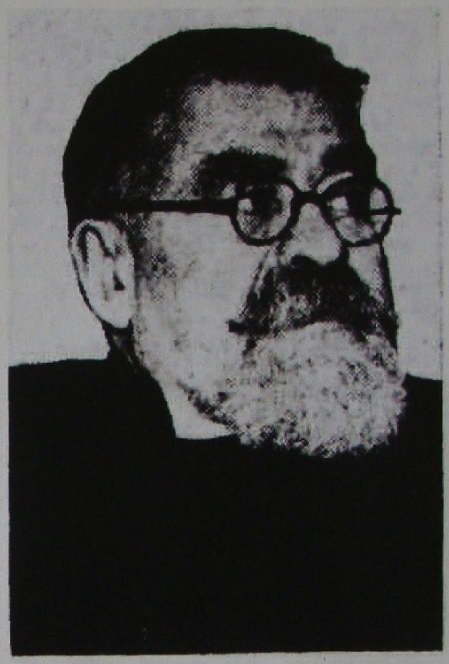
Vengeance had never proved the road to lasting peace, he said, but his plea for excluding all vengeance in our post-war treatment of Germany did not mean that the savage sadists who, in bestial cruelty, had surpassed the Mongol builders of pyramids of human skulls were to escape the retribution solemnly promised them by the United Nations.

## Re-Education

The inhuman gangsters must be destroyed root and branch if others were to be deterred from ever following their example, and a scorched-earth policy in regard to the soil that nurtured such Satanism must be applied. But that was worlds asunder from outlawing the entire German people. The wholesale condemnation of any race was inconsistent with a rational approach to the great human problem that faced us after the war.

The task to be undertaken by the victorious Powers was nothing less than the systematic reschooling of the German masses and classes for membership in human, as opposed to militarist, society. It was a wise method to punish Satan by turning him into a good angel; and it was for the victors, after the war was over, to set in motion a re-education of the enemy peoples that would consecrate to finer issues the exemplary discipline, courage and efficiency which so often had been put to satanic uses.

Such was the only road to the recovery of self-respect for the defeated peoples, and to the rise of genuine friendship between victor and vanquished. Failing that self-respect and mutual friendship, the next war was at our doors within another generation. There was room for some re-education and exorcising in our own land.



Dr. J. H. Hertz

Hitler had pronounced a sentence of death on the 6,000,000 Jews of Europe. The Nazis had already murdered two millions by machine-gun and lethal chamber, by torture and hunger, and were now busy exterminating the third million.

Hitler had declared anti-Semitism to be of deadly efficiency in disintegrating and destroying the free State. Anti-Semitism had proved the devil's key which opened the gates to Fascism and the broad way to war. There would be another failure, as in 1918, unless we had an eye to see, a mind to understand and a heart to claim kinship with all men in all lands.

The Vicar of Leeds (the Rev. A. S. Reeve) presided.

NEWS

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*The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Mercury, Tuesday, December 7, 1943, p.1.*

THE PRE-WAR SLOGAN; GUYS for LIFE WHICH HAS PROVED ITS TRUTH IN WARTIME
Ask any man! Then ask us for details of the war-time GUY VIX-ANT 3/4 tonner.
Wheatley & Whitley 99, Kirkstall Rd., LEEDS, 3 Tel. 31122 (5 lines)

The Yorkshire Post
and Leeds Mercury
LEEDS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1943

KINO'S DARLEY ST., BRADFORD
From 59/6 WEST-OF-ENGLAND CHECK-BACK COATS 15 Coupons.

# COUNCIL TO DISMISS ALL SERVING MEN

## Bingley's Latest Move in Dispute on Making Up War Service Pay

*From Our Own Correspondent*

BINGLEY, Monday

Bingley Urban Council to-night decided by six votes to three, to send a notice terminating their employment to their employees in the Forces who come under the award of the National Arbitration Tribunal Award on the making-up of war service pay.

The Council also decided not to meet any further claim that may be made as a result of their refusal to implement the terms of the Award.

The award was made last June, and is retrospective to January 1, 1941.

Recently the Council was served with a writ by Mr F. Sheard, one of the members of the local conference, and the Council decided to defend the action and engage counsel.

### "No Legal Grounds"

The Clerk (Mr. F. M. Dunwell) said that counsel's opinion was that there were no legal grounds for defending the claim, as a claim, but only as to the amount. The Council decided to defend the action only in so far as it relates to the amount of the claim, their contention being that the claim by Mr. Sheard for £100 in his should be reduced by about £8, representing post-war credits.

In defending the claim it was decided to pay into court an amount equal to the claim, less this sum.

To-night members reiterated their strong opposition to the principle of the making up of war service pay to employees in the Forces.

A covering letter explaining why notice is being given is to be sent to employees concerned.

Apart from the chairman (Mr. F. Ellison), only nine members were present at the meeting.

Mr. Angus Jowett (chairman of the Finance Committee), who moved the resolution, said that the second resolution terminating the employment of employees was but put forward in any spirit of vindictiveness but to protect the Council.

"We ought," he said, "to try to save every penny we can in this matter, and by this means it may be possible to put a limit to the amount we have to pay. We can reimburse them when they leave the war."

### Public Support

Mr. P. Birtwistle said that by terminating the employment of serving men the Council would alienate the support of the public.

Mr. Angus Jowett: I don't agree. It is not done in any vindictive way, and we realise we shall have to take them back. By this means we shall protect the ratepayers from paying from the date of the termination of notice of employment onwards. It will make other serving members think twice before they prosecute a claim and issue a writ.

Mr. H. Beaney, who seconded the resolution regarding termination of employment, said the Council could explain to the serving members why they had taken such a course.

The Clerk said the Council were raising points of which he had had no notice. "The best thing you can do" he said, "is to take counsel's opinion on the whole of this question. In my opinion it is not legal and will make no difference to future claims."

Mr. Angus Jowett: On this ion I will go to any limit to defeat it and would even go to gaol.

In further discussion it was suggested that the Council should write to the other authorities who were refusing to implement the award telling them what the Council were doing and inviting them to join with them for their active support.

The Council decided to go into committee.

## Mr. J. A. Hall Not to be a Fuel Controller

Mr. J. A. Hall, President of the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association, is not to be the next Regional Controller of the Ministry of Fuel and Power for the North-Eastern Division, in succession to Mr. Frank Hodgkinson, C.B.E., of Bexhill.

From January 1 will become Controller-General; Mr. Hall's gave "The Yorkshire Post" this information yesterday in contradiction to a rumour which has been persistent throughout the county. Along with Sir William Rutherford, Mr. Hall is a vice-chairman of the Regional Coal Board.

## *APPOINTMENTS*

### *To-day*

Leeds Arcade—Town Hall, 10.30.

Lady Mayoress of Leeds, at Bring and Buy Sale—Quarry Hall, Clarendon Road, 2.30.

West York Women's Society Leeds—Miss Nolan on "Russian Women," New York Congregational Church Parlour, 7.15.

Y.M.C.A. Leeds—Literary Society Bring and Buy, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 7.30.

Agriculture, Batchelor—Skipton Town Hall, 2.30.

Hull Women's Luncheon Club—Electricity Showroom, 12.45.

Boiling Bath School for Girls, Bradford—Speech Day, 3.30.

Society for Cultural Relations with Russia—Public Library, Bradford, 7.30.

Lunch-time Concert—Leeds City Museum, 1.20.

Leeds Fire Guard Service (Defensive) Concert—Primitive Hall, 7.30.

Halifax Chamber Music Concert, 7.

Male Umbrella—Leeds Town Hall, 2.30.

Aircrewmen's Women's Junior Air Corps last night gave the revue, "The Girls in Grey," at Yeadon Town Hall. The revue will be repeated to-night.

NO COUPON
Gift suggestions
Below
Hand-painted in floral designs, these TRAYS make useful and acceptable gifts. There are seven sizes to choose from, priced
44/8 46/8 48/8
Above
A handbag that she'd choose for herself . . . an example of truly modern workmanship in Black Felt Calf, relieved by an edging two inset pockets. 67/-
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Bond Street & Park Row LEEDS

GIFTS for BABY
Godmothers and Godfathers should get a call to Lewis's where they will find gifts which will be appreciated by baby's mother and baby.
Useful "Karri-Kots" Fitted with wool mattress, draught-proof valance, lined with soft-quilted cotton. Each 55/8
Carrying Shawls Baby will love a shawl like this—it's so comfortable, and so pretty, too. Each 44/3
Christening Robes Made in fine white cambric, with attractive lace and pink ribbon. Sizes 0 to 3 months. Each 10/10
First Size Frocks Dainty short-wing frocks, beautifully made from heavy smooth Rayon Tricot, with attractive lace and pink ribbon. Each 10/10
First Size Cardigans Finely soft wool mixture short-wool cardigans, with pearl buttons. Sizes 0 to 3 months. Each 10/6
Cosy Lambskin Rugs Just that touch of luxury in baby's pram! Fluffy soft wool from rich pure breed sheep. Size 30 in. by 30 in. Each 8/6
Cot or Pram Blankets Beautifully soft wool mixture blankets—hand some, with white satin border and ribbon. Size 40 in. by 30 in. Each 21/9
at Lewis's
LEWIS'S (LEEDS) LTD. Tel. 31313.

# *Civic Visit to Leeds General Infirmary*



This "Yorkshire Post" photograph shows the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman A. Hayes) signing the visitors' book at the nurses' home, Leeds General Infirmary, yesterday. On the left are Sister E. Hopps and Nurse M. Bushy.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who were paying their annual visit to the Infirmary, were accompanied by the Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Mrs. Naylor), and were shown round by Mr. A. P. Nicholson, chairman of the Board, Mr. S. Clayton Dyson, House Governor and Secretary, and the Matron, Miss F. M. Burrows.

The Christmas pudding mixture in little less rich this year than was waiting for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to give it a final stir. But if Christmas pudding for the patients is assured the luxury position is less certain. But less than 70 lbs. will be sufficient and it is feared that this number will not be available.

## FIGHTING THE COMMON COLD

### SUCCESS OF LEEDS EXPERIMENT

For six years employees of Leeds City Transport Department have been able to obtain an antitoxin and influenza treatment, and inquiries among those who have taken advantage of the facility have yielded an interesting gauge to its usefulness.

The simple treatment is a preventive, not a cure. A single dose consists of seven coloured tablets of a proprietary medicine taken an hour before breakfast in this order:—First day, one white tablet; second day, two red tablets; third day, four black tablets. They must not be taken with a hot drink nor when one has a cold.

Six years ago 53 members of the staff, including the General Manager, undertook the treatment. In the autumn of 1941, to cover the period November 1 to April 30, 1942, 204 elected to take the course. Answers to a questionnaire showed that 96 per cent. had had no colds during this half-year.

### Invitation Renewed

In October, 1942, the Transport Committee renewed their free-to-all invitation. This brought 1,840 requests for the tablets, including those of many conductresses. It was decided to select at random a hundred sheets and adjudicate on those. This was the result:—

Per cent.

Considered tablets beneficial ..... 5
Considered tablets not beneficial 5
Indecisive ..... 90

In August last officers of the Department arrived at these results:—

Per cent.

Colds before taking the treatment, but now none ..... 46
Colds before and since taking the treatment, but a slight improvement shown ..... 11
Colds in both periods (i.e., no change) ..... 7
No colds before treatment, but slight colds now ..... 11
No colds in either period ..... 25

The Transport Committee then decided to invite all to take the double-dose course on November 1 this year and February 1, 1944—thus bridging the criminally open half of the year. This time 1,700 boxes have been issued.

## Motorists' Effort for Leeds Infirmary

Leeds Infirmary Motorists' Committee hope that the variety concert which they are organising at the Odeon Theatre next Sunday afternoon will enable them to hand over a total of £1,000 for the year to the infirmary for the treatment of motor accident cases. Tickets from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. are obtainable at the theatre.

Nearly £300 is already assured through donations of £5 5s. each by 66 firms in Leeds and district.

An attractive programme is headed by Rawicli and West. They will be supported by Baker and Rodgs, a comedy duo, Mystery, Maris and her Marionettes, the 443 Company G.T.C. Band, the military and dance bands of the Leeds Group Home Guard, and Arthur Eagate at the organ.

## Northern Airmen Honoured for Gallantry

Many Northern airmen are among those to receive awards to-day in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.

A Leeds man, Flight Lieutenant Peter Cliff Bonds, who is 25, receives a Bar to the D.F.C. which he won in March, 1942.

The citation says that Flight Lieutenant Bonds has completed an outstanding second tour of operations, during which he has continued to display exceptional zeal, initiative and determination. Several times his aircraft has been attacked and damaged by enemy fighters, but each time owing to his skilful airmanship, Flight Lieutenant Bonds has succeeded in flying safely back to base.

### D.F.C.

Winners of the D.F.C. include:—

Acting Flight Lieutenant Eric Gordon Appleby, of Leeds. He has twice flown his aircraft safely back to base on three engines, and by his quiet, determined manner and splendid certainty has set an inspiring example to all. He was educated at Leeds Modern School and Leeds University.

Acting Squadron Leader Bernal Pape, who was born at Marsh, Huddersfield, in 1918. His home is at Huddersfield.

Flight Lieutenant Douglas Steele Kinder, who was born in 1918 at Cleckheaton.

Flight Lieutenant James McLoy, who was born at Alnmre, Liverpool, and whose home is in Yorkshire.

Flying Officer Leslie Wyndham Crum Wilson home is at Keighley. On a sortie to Hamburg last July, his aircraft was badly damaged by an enemy night fighter. Two of the crew were killed and one wounded, but the navigational skill displayed by Flying Officer Crum enabled his pilot to fly to safety.

Acting Flight Lieutenant William Huntley Hallissen, who was born in 1921 at Carlisle and whose home is at Penrith.

Acting Flight Lieutenant Ronald Charles Swainson, D.F.M., Leeds.

Flying Officer John George Humphreys, who was born in London, and whose home is at York.

Flying Officer Thomas Webster Pugg, who was born in 1915 in Leeds and whose home is at York.

Flying Officer Eric Parsons, who was born at Bradford in 1920. His home is at Middlesbrough.

Flight Lieutenant William Maurice Brough Thompson, who was born at Darlington and whose home is at Selby.

### D.F.M.

Winners of the D.F.M. include:—

Flight Sergeant Eugene William Gordon Birch, of Rotherwood, Halifax.

Flight Sergeant Robert Snell Craddock, Leeds.

Flight Sergeant Clifford Percy Middleton, of Acworth, Pontefract.

Flight Sergt. Edward Parker, Redmire, Yorks.

## Pensions Tribunal in Leeds Next Week

The Pensions Appeals Tribunal will sit in Leeds next week, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. C. V. Addinsell, a Liverpool barrister who was president of the first tribunal to sit in the provinces.

After acting in this position at Manchester since November 22, Mr. Addinsell was invited to take over the chairmanship of the Reviing Tribunal in the North. After a week in Leeds the Tribunal will go to Liverpool.

Mr. E. Russell Cumsey, the Leeds barrister, who is one of the standing members appointed to the tribunals, told "The Yorkshire Post" last night that Mr. Addinsell was sitting as chairman of the present roving tribunal until the standing members were allocated, probably according to their local districts. Mr. Cumsey expects to begin work in January.

Tribunals are hearing cases at the rate of six or seven a day, and the standing member, a lawyer, sits with a medical member and a lay member, forming a court of three.

The Prisoners of War Relatives' Association at Sowerby Bridge has received over £400 from a gift shop effort.

## Settlement of Dales Milk Dispute in View

"The Yorkshire Post" understands that there are prospects of a settlement in the long-standing dispute over the decision of the Ministry of Food to close the Pennbeck and Dent dairies in the Yorkshire Dales on the ground of redundancy.

For some time the Ministry has been urged to reconsider its decision. It is believed now that a compensation scheme has been settled on generous terms, and that the Pennbeck dairy is being given the chance of taking advantage of this scheme or of reopening pending the completion of a long-term review of the situation in the light of the possible loss of Dendale's milk supply. This review will be conducted on the principle of a round-table conference of all interested parties, so that agreement may be reached by mutual arrangement.

The Dent dairy will be given the same option as Pennbeck, and it is understood that the Ministry now recognises that a saving in transport and a more efficient use of milk in the area can be effected by reopening the dairy.

## NEWS OF THE NORTH

### WOMAN IN THE AIRE

A body recovered from the River Aire at Kirkstall during the week-end has been identified as that of Doris Ethel Walsh (42), of Branksmere Drive, Baildon. On November 4 she left her sister's home, stating that she was going for a walk over Baildon Moor. An intensive search, in which police and Boy Scouts took part, was made.

### Missions to Seamen

The Leeds branch of the Missions to Seamen has received from Mrs. Pinter, of Shadwell, a cheque for £33, raised at a fortnight's buy sale she had organised.

### Leeds Patronage Trustees

At a recent meeting of the Trustees, of the Patronage of Leeds Vicarage, the Earl of Harewood presiding, Miss Margaret Ella Lupton was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Kissack Clark.

### Huddersfield Choral Society

Huddersfield Choral Society are to perform Handel's Messiah at Blackpool Opera House on January 2. Dr. Malcolm Sargent will conduct the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, and the principals will include Mary Jarred, Webster Booth and William Parsons.

### Starving Greek Children

Opening a gift shop at 21, Kirkgate, Bradford, yesterday in aid of the Bradford Appeal for the Starving Children of Greece, the Lady Mayoress of Bradford (Mrs. W. H. Barraclough) said she felt we could not do enough to help them.

## BLACK-OUT TIMES

| | p.m. | a.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Leeds and Bradford | 5.17 | to 8.39 |
| Hull | 5.12 | to 8.35 |
| York | 5.14 | to 8.38 |
| Whitby | 5.9 | to 8.33 |
| Doncaster | 5.15 | to 8.37 |

## CHIEF RABBI SAYS VENGEANCE IS NO ROAD TO LASTING PEACE

The avoidance of any post-war policy of vengeance against the German nation was urged by the Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, when he spoke at Leeds Lunch-hour Club at the Metropole Hotel yesterday on "No Third World War."

Vengeance had never proved the road to lasting peace, he said, but his plea for excluding all vengeance in our post-war treatment of Germany did not mean that the savage outbreak who, in bestial cruelty, had surpassed the Mongol builders of pyramids of human skulls. Retribution for the barbarians solemnly promised them by the United Nations.

### Re-Education

The inhuman gangsters must be destroyed root and branch if others were to be deterred from ever following their example, and a second-rate policy in regard to the evil that perverted world institutions must be applied. But that was worlds asunder from outlawing the entire German people. The wholesale condemnation of any race was incompatible with a rational approach to the great human problems that faced us after the war.

The task to be undertaken by the victorious Powers was nothing less than the psychiatric healing of the German masses and classes permanently in human, as opposed to inhuman, society. It was a wise decree to prohibit Satan by casting him into a good angel, and it was the aim to restore after the war every one to the position of membership of the family of peoples that would regenerate its finer powers. But compulsory discipline, courage and efficiency should be often had both led to victory.

Was that the only road to the possibility of self-respect for the defeated peoples, and to the rise of genuine friendship between victor and vanquished. Pulling that self-



Dr. J. H. Hertz

respect and mutual friendship, the best we can at our doors within another generation. There was room for some re-education and cancelling of their own lands.

Hitler had pronounced sentence upon Israel, in the 2,000,000 Jews of Europe the Nazis had already murdered they pulled by machine and gas—tribal chamber, by torture and hunger, and were still busy exterminating the third million.

Hitler had declared antisemitism to be of deadly efficiency in disintegrating and destroying the free State. Antisemitism had proved the devil's key which opened the gates to Fascism and the second World War. There would be another future, as in 1918, unless we had at last the courage to understand and a heart to plan kinship with all men in all lands.

The Vicar of Leeds (the Rev. A. S. Reeve) presided.

# BUSINESS, LABOUR AND THE STATE

## Mr. A. N. Shimmin on Private Enterprise

*From Our Own Correspondent*

BRADFORD, Monday

Addressing Bradford Textile Society, to-night, on "The Aftermath of the War," Mr. A. N. Shimmin, Senior Lecturer in Economics and Director of Social Studies at Leeds University, said that if a benevolent State, pressed by public opinion, put building first, something else second, and spent a long way down the list, we might not be able to enjoy the status or the prosperity that would accompany what could be called free industrial functioning through a monetary mechanism.

If this State was to direct properties and business activities, then it was clear that business men and organisations of labour should be on a footing of bargaining with that State.

Private enterprise and the freedom of individual activity were becoming more difficult to discern in the postwar pattern. If one part of the field is taken up with socialised industry, private enterprise must be more and more dependent upon the good will favoured by the State directing the authority.

### The Enabling Act

Before the war there was growing up in the textile trade a view that private enterprise could not be safely left to itself. With the end of the aftermath there might be a widespread demand for the use of the Enabling Act. We should be wrong in assuming that private enterprise would have the same opportunities of action as before. The danger was that we might delude ourselves into the thought of an easy future through mere monetary manipulation and the avoidance of the effect of debt.

There was a much keener demand in the effect that whatever happened after the war there must be insecurity for nobody. The term social security had become associated with the Beveridge Plan. In this connection public opinion ran wide of the mark in suggesting that the plan guaranteed full employment. The author simply said that he had designed a relief organisation.

However, the idea of security had developed into the further idea that it should be a legitimate charge upon industry to provide this continuity or employment.

Mr. Bevin recently said that the threatened week had come to stay. If such guarantees had come to stay with the guaranteed benefits in the Beveridge Plan, what about the question of costs? The answer to a point at which those would shift from the public purse to the purses of industry and of individual firms.

### Employers and Costs

The normal proposal was that the purse as a whole should carry the standard load. These matters were of urgent inquiry. The signs for the aftermath of war were that the burdens on the public purse would already be big enough. If the other problems were split into parts we should have succeeded in diffusing the burden, but there still remained a matter of importance to the great textile trade.

What would the position of individual employers be in regard to bearing the cost of social services different as the position was to the free exchange and free monetary system upon which we were brought up. Whatever form the conflict took it was essential that debt should be regarded for what it was. The taxation commensurate with debt was inescapable.

## Scope for Youth

*From Our Own Correspondent*

BRADFORD, Monday

At the first annual meeting of Bradford Civic Society to-day, Mr. Shimmin discussed "Youth of the Future."

Mr. J. E. Pattorini (chairman of the Council of the Civic Society) presided and the members present were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Alderman W. H. Barraclough).

It was an age of youth, said Mr. Shimmin. What was to be done to provide for the energy, ambition and idealism of youth? How was youth to find adequate scope for the action it demanded? Under present conditions, one-third of the population was living in houses of not more than four rooms, and, according to Sir John Orr, one-third of the population was living under an unsatisfactory nutritional standard. There was slums, overcrowding, and congested areas.

The housing problem must be put first in towns of the future. Good houses were the prerequisite of good health.

The recasting of our towns and cities was an urgent and important task. It meant the cutting of better thoroughfares, not only for traffic, but for air and light and the removal of eyesores of slum clearance, and the provision of areas for recreation to provide the amenities of modern and civic life.

The Earl of Harewood was reelected President and other officials were reappointed.

Halifax Chamber of Trade last night approved alterations of rules to provide for the formation of trade sections. This will involve the merging into the Chamber of the Halifax Drapers and Hosiers' Association.

# THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS

NEW PHASE IN PACIFIC FIGHTING

Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the South Pacific Fleet, states that Allied Forces have begun a new phase in the South-West Pacific offensive. He says: "Taking back what was ours originally is the new plan. Each one of us has an appointment in Tokyo."—Reuter

RUSSIAN BOOTY AT ALEXANDRIYA

Supplement to Moscow communique stated that by capturing Alexandriya heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. A great amount of enemy equipment and ammunition was captured, and prisoners were taken.

# FINDING BILLETS FOR MINING RECRUITS

## North-East Region to Get Over 6,000 Men in Next Six Months

*By Our Labour Correspondent*

One of the greatest industrial and social experiments ever tried in this country—the compulsory direction of young men into the mines—will be in operation shortly, and through Mr. Bevin's ballot call-up scheme was announced only last Thursday, some progress has already been made in the task of providing billets for the recruits.

During the next six months between 6,000 and 7,000 men will be allocated to pits in the North-Eastern Region, in weekly batches of between 260 and 300, after having passed through what is known as the stage "A" training scheme, a Government training centre controlled by the Ministry of Labour.

When the peak of activity is reached there will be about 1,200 trainees at the three training centres in the North-Eastern Region. These centres will be at Askern Main Colliery, Fauldrick, Prince of Wales Colliery, Pontefract, and Birley Colliery (East Pit), Woodhouse, Yorkshire. At these centres there will be an intake and an outflow each week, and billets for roughly 1,200 trainees will be required all the time.

In addition, there will be the other 6,000-7,000 recruits, but not all the entrants to the industry will require billets, as some of these directed will already be living in areas where it will be possible for them to live at home and travel to work at the pits.

### Limited Accommodation

As accommodation in the mining villages is limited, it is not expected that it will be possible to secure billets for all those needing them, and the position is being closely examined by the Regional Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Labour, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

For those recruits for whom it is not possible to provide billets, hostels will be set up centrally to serve a number of pits, and arrangements will be made by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power with the Ministry of War Transport for the provision of transport. It may be necessary to provide three hostels in South Yorkshire and one or more in West Yorkshire.

It is expected that the recruits will prefer a very favourable welcome in the homes of the miners and at the pits, and the Ministries concerned will do all they can for the welfare of the men.

During the training of the recruits, three experienced miners and an experienced trade unionist—will visit the pits to ensure that the men are properly supervised and cared for.

When the men arrive at the pits, they will be kept on the surface for two weeks, and they will then work underground for a month under the supervision of a person appointed either by the colliery manager or the colliery safety officer.

When the training is completed, it is hoped that they will be able to fit into the industrial life of the various collieries and make available for productive work advantages which others who are anxious to take coal-face and other employment in due course the new recruits will also have facilities themselves for work as apprentices on road-making and coal-face jobs.

### Help from W.V.S.

In the work of finding billets for the men, the billeting officers of local authorities have, in many cases, received valuable assistance from the Women's Voluntary Services.

A Yorkshire billeting officer described to me yesterday some of the difficulties of finding billets in a mining area—shortage of accommodation, and women working on munitions—and said he did not expect that he would be able to find so many billets as were required. In some houses both husband and wife were working, on different shifts. The Ministry of Labour, he said, could not have it both ways: it had called up women for war work, and it could not expect them to be at home to look after children as well.

Between 600 and 800 trainees are expected to begin their preliminary training at the Yorkshire Main Colliery round about the middle of this month. A portion of the pit not used for winding coal, where an underground roadway is in good order, will be utilised to give the men a practical insight into pit life under safe conditions.

## Durham Welcome for Ballot Method

Mr. Will Lawther, President of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, sent the following letter to Mr. Ernest Bevin yesterday: "I am delighted to tell you that the Executive Committee of the Durham Miners' Association, at their meeting to-day, considered the proposals that you have adopted in relation to the direction of youth to the pits. They agree entirely that the method of balloting—or as we call it, dwelling—is the only fair way."

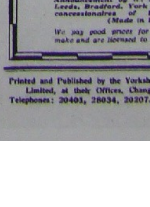
## Youths of 17 to Register

Men born between January 1, 1926, and March 31, 1926, both dates inclusive, must register on Saturday. Young men already registered under the Young Men and Young Registration Order, 1941, must register again under the National Service Acts.

Youths will be given an opportunity of expressing an option for coal mining as an alternative to service in the Armed Forces. Those not registering should state the precise nature of their occupation.

Hitchens

After 29 years... Miss Seymour LEAVES HITCHENS WOOL DEPT. to commence business on her own account in Water Park, Leeds. We wish her well in her new venture after her long and faithful service.
Hitchens Wool Dept. has been built up into one of the LARGEST in the NORTH OF ENGLAND and its pre-eminent position will continue to be upheld and extended. Change is the natural order of things, but Hitchen's policy is to link change with improvement and betterment, and as a result of that policy the Wool Department will, when opportunity allows, be bigger, brighter and better than it has been at any time in the past.
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Typewriter Talk No. 12.
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# 1944

'Muchos de mis amigos fueron gaseados en Belsen'



*Arthur Koestler (1905 – 1983)*

Judío comunista, violador en serie, sionista y propagandista del holocausto.

The double life of Arthur Koestler, intellectual and sexual adventurer

Robert McCrum

According to George Orwell, his friend and *Observer* colleague, the author of Darkness at Noon was an "outstanding figure" of his times



Arthur Koestler. Photograph: Jane Bown

I have been especially glad to read Michael Scammell's *Koestler* (Faber, £30). Full disclosure: I commissioned the book as long ago as 1985. Sometimes, Scammell's publisher must have despaired of the project. Actually, the frustrating passage of 25 years has done this enthralling biography two favours.

First, it has contextualised Koestler. The 1930s and 40s now seem as remote as the Middle Ages and the great literary names of those years, such as Sartre, Connolly and Malraux, almost on a par with Erasmus or Mallory. Second, it has healed the wounds associated with Koestler's sexual habits. Twelve years ago, rival biographer David Cesarani's account of the "rape" of Jill Craigie (Mrs Michael Foot) caused headlines. Now, it is just a contentious part of Koestler's opinion that, as he wrote to his second wife, "without an element of initial rape there is no delight".

En enero de 1944 Koestler escribió un artículo para el New York Times donde afirmaba que 3 millones de judíos habían sido asesinados usando vapor, electrocuciones masivas, o siendo enterrados vivos.



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**Article Preview**

The Nightmare That Is a Reality; The grim stories of Nazi atrocities are true, says Arthur Koestler, and they cannot be dismissed like a bad dream; such crimes are a challenge to civilization. The Nightmare That Is a Reality

By Arthur KoestlerLONDON. ();
January 09, 1944,
, Section magazine, Page SM5, Column , words

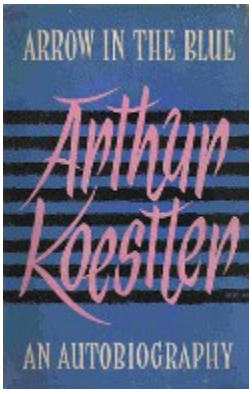
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PERMISSIONS

[ DISPLAYING ABSTRACT ]

THERE is a dream which keeps coming back to me at almost regular intervals; it is dark and I am being murdered in some kind of thicket or brushwood; there is a busy road at no more than ten yards distance; I scream for help but nobody hears me, the crowd walks past laughing and chatting.

The Nightmare That Is a Reality - The grim stories of Nazi atrocities are

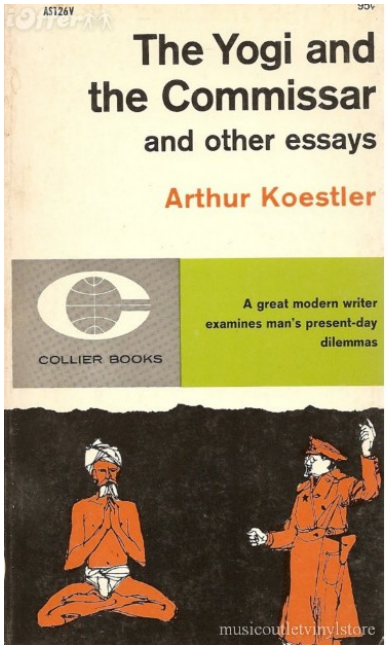



En su autobiografía de 1952, *Arrow in the Blue* Koestler escribió:

*"En una estimación conservadora, tres de cada cuatro personas que yo conocía antes de tener 30 años fueron posteriormente asesinados en España, o maltratados hasta morir en Dachau, o gaseados en Belsen, o deportados a Rusia, o liquidados en Rusia."*

page 131

Seis meses antes de que los Soviéticos capturaran los campos de 'exterminación'; Belzec y Treblinka, lo siguiente apareció en un artículo escrito por Arthur Koestler en New York Times el 9 de enero de 1944. Fue publicado en una colección de las deambulaciones del judío violador en un libro 1945 llamado *The Yogi and the Comissar*:




We started on the night when the epileptic van der Lubbe set fire to the German Parliament; we said that if you don't quench those flames at once, they will spread all over the world; you thought we were maniacs. At present we have the mania of trying to tell you about the killing, by hot steam, mass-electrocution and live burial, of the total Jewish population of Europe. So far three million have died. It is the greatest mass-killing in recorded history; and it goes on daily, hourly, as regularly as the ticking of your watch. I have photographs before me on the desk while I am writing this, and that accounts for my emotion and bitterness. People died to smuggle them out of Poland; they thought it was worth while. The facts have been published in pamphlets, White Books, newspapers, magazines and what not. But the other day I met one of the best-known American journalists over here. He told me that in the course of some recent public opinion survey nine out of ten average American citizens, when asked whether they believed that the Nazis commit atrocities, answered that it was all propaganda lies, and that they didn't believe a word of it.

*"Actualmente tenemos la mania de intentar explicarte sobre la matanza, mediante vapor caliente, electrocutaciones masivas y entierros en vida del total de la población judía de Europa. Hasta ahora tres millones han muerto".*

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HOT TOPICS CRISIS IN SOMALIA SANTA CLAUS FUND ATKINSON SERIES MAPLE LEAFS CITY HALL POLITICS ROYALS

## Bergen-Belsen death camp did not have gas chambers

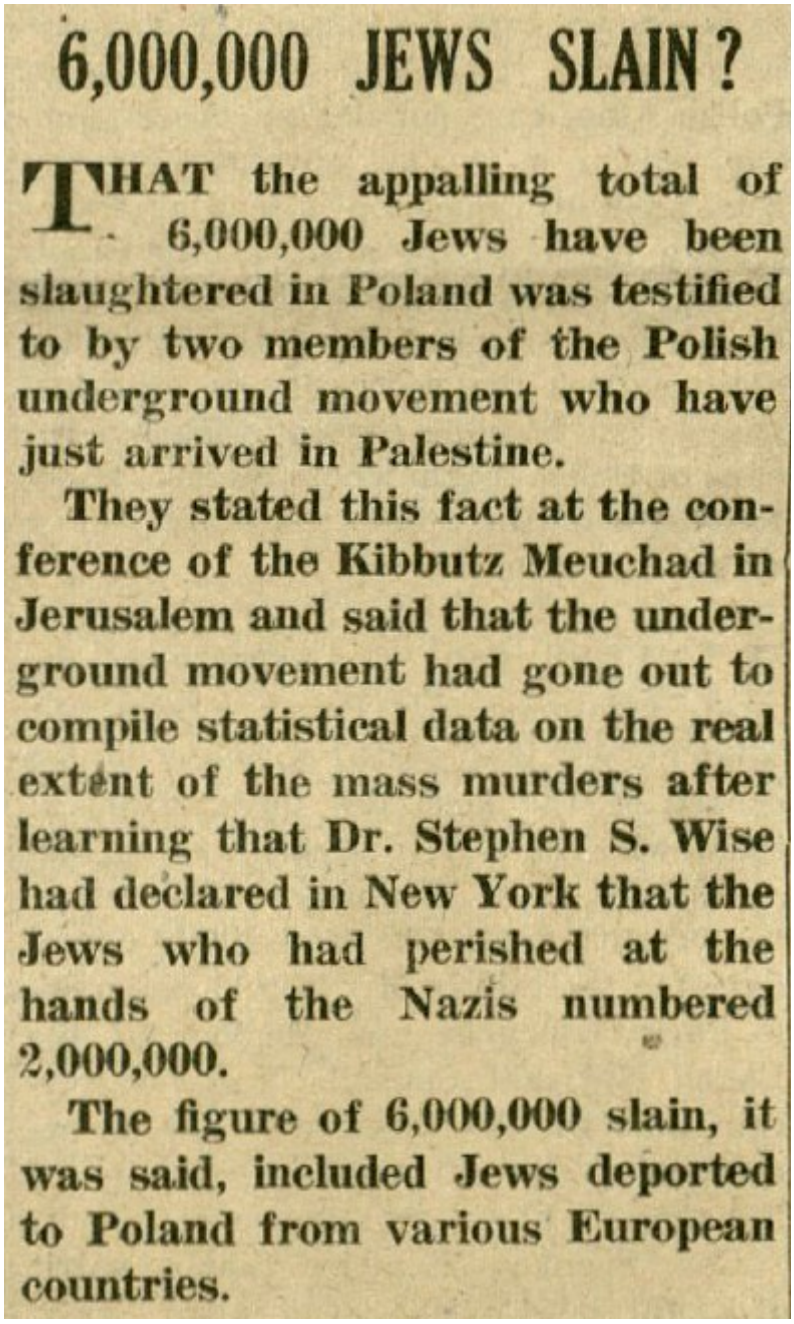
Published On Thu Sep 20 2007

There were no gas chambers at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Information from the Bergen-Belsen Memorial in Germany indicate that at least 52,000 people died of starvation and disease at the camp during World War II. Incorrect information was published in a Sept. 15 article about a Bell Canada ad campaign withdrawn because it referred to a controversial song by the Sex Pistols about Bergen-Belsen. The *Star* regrets the error.

*The Toronto Sun - Sept 20, 2007*

*"El campo de 'exterminio' de Bergen-Belsen no tuvo cámaras de gas"*

Es realizada una sorprendente templana afirmación de que la cantidad de seis millones de judíos asesinados ya se había alcanzado 15 meses antes de que terminase la guerra en Europa.



# 6,000,000 JEWS SLAIN?

THAT the appalling total of 6,000,000 Jews have been slaughtered in Poland was testified to by two members of the Polish underground movement who have just arrived in Palestine.

They stated this fact at the conference of the Kibbutz Meuchad in Jerusalem and said that the underground movement had gone out to compile statistical data on the real extent of the mass murders after learning that Dr. Stephen S. Wise had declared in New York that the Jews who had perished at the hands of the Nazis numbered 2,000,000.

The figure of 6,000,000 slain, it was said, included Jews deported to Poland from various European countries.

*The Polish Jewish Observer (Section of the City and East London Observer: Reports, News & Events of Polish and Continental Jewish Communities), Friday, February 4, 1944, p.1.*

*"6 .000.000 de judíos asesinados?"*

Ilya Ehrenburg: "En Vitebsk los alemanes enterraron a todos los niños judíos vivos"

# "I Cannot Remain Silent"

(By Ilya Ehrenburg in The Jewish Chronicle)

We have seen much horror in our war. We have seen fathomless human misery. Yet there is something more terrible which I have to tell—it is what the Hitlerists have done and are doing to Jews in Russia.

I cannot remain silent. The cries of the dead are all around me. They call on me to speak. I kno wthat my words are weak and pale compared with the terrible facts. Who could describe this new Inferno? I shall tell you only the things that I know. I will give you a dry record.

Not one Jewish woman, not one Jewish child, has been left alive in the town of Essentuki, the famous Caucasian Spa.

On September 7, von Bock, the Commandant of the city, issued an order that all Essentuki Jews must come to the headquarters of the Jewish Committee, bringing with them not more than thirty kgm. of luggage, a plate, a spoon, and food for three days. The order said that all the Jews would be sent to sparsely-populated places to work. On September 9 all Jews in Essentuki assembled in the old school house.

Some who felt what was going to happen tried to commit suicide. Dr. Herzberg, a lecturer at Leningrad University, hanged himself. Professor Efrosi, of the Leningrad Institute of Pedagogy, and Dr. Michnik, also tried to commit suicide, but the Germans saved them, in order to execute them afterwards with all the rest.

At Stavrapol, on August 14, 1943, the entire Jewish population was exterminated.

### Slaughter on the Sabbath

Jews from all parts of White Russia, and Jews from Hamburg in Germany, were killed in Minsk. Every Saturday the Germans would take a group of Jews out of the Ghetto, including always a number of old men, women and children, and babies in arms. Musicians were made to play the Kol Nidre, or selections from Halevy's opera, "The Jewess." With the music playing, the Jews were led to the pit, and machine-gunned, and the dead and living were buried together.

with glee how they watched the extermination of the Jews.

Corporal Schubert, of Infantry Division 299, writes in his diary about the "scientific experiments" which the Hitlerists carried out on the Jews. "The Jews," he says, "were placed in special wagons, and were asphyxiated. Then their bodies were buried in pits. Children and babies were hurled against the walls, or dashed against poles."

During the whole of the summer of 1943 the Hitlerists kept bringing Jews from Western Europe to the town of Minsk. They said they were being taken there to work. Jews were brought from France, Belgium, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia. They came carrying cases and handbags. They were interned in the so-called military town, about eight kilometers outside Minsk. Afterwards they were all placed in the murder wagons and taken to the pits.

Anna Schneiderman, a student of Moscow University, escaped from the Germans in Smolensk. She has told me of the extermination of the Jews in Smolensk. When the Germans invaded the town, she says, they moved all Jews to a camp which they called the ghetto. There the Germans murdered and tortured the victims. They made old people dance for them and then killed them. They raped Jewish girls in the presence of their mothers, and buried Jewish children alive, with their mothers looking on. They buried them alive in the ground and joked, "We are planting Jews," they said. "New Jews will grow."

On July 7, 1943, the Jews still left alive in Smolensk, about sixteen hundred in number, were moved out of the ghetto. They were placed in hermetically sealed wagons, and asphyxiated. They were all buried in mass pits, seven kilometers outside Smolensk.

In April, 1943, in the yard of the Kharkov tractor plant, the Hitlerists machine-gunned thirteen thousand Jews.

### Behind the Figures

Why do I repeat these figures? Figures are dead. They cannot move the hearts of people. People become callous to figures. I want you to hear behind these figures

There were four hundred Jews in the town of Kursk. Every one of them was murdered by the Nazis. Infants were dashed against the walls and killed. The Germans preferred to do it this way because it saved ammunition. Among those murdered were two prominent doctors in the town, Dr. Gilman and Dr. Shendel, who were killed with all the members of their families.

Just before they were driven out of Kursk, the Hitlerists remembered that there were 3 Jewish patients in the Typhoid Hospital. They went to the hospital and killed two Jewish girls. The third, the only Jew in all Kursk to escape death at the hands of the Nazis, was Engineer Weismandel. He was saved by a nurse who, when the Germans arrived, told them he had died.

In Voroshilovgrad only one Jewish person escaped death, an old mad woman, who fled from the town and wandered over fields and through forests.

In Rostov only one Jew remained alive.

In Kharkov three Jews were left alive,. Thousands of Jews in Kharkov were killed by the Germans. They were driven into gas chambers and gassed. Young children and babies in arms were poisoned.

The world must know these things. These crimes were not committed by Hitler, or by the Nazi leaders but by the ordinary German officers and men. We have in our possession diaries and letters written by German officers, and German soldiers, describing the cries of the little babies, the cries of the mothers.

In Vitebsk the Germans buried all the Jewish children alive. The non-Jewish inhabitants of Vitebsk will never forget the cries that reached them from under the earth. "I heard the cries from the earth," one man from Vitebsk who had managed to escape, told me. He himself faced death more than once. He was twice wounded. His entire family was murdered. But the impression that has remained with him most strongly is the memory of the cries of those children from under the earth.

In the village of Volnovakhe the Germans put eighty Jews into a barn and set fire to it. Among them were many children who shrieked from the flames, and the Germans danced around the barn and mocked them. Armed soldiers in some of the towns spitted babies on their bayonets.

In our Army I see Jewish soldiers and officers who every day receive information that their wives, children, mothers, have been killed by the Germans. In our country the Germans are killing all the Jews they can get hold of. Wherever the Germans are in occupation, there is no hope that any Jew will be left alive.

I speak to you of the Jews who have been murdered. Let the blood of the Jewish children call to the conscience of the world. Let the slaughter of millions of innocent Jews rouse the conscience of the world. Let it be known to the world what has happened in this darkest page of the history of mankind. In the name of the dead and the living, I call you to battle!

*The Pella Chronicle (Iowa) January 20, 1944, p.6.*

El 12 de mayo de 1944 el Ohio Jewish Chronicle afirma en un artículo que 2.400.000 judíos fueron asesinados por nazis, solamente en Polonia.



umbus., Ohio. COLUM

# SAYS 2,400,000 JEWS LIQUIDATED BY NAZIS SINCE 1939

NEW YORK (JPS)—A report "from the underground", released by the Polish Telegraphic Agency, sets at 2,400,000 the number of Jews liquidated by the Nazis in Poland since 1939. In what is viewed as an attempt to counteract the unfavorable publicity given to the Polish courts-martial of Jewish soldiers, and a repudiation of reports that the Polish underground mulcted money from the Jews in exchange for providing arms to the ghettos, the Polish Telegraphic Agency announced "details of the unity between Jews and the Polish underground army in resisting the Nazis".

The Polish report claims that officers of the Polish underground "worked out the defense plans" for the Warsaw Ghetto, that the underground commander of the Warsaw district worked with the Jews, and that Poles were killed trying to smuggle arms into the ghettos. Similar assistance was given the Jews, the Poles claim, in Bialystok, Czestachowa, Sosnowiec and other towns. The underground, the Polish Telegraphic Agency says, has provided hiding places and financial aid for Jews escaping the Nazis.

N. High St. at 15th—1


# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

Serving Columbus and Central Ohio Jewish Community

Vol 22, No. 20 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice Columbus,, Ohio. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1944 Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals


## Strictly Confidential

**Tidbits From Everywhere**
**By Phineas J. Biron**

**STRANGE BUT TRUE . . .**

A certain OWI staff member, at the time stationed in Spain, made some vigorous and frank statements against the Franco regime, calling attention to a number of disgraceful acts committed against Jewish refugees . . . The Franco government complained to the American Ambassador . . . The Ambassador asked the OWI man whether he was Jewish . . . That gentleman, who has a very Irish-sounding name, told our Ambassador that he was half-Jewish . . . Whereupon the Ambassador — whom, as you know, many liberals in this country criticize for his friendly relations with Franco— advised the Washington office of the OWI not to send Jews to Spain as its representatives in the future . . . The irony of the incident lies in the fact that the OWI gentleman with the Irish name is not even one sixteenth Jewish, but a full-fledged Aryan according to the strictest Hitlerite code . . . He merely wanted to test the quality of American democracy. . .

**WE'RE TELLING YOU . . .**

The recent established Free German Committee, of which the distinguished theological scholar Dr. Paul Tillich is the chairman, is meeting up with some stormy weather . . . Dr. Tillich, an American citizen now, and a true liberal will be attacked for bad timing . . . It's bad strategy to plead for a soft peace for Germany on the eve of the opening of a second front . . . The privately circulated Kiplinger news letter goes a bit too far when it announces that it will take six weeks to secure a footing for the invading troops of the second front . . . How, asks a correspondent from Chicago, does Mr. Kiplinger know? . . . A commercial air line between Odessa and Tel Aviv is planned for right after the war . . . Huge 100-passenger planes of the Maxim Gorki type will be used, we are told . .

**THIS AND THAT . . .**

Monroe Goldwater, chairman of the Greater New York United Jewish Appeal, has long been active in UJA and other philanthropic efforts . . . His interest in such endeavors dates from his early childhood, when his mother served as president of the first Jewish aid society to be established in the Bronx . . . Army officers stationed at Fort Dix are enjoying some enviable rations nowadays . . . Mess steward in charge of their meals is Private Paul Grossinger, whose mamma, Jennie, of the Catskill "Grossinger's", has trained him well in the art of providing fare for hundreds . . . Note to housewives remiss in the salvaging of waste fats: In Naziland a prize of a cake of soap is being offered to housewives who bring in 11 pounds of bones . . . The only thing that bothers us about that news concerning the 70-year-old Rudolf Messerschmidt of Jerusalem who now wants to change his name to Spitfire is the question of why it took him so long to get around to it . . .

**LITERARY DEPARTMENT . . .**

Pirre Van Paassen's "The Forgotten Ally", has now passed the 100,000 mark — the best proof you can want that there is tremendous interest in Jewish Palestine . . . There's a new

(Continued on Page 8)

## SAYS 2,400,000 JEWS LIQUIDATED BY NAZIS SINCE 1939

**NEW YORK** (JPS)—A report "from the underground", released by the Polish Telegraphic Agency, sets at 2,400,000 the number of Jews liquidated by the Nazis in Poland since 1939. In what is viewed as an attempt to counteract the unfavorable publicity given to the Polish courts-martial of Jewish soldiers, and a repudiation of reports that the Polish underground mulcted money from the Jews in exchange for providing arms to the ghettos, the Polish Telegraphic Agency announced "details of the unity between Jews and the Polish underground army in resisting the Nazis".

The Polish report claims that officers of the Polish underground "worked out the defense plans" for the Warsaw Ghetto, that the underground commander of the Warsaw district worked with the Jews, and that Poles were killed trying to smuggle arms into the ghettos. Similar assistance was given the Jews, the Poles claim, in Bialystok, Czestachowa, Sosnowiec and other towns. The underground, the Polish Telegraphic Agency says, has provided hiding places and financial aid for Jews escaping the Nazis.

**Says It's "Impossible To Save Polish Jews"**

**NEW YORK** (JPS)—"It is almost impossible to save the Polish Jews", said Jan Karski, delegate of the Polish underground, at a luncheon of the Overseas Press Club. Karski, who estimated that three million of over five million Polish nationals killed by the Nazis were Jews, said: "They are a most unfortunate people from a biological standpoint; they simply look like Jews, and the Nazis pick them up".

## Jewish Educators To Convene In Cleveland, May 17-21

Directors of Bureaus of Jewish Education and of Jewish Colleges, authors of text books, professors of education, and outstanding leaders in the field of Jewish education representing every school of Jewish thought will convene at their Annual Conference in Cleveland from May 17-21, at the Hotel Statler.

Among the subjects to be considered at this conference will be, "The Impact of Jewish Education on the Men in the Armed Services", to be discussed by Dr. Barnett R. Brickner, chairman of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious activities of the Jewish Welfare Board.

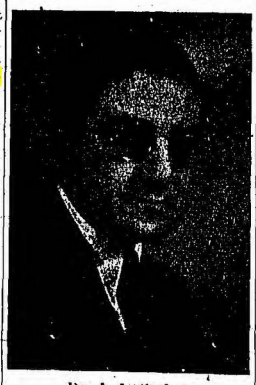
Dr. Samuel M. Blumenfield, dean of the College of Jewish Studies, and president of the Council will report on "Problems and opportunities for Jewish education in post-war America".

The Conference will also honor Professor Zevi Scharfstein on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Scheduled to participate in the deliberations of the Conference are: Samuel Borowsky, Dr. Israel Chipkin, Dr. Alexander Dushkin, Dr. Ben Ediddin, Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, Dr. Uriah Z. Engelman, Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, Dr. Leo Honor, Louis Hurwich and Judah Lapson.

**—Buy War Bonds—**

## NATIONAL HILLEL CHIEF TO ADDRESS B'NAI B'RITH TUESDAY



Dr. A. L. Sachar

As in all previous appearances, a record crowd is anticipated for next Tuesday night's (May 16th) B'nai B'rith meeting at the East Broad St. Temple, when Dr. A. L. Sachar, National Director of Hillel Foundations, will address the membership. He has chosen for his subject "Some Challenges For Tomorrow".

**FREE CIRCUS TICKETS**

**David Cheses, B'nai B'rith War Bond sales chairman, will present to each purchaser of a War Bond at the May 16th meeting regular $2.05 reserved seat tickets to the Saturday Matinee and evening performances of the Cole Brothers Circus. Each recipient must pay the Federal amusement tax of 34c only. Come early and get your bonds and free tickets to the circus.**

Dr. Sachar is a noted historian author and lecturer and his brilliant addresses throughout the country have been hailed in the public press on numerous occasions.

Ed Schlezinger, president of Zion Lodge, announces that the meeting is open to all members, their wives and friends and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Ample seating accommodations are being provided for all who plan to attend.

## Temple Brotherhood Issues Invitation To Annual Stag May 23

The Bryden Road Temple Brotherhood has this week mailed invitations to the entire membership for its annual President's Stag, which this year is being held on Tuesday, May 23, at the Seneca Hotel. The usual fine dinner at 6:30 P. M., will be followed with an outstanding program of entertainment throughout the evening. The affair is free to all paid-up members of the Brotherhood. A nominal charge of $2.00 is to be made for guests.

According to Leonard Manekin, chairman of the Stag Dinner Committee, all reservations must be mailed in by next Saturday, May 20th.

**Show your appreciation to the Chronicle's 23 years of loyal and devoted service to Columbus Jewish Community by paying your subscription now $3.00 for the year.**

# MONSKY, B'NAI B'RITH PRESIDENT LASHES OUT AT "SELF INTEREST" OF LEADERS

## *Takes To Task Jewish Opponents Of Palestine Resolution, Foes Of American Jewish Conference*

**NEW YORK (JPS)—Warning that "we cannot serve well in this crisis if we think in terms of appeasement, whether it be appeasement of the Arabs or appeasement of the anti-Semites", Henry Monsky president of B'nai B'rith lashed out at "a leadership which thinks first and primarily in terms of its own self-interest". In a presidential message to the B'nai B'rith Centennial War Service Convention, reporting on B'nai B'rith participation in the American Jewish Conference, Mr. Monsky said:**

"There are those who would counsel neutrality on the part of B'nai B'rith on any issues in Jewish life concerning which there is, or may be, any difference of opinion. They would interpret neutrality to mean non-participation in a program of action projected by the American Jewish community, if that program involved any area of disagreement.

"B'nai B'rith has a membership of diverse ideological points of view. We must not attempt, by the rule of majority, to regiment the thinking or encroach upon the freedom of action by the minority, however small, but B'nai B'rith would cease to be worthy of its tradition if, under the guise of neutrality, it failed to adhere to and participate fully in a program of action calculated to meet the challenging problems and the stark realities of the gravest tragedy in the history of Jewish people. The program of the Conference, all claims to the contrary notwithstanding, is that of the American Jewish Community. The B'nai B'rith is a part of that community . . .

". . . Never in the history of the Jewish people has there been such imperative need for a haven of refuge for tens of thousands of homeless, stricken wanderers. Never before has there been such indispensable need for a psychological atmosphere, some place in the Universe, which would be conductive to resettlement and rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of our coreligionists who have been so brutally devastated. Yet, we are confronted with the distressing spectacle of public debate and controversy between Jews before a Congressional Committee when it meets to consider a Palestine Resolution . . .

"It is not strange that the Palestine Resolutions before Congress should be opposed by the Arabs. Their opposition, it must be noted, was not limited to that part of the resolution which dealt with the Jewish Commonwealth. That opposition was an all-out attack against any move to abrogate the British White Paper. They opposed any further immigration to Palestine. Their attack was upon the whole concept of a National Jewish Home. It is not beyond our understanding that certain "oil" interests should deem it necessary to appease the Arabs by collaboration, to the end of defeating these resolutions. What is not so readily understandable is that Jews should be more interested in a proper definition of Judaism that in the future status of the Jew in Palestine; that they should be so concerned in these critical times in the settlement by a Congres-

(Continued on Page 8)

## WILL PRESIDE AT OHIO VALLEY ZIONIST REGION MEETING



Albert Schiff

Albert Schiff, local leader, is president of the Ohio Valley Zionist Region which is this Sunday, May 14th, holding its sixth annual convention in Indianapolis, Ind., at the Columbia Club. There is to be a morning and afternoon session with a banquet at the Temple Beth-El in the evening. Delegates from Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia are to be in attendance.

The speaker for the evening's banquet will be Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America. His message before the group is to be of timely importance as he recently returned from England where he conferred with Zionist and British leaders.

Besides Mr. Schiff, those who plan to attend the convention from Columbus include Leonard Manekin, Dr. M. P. Kanter, Fred Yenkin, M. M. Chanis, Ben Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gaiser, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Immerman and Sam Meizlish.

## DRIVE FOR CHAPLAIN ZELIZER ZIONIST CLASS MAKING HEADWAY

The committee conducting the campaign for the Chaplain Nathan Zelizer Class of Zionist members announces that all members signing up now will be considered paid up until October 1945.

Chaplain Zelizer has expressed himself as feeling very much honored with the idea of having a class in his honor in the Zionist District.

The drive has been making fine progress, and the committee is urging all of Rabbi Zelizer's friends to support the drive by enrolling now.

Fuente: Ohio Jewish Chronicle, 1944-05-12, page 01



Fuente: http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/2006312

El New York Times informa que los lobby Judíos urgían a los gobiernos de Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos para lanzar ataques con 'gas' contra los Nazis.

# JEWISH RALLY URGES GAS ATTACKS ON NAZIS

Immediate action for the rescue of the surviving Jews in Europe, including the use of poison gas against Germany, was demanded at a "rebirth of a nation" rally in Town Hall last night under the auspices of the American League for a Free Palestine.

Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, which seeks recognition of a Jewish nation as an ally of the United Nations, with representation on the various Allied councils, was the principal speaker.

Referring to repeated warnings by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt that poison gas will be used against Germany if the Nazis use it against any member of the United Nations, Mr. Bergson pointed out that a million Jews had been reported killed by poison gas in Nazi concentration camps.

"Since poison gas has been used against the co-belligerent Hebrew nation, we of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation publicly demand of the American and British Governments that unless this practice ceases poison gas be used against Germany," he declared.

The New York Times
Published: July 20, 1944
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[New York Times – July 20, 1944]

En septiembre de 1944, ocho meses antes del final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, la Unión de líderes Comunistas de EEUU (Judíos) proclaman antes de tiempo que cerca de Seis Millones de Judíos han sido asesinados a sangre fría, mucho antes de que se pudieran haber reconocido o calculado.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/05/oct-1944-commie-us-union-leaders-jews.html


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ness and see to it that the brothers and the sisters of the Negro race are really activated in the affairs of our unions so that they will go on forward and assume leadership along with their white brothers.

Thank you. (*Applause*)

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD: The question is called for. Any further discussion?

Ready for the question.

All those in favor of the motion, signify it by saying "Aye." Those opposed? The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY DE MAIO: Resolution Number 235, page 113, on Argentina.

## RESOLUTION

### ARGENTINA

**Submitted by Local 1102, St. Louis, Mo.**

**WHEREAS: Argentina has consistently followed a policy of Fascist dictatorship, and**

**WHEREAS: Argentina is daily giving aid and comfort to those who support Nazism and Fascism, and**

**WHEREAS: These policies of Argentina are diametrically opposed to the policies to which our Government has pledged itself in the United Nations,**

## RESOLUTION

### PALESTINE

**WHEREAS: History records no parallel to the bestial cruelties inflicted on the Jewish people of Europe by the Nazis and their satellites, whose coldly calculated program of extermination of all European Jews very nearly succeeded, almost six million Jews having been murdered in cold blood, and**

**WHEREAS: Many thousands of these unfortunates might have been saved had they been allowed to enter Palestine, and**

**WHEREAS: Great Britain had promulgated by unilateral action a Palestine White Paper in 1939 which completely closed all doors in Palestine to thousands of an anti-Nazi Jewish refugees, and, by this step of appeasement of fascism, the British Empire stands guilty as a murderer of tens of thousands of people who might have been alive, and**

**WHEREAS: The White Paper policy is in direct contradiction to the Balfour Declaration of 1917, the League of Nations Mandate of 1922 and the Anglo-American Convention of 1924, and**

**WHEREAS: Today there are tens of thousands of Jewish people languishing in concentration camps in Europe and**

Google "almost six million Jews having been murdered in cold blood, and WHEREAS"

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# UE Convention Proceedings


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United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America., 1944 - Electricians

★★★★★

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## From inside the book

"almost six million Jews ha Search

1 page matching **"almost six million Jews having been murdered in cold blood, and WHEREAS"** in this book

Page 227

cussion?
Ready for the question.
All those in favor of the motion, signify it by saying "Aye." Those opposed? The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.
COMMITTEE SECRETARY DE

European Jews very nearly succeeded, almost six million Jews having been murdered in cold blood, and
WHEREAS: Many thousands of these unfortunates might have been saved had they been allowed to enter Palestine,

Where's the rest of this book?

Results 1-1 of 1

https://goo.gl/bUoM6R

# Prints Volume On Atrocities Against Jews

## Moscow Publishing House Completes First Book on Nazi Murders

By Henry Shapiro
(United Press Staff Writer)

Moscow, Nov. 27.—A five-volume "black book" containing a documentary record of the German massacre of approximately 6,000,000 European Jews is being prepared by the state publishing house.

The first volume has been completed and will be distributed before Jan. 1.

The work was under the general editorship of Ilya Ehrenborg and the editorial board included poet-playwright Konstantin Simonov, writer Vsevold Ivanov, and poetess Vera Imber.

**To Contain Four Categories**

The "black book" will contain four categories: German decrees and orders of the day; eyewitness accounts of survivors of murder camps; diaries and letters of the victims; and accounts by non-Jews who aided in the escape of certain prisoners.

Data available to the editors indicated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Russian, Polish, and western Europe Jews were killed and an additional half million Jews face probable death in Hungary now.

The "black book" will show that systematic annihilation of the Jews began in 1939 and was carried out in eight principal places with death methods including gas chamber asphyxiation, electrocution, firing squads, bacterial inoculation, and with carbon moxide chambers.

One of the largest camps was operated near Warsaw where a majority of Polish Jews and many polish Catholics were killed, the black book editors said.

Of Poland's prewar Jewish population of 3,100,000, about 250,000 were known to be in Russia. All of the others, who had been under German rule, were killed with the exception of 8,000 escapees, the editors estimated.

In many of the reoccupied areas, the Russians found intact records listing the names and origin of victims along with identification certificates, passports, and photographs.

Among letters left behind by victims, this correspondent saw one from a woman and a girl addrssed to their husband and father, "M. Wishner, 196 Central Ave., Orange, N. J."

"They're coming to murder us," the wife wrote. "The only thing you can do is to avenge us."

**Wanted to Live**

The little daughter scribbled: "I want to live. I am afraid to to die."

Signatures on the tea-stained letter were illegible.

(Radio Moscow announced Sunday that German Field Marshals Von Leeb and George von Kuechler and seven generals had been named along with the "Hitlerite government" and the "German high command" as war criminals responsible for 46,000 atrocities in Estonia. A Pravda editorial broadcast by Moscow said "these criminals cannot escape responsibility" and added that the guilt of Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi minister for occupied eastern territories, had been "established on the same ground.")

Youngstown Vindicator (Ohio) - Nov 27, 1944

[Youngstown Vindicator - Nov 27, 1944]

# 'Black Book' to Tell of Massacre Six Million Jews

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*The Daily Register (Harrisburg, IL), November 27, 1944, p.4.*

## Prints Volume On Atrocities Against Jews

**Moscow Publishing House Completes First Book on Nazi Murders**

By Henry Shapiro

## "Ike" Chats with His Troops Fighting in France



Dramatic screening motion picture film at supreme headquarters, American expeditionary forces, showed the two commanders of this invasion reviewed and found the army—Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower talking with one of the 28th Division commanders in France.

## Hit-Skip Auto Kills Aged Man

Rudolph D'Ascenzo, aged 76, of 1748 W. Federal St., died in St. Elizabeth Hospital at 8:30 a. m. today, 14 hours after he was struck by a 4-door sedan in W. Federal near Ashland Ave. He is the city's 38th traffic victim this year.

Police arrested, and released, a 20-year-old driver of the car, pending investigation of possible charges.

D'Ascenzo told police he was crossing W. Federal St. at 6:30 p. m. Sunday when the speeding car hit him and sped toward Grand without stopping.

Fifteen hours later he was dying and on W. Federal St. when the driver of an approaching car blinded him. He has resided all his life within one square mile of the spot.

**Traffic Deaths**

| In City This Year | In County This Year |
|---|---|
| 30 | 31 |
| Last Year | Last Year |
| 25 | 27 |

## Canada Acts to Keep Order In Dominion Draftee Camps

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—(AP)—Special police measures to maintain order were taken in draftee camps throughout Canada today as Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King faced a hostile-born parliament in session for a vote of confidence in his new policy of partial conscription for overseas service.

The city of Kenty, nine-year-old capital king in the history of the Province of Canada, prevailed to assure the immediate issue, for most explosive political question in Canada's modern history.

In some areas of the French-speaking Province of Quebec, traditionally opposed to conscription for service abroad, troops of 20 companies were rushed to keep off any attempts to disrupt trains in protest against the passage of troops destined for overseas service. Many conscripts refused to report for training.

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The Parliament Buildings and other public buildings in the city of Quebec were ringed with soldiers and machine guns.

Police Darket

## 3-Inch Tracking Snow Promises Good Bear Season

Gene. Ho., Nov. 27 (A. P.)—A heavy snowfall, bringing more than 3 inches of snow to the high mountains of one of the last bear hunting areas in the state, promises to make the season successful.

Game wardens, reported with the opening of the season today, predicted a good kill in this area unless there is an unusually warm and wild day. Hunters are driven into hibernation.

Hunting camps are booked to capacity and reservations for other camping facilities indicate total shattering of previous figures. Wardens said some and deer making their way to the game ranges, the big orders of hunters is expected to rack-and-drive season ends Thursday and many camps open for following day.

Bruises and tired bones days this year, chiefly because hundreds were killed during the open season last year.

Dismissal of the hunts by inclement the deer physically and has increased the bear and predator population.

Injured Woman on Leave

Corporal Mary Ann Hall, Signal Engineer at the U. S. Marines, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Knowles, 1717 Grand St., is spending a 30-day leave with his parents after serving 18 months in the South Pacific.

Private Knowles has two brothers in the armed services, Cpl. John is in France and Elmer, 17, is a sailor in a training.

## Navy Nurses Aid In Lifting Morale In Pacific Area

Pearl Harbor, Nov. 27 (A. P.)—Navy nurses in the Pacific area are wearing service ribbons as well as wound dressing, admiral Chester W. Nimitz said Sunday in a proclamation announcing a decree to allow that branch of the service.

In a "well done" statement to the fairly large fleet commander in chief declared that about 1,000 of the navy's 1,600 nurses were stationed in the Pacific. The order of the Office is to December for completion by 1,000 by Oct. 31.

An honorable for nurses in the field service the first commander in chief declared that about 1,000 of the navy's 1,600 nurses were stationed in the Pacific. The order of the Office is to December for completion by 1,000 by Oct. 31.

An honorable for nurses in the field service the first commander in chief declared that about 1,000 of the navy's 1,600 nurses were stationed in the Pacific.

Navy Decrees Nurses, of Southtown, Mass., "I don't want to go home," said Lt. (jg) Jeanne Gibbons, 24, one of the nurses honored. "I can be of more service here. I'm not homesick and not wounded."

Corpl. Lola B. Gendreau (C) Q. of Jacksonville, Fla., "Enjoy a warm and love to meditate in these Chiefs."

Lt. Eleanor Bernstein, of Lowell, Mass., "We love the Hellcat wave, because of being an integral part of the Navy."

## Postwar Electronics May Pass Prewar Mark

New York, Nov. 27 (A. P.)—Prewar electronics production that reached the gross figure never that been sold and finish $1,000,000,000 in 1939 is expected to be topped by 1945, and a study released today by Bruce G. Archibald & Co.

## Norden to Get Medal



Carl L. Norden, inventor of the Norden bombsight, will be awarded the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Medal award in New York Wednesday night for his "outstanding contribution to the art of precise" in devising the sight.

Norden, who is 57, is president of the Norden Laboratories Corporation, which manufactures the sight.

## U. S. Paratrooper Jumped For Murdering Woman

Sarasota, Fla., Nov. 27 (A. P.)—Private Alexander Fernandez, Arkansas paratrooper, was hanged at Orlando, Fla., Friday for the murder of Mrs. Rose Quinn, last January after the court-martial conviction of the strange murder of Mrs. Rose Sorrow, aged 36, here in Feb. It had been announced that the condemned would probably have to take place purpose of Government that an appeal punishment was abolished there in 1923-1925.

The only other American service man executed in Australia was Edward Joseph Leonski, aged 24, of New York, who was hanged at Melbourne Nov. 10, 1942, for strangulation.


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**The most beautiful woman he ever saw**



He had been wounded in Italy. For weeks he had been afraid to smile to think because the scar-tissue, and the love he felt for her, was over. He held his breath as she drew closer—and his heart leaped. Then he could see that she smiled at him. "You're beautiful to me," he said. "You are!" And you can look beautiful to me!"

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Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information about serving as a Medical Technician in the W.A.C. I am a (white) (Negro) girl between the ages of 20 and 49 inclusive, and I am a high school graduate.

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Address _____ Age _____
City _____ State _____
Date _____ My present occupation is _____

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Liquid CAPUDINE

A finales de 1944, medio año antes del final oficial de la guerra, al menos tres periódicos publicaron historias informando de la muerte de "seis millones de Judios" como hecho. Todos estos artículos de propaganda se basaron en las mentiras de (((Ilya Ehrenburg))), un propagandista Judío en la URSS.

The Pittsburg Press
Nov 28, 1944
Page 5

# Six Million Jews Listed Slaughtered

## Russians to Detail Massacres by Nazis

MOSCOW, Nov 28 (UP)—A five-volume "black book" containing a documentary record of the German massacre of approximately six million European Jews was being prepared today by the State publishing house.

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**Catholics Also Killed**

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**"They're coming to murder us," the wife wrote. "The only thing you can do is to avenge us."**

The little daughter scribbled:

**"I want to live. I am afraid to die."**

The Palestine Post
Nov 28, 1944

# SIX MILLIONS MURDERED

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**The first volume will appear before the end of the year, under the editorship of the well-known author, Ilya Ehrenburg. The record will contain four categories of documents:**

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**According to the Soviet editors, the Germans killed between five and six million Russian, Polish and Western European Jews, and an additional half million are being murdered in Hungary now.**

# Prints Volume On Atrocities Against Jews

## Moscow Publishing House Completes First Book on Nazi Murders

By Henry Shapiro
(United Press Staff Writer)

Moscow, Nov. 27.—A five-volume "black book" containing a documentary record of the German massacre of approximately 6,000,000 European Jews is being prepared by the state publishing house.

The first volume has been completed and will be distributed before Jan. 1.

The work was under the general editorship of Ilya Ehrenborg and the editorial board included poet-playwright Konstantin Simonov, writer Vsevold Ivanov, and poetess Vera Imber.

**To Contain Four Categories**

The "black book" will contain four categories: German decrees and orders of the day; eyewitness accounts of survivors of murder camps; diaries and letters of the victims; and accounts by non-Jews who aided in the escape of certain prisoners.

Data available to the editors indicated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Russian, Polish, and western Europe Jews were killed and an additional half million Jews face probable death in Hungary now.

The "black book" will show that systematic annihilation of the Jews began in 1939 and was carried out in eight principal places with death methods including gas chamber asphyxiation, electrocution, firing squads, bacterial inoculation, and with carbon moxide chambers.

One of the largest camps was operated near Warsaw where a majority of Polish Jews and many polish Catholics were killed, the black book editors said.

Of Poland's prewar Jewish population of 3,100,000, about 250,000 were known to be in Russia. All of the others, who had been under German rule, were killed with the exception of 8,000 escapees, the editors estimated.

In many of the reoccupied areas, the Russians found intact records listing the names and origin of victims along with identification certificates, passports, and photographs.

Among letters left behind by victims, this correspondent saw one from a woman and a girl addressed to their husband and father, "M. Wishner, 196 Central Ave., Orange, N. J."

"They're coming to murder us," the wife wrote. "The only thing you can do is to avenge us."

**Wanted to Live**

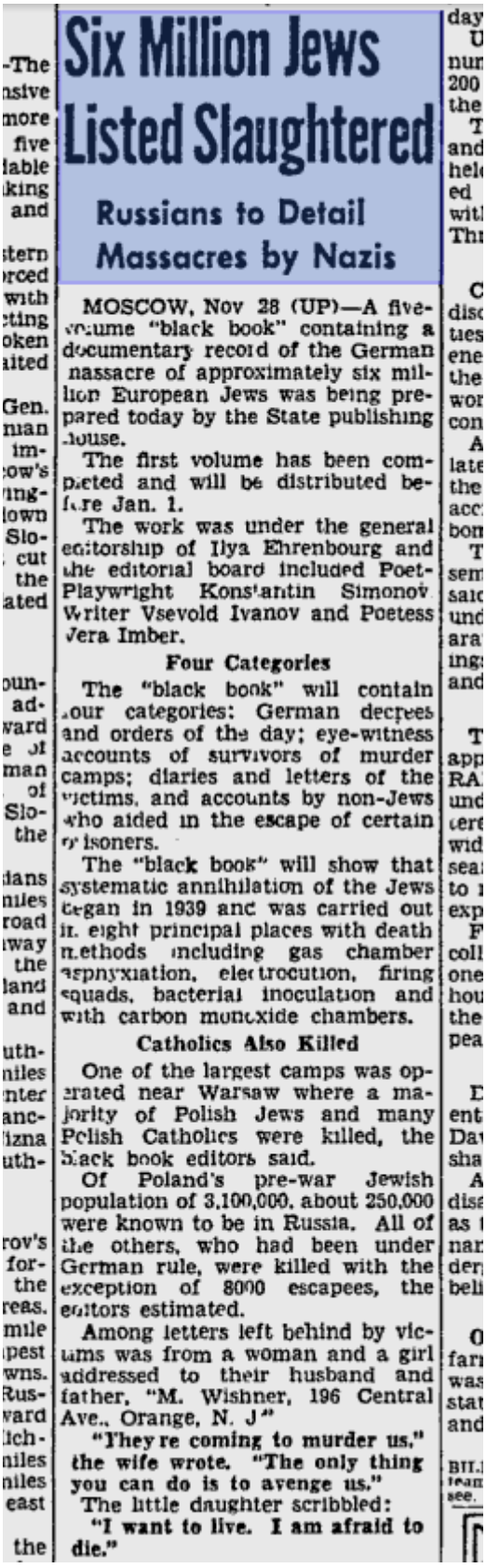
The little daughter scribbled:

"I want to live. I am afraid to to die."

Signatures on the tea-stained letter were illegible.

Radio Moscow announced Sunday that German Field Marshals Von Leeb and George von Kuechler and seven generals had been named along with the "Hitlerite government" and the "German high command" as war criminals responsible for 46,000 atrocities in Estonia. A Pravda editorial broadcast by Moscow said "these criminals cannot escape responsibility" and added that the guilt of Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi minister for occupied eastern territories, had been "established on the same ground.")

Youngstown Vindicator (Ohio) - Nov 27, 1944



# Six Million Jews Listed Slaughtered

## Russians to Detail Massacres by Nazis

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**Catholics Also Killed**

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*The Pittsburg Press – Tuesday, November 28, 1944*

# Ship Losses Through 1943 Total 5758

**Britain, U. S. Reveal Allied Sinkings**

# To the Top of the World—
# Tibet Abounds in High Mountains, Huge, Unplowed Grazing Grounds

**Villages Fortified Against Wind, Cold**



Mr. Steele



JOURNEY BY PROSTRATION was the act of worship of this Tibetan monk encountered by A. T. Steele on the road to Lhasa. The monk was on a pilgrimage to Shigatse, Tibet, and pulled himself ahead by his hands after falling flat on the ground.

# Reds Broaden Offensive on Slovak Front

**Russians Wedge Line In Mountains**

# 78 Killed, Missing in Blast Of Bomb Depot in Britain

**Three Others Hurt as Explosion Devastates Wide Area in English Midlands**

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UP)—Authorities today listed 78 persons as dead or missing from an explosion which ripped through a Royal Air Force bomb dump at Burton-on-Trent ...

# Six Million Jews Listed Slaughtered

**Russians to Detail Massacres by Nazis**

# 8th Army Troops Cross River in Italy

**Seek to Trap Nazis Inside Faenza**

**Ash Collection Urged**

**Men Hurt Given**

**Gun Praised**

# Strikers Assail Belgian Cabinet

# Sensational Radar Device 'Sees' for Yankee Bombers

**'Mickey' Makes Precision Bombing Possible Around the Clock; Had Been Guarded Zealously**

ROME, Nov. 28 (UP)—"Mickey," a sensational radar device which "sees" through darkness, clouds and artificial smoke for American heavy bombers was hailed by ...


Christmas GIFT FOR A LOVED ONE WHO IS HARD OF HEARING

The Famous Zenith RADIONIC HEARING AID

$40

S. H. DeROY

DELICIOUS FRESHLY ROASTED CASHEWS 1.25

THE PEANUT STORE

PRICE SLASHED!

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# Italian Cabinet Crisis Solved

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BE SURE TO REMEMBER WITH YOUR PRESENTS AND GIVE
SAVINGS GIFT TOKENS
ON SALE AT ALL POST OFFICES

Late Edition
JERUSALEM TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1944

# THE PALESTINE POST

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VOL. XIX. Number 5550

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Down to 330 mils a kilo.
On sale at all groceries. Send to Egg Powder Corporation, P.O.B.126, Jerusalem, for recipes.

# SOVIETS ROLL ON DANUBE ROAD

## TANKS PUSH ON TOWARDS BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Monday (R.). — Soviet tanks are now rolling on the smooth motor highway towards Budapest and mobile assault groups are beating the Germans-Hungarian positions on the straight roads to the Danube, some 25 miles across undefended parts land now eight miles.

The Germans today are making troops to the north-east, south of their isolated defence are where the fighting mainly has appeared after more than a fortnight of stubborn fighting. The capture of Mor'ava, the key communication centre just under 25 miles south-east of the Hungarian capital, has placed Marshal Malinovsky in a commanding position to extend the threat to the Danube from where the city and can use the German - Hungarian garrison with only one major railway east of the Danube.

### Push Into Slovakia

In Czechoslovakia Soviet troops are moving the other side of the river Carpathian plain and have gripped one of the Slovak on to the railway leading directly to the oil and road centre of Kassa which a road which 25 miles.

The Soviet push into Czechoslovakia is proceeding in full side of Moravska Ostrava front of 30 miles to Kosicenska Gbelska Petrovo troops are pressing hard on Presov and Kassa (Kosice) in Czechoslovakia. The battle should overlook any retreating fighting stubbornly.

The capture of Mezolaborcz and Humenne has resulted in a considerable breach in the German front, and the Soviet advance may now be expected to progress much more rapidly. It is ADOLF HITLER'S plan of Germans southwest of the Dukla Pass from Poland into Czechoslovakia.

In the Soviet advance through Slovakia, one is reminded of the German Nazis property are saving armed hostages in the event of terror and arsons of Nazis troops are attacking on the German Bank, giving the German gun crews no time to shelter the Germans of their guns. General Petrov is using powerful artillery "drives" with guns massed only five yards apart to storm the German strongpoints.

### HUNGARIAN DEPUTIES DEPORTED TO GERMANY

BASLE, Monday (ONA). — More than half the deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, have been arrested and deported to Germany, while other Hungarian public officials have been similarly deported, reports the Budapest National Radio, to-day.

The puppet regime of Ferenc Szalasi still "temporarily under" Budapest and the Hungarian Government is now functioning in the capital. It is also said to have formed a "National Council" as an organ that is to replace the now fugitive.

### Czechs Plan to Deport Germans

By ALFRED GRUENGER, Special to The Palestine Post

LONDON, Monday. — A constructive solution of the German problem is post-war Czechoslovakia is possible, said Dr. Jarel Stavik, Czechoslovak Minister of Interior, this week-end.

His declaration was made at the Czechoslovak State Council, when he took issue with M. Wenzel Jilasek, Chairman of the Bohemian Social Democratic Party, whose policy Dr. Stavik rejected as delayed.

The proposed mass transfer of Sudeten Germans to the Reich which is pronounced unofficial Czech policy and Ultimately opposed by M. Jilasek — seems to be the main point of contention.

Dr. Stavik contending that M. Jilasek does not speak for the majority, the end of the war, the Germans who remained faithful to the Republic and have taught his in connection, are considered.

### No Deportation Again

M. Jilasek, on the other hand, who maintains that mass deportation of racial wrecking and foreign workers, the cause of the most odious horrors of the Nazi occupation of Europe, means that this must not happen again.

To those who argue that the transfer provides a cure for future human ruin remember are essential and have learned lessons and during the war with the Czech it is largely because of this that believed as Nazis must be invited in Nazis and punished as individuals, irrespective of race or nationality.

Resistance to any mass transfer of populations is demanded as follows:

Nearly the greatest number can only be effected if in the post-war period there is a complete transfer human rights, it would be impossible to carry out this form. The removal of minorities with the Germans of Europe would be jeopardized by the large minorities left in a number of racial persecution.

Thirdly, it is impossible to carry out a transfer of this kind in a mere or less chaotic period of transition. Particularly, the displaced populations will in the first years after the war be unable to transition.

An additional number of minorities would be created in connection with the links of relationship between large parts of the population in a land as the property of the Germans, and the Germans in the surrounding states, in the Germans in Hungary, and about 2,000,000 Germans in Poland.

### Selling Fooled Accounts

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According to the Soviet editors, the Germans killed before and on action Russian, Polish and Western European Jews, and an additional half million are being murdered in Hungary now.

### Italian Cabinet Crisis Solved

ROME, Monday (R.). — Leaders of all six Italian parties formed a coalition cabinet this morning, thus ending the political crisis that had been solved.

The composition stated:

The present coalition is the true expression of the country under the present circumstances, the Allied Control Commission in the true reflection of the will of the population in Germany-occupied Italy.

The leaders said met at a very lengthy conference last night, subsequent to which Bonomi submitted Signor Bonomi with a combined resolution signifying him to resolve the Parliamentary crisis.

Signor Bonomi approved the resolution, which appeared to be a compromise on the "personal issue" vote of confidence in the early next, commanding both parties on the part of all parties and Allied approval.

### HUGE EXPLOSION AT R.A.F. DEPOT

BURTON ON TRENT, Monday (R.). — Every Plane was being killed and many more injured by a terrific explosion at an R.A.F. ammunition depot near here this morning.

At the works part of people were still in bed when the blast occurred. Not to be safe. The explosion was heard many miles away and was accompanied by an enormous column of smoke.

### Tokyo Bombed By Americans Twice Running

#### Super-Fortresses Strike From China

WASHINGTON, Monday (R). — Super-Fortresses bombed Tokyo again in daylight today, following last week's heavy raid. An announcement says:

General Arnold's Modern Air Bombers struck returned to Tokyo again on November 27 for another daylight attack upon strategic industrial targets. The main objective was Nagoya, from bases on Saipan.

The Japanese propagandists who were recently pointing to the previous raid, today pushed the claim that the 27th was a Japanese victory and announced that "Enemy planes were driven off by our fighters and planes fighting also saw an action against them."

The Japanese announcement of the bombing of Tokyo adds that bombers today also raided targets on Iwo Jima.

Super-Fortresses bombing Hamaluka, capital of Shizu, in the middle of the south coast of the island. Crushing plane attacked a subsequent fires to start conflagrations with.

The super-fortresses thrashed Tokyo's industrial establishments, as well as vital railroads, and dropped explosives and incendiaries on the second attack on the Japanese capital in their days.

### Tokyo Prepared For Raids

WASHINGTON, Monday (R.). — Tokyo is probably as well prepared as any city in the world to withstand bombing and to effect salvage, in the opinion of the U.S. Office of War Information on the basis of official data.

The impression that Tokyo was "underwhelming city" which could be destroyed by bombardment bombs was one of the chief points Edmund Stevens, OWI's union.

Stevens, who prepared physically and perhaps psychologically for bombing, Tokyo has already been subjected by the Japanese to the very things which Japanese bombers were inflicting on London, Chungking and other Japanese cities.

Tokyo could withstand bombing similar to that visited upon Cologne and Berlin, and remain operative.

### Stettinius Chosen To Replace Hull



WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Edward Stettinius, Jr., present Under Secretary of State, who succeeded Mr. Sumner Welles last year, to be Secretary of State in place of Mr. Cordell Hull, whose resignation was announced today.

Mr. Stettinius was board chairman of the U.S. Steel Corporation before he joined the State Department. His nomination, to become effective immediately upon confirmation by the Senate, is expected to be confirmed.

The announcement of Cordell Hull's resignation on the ground of ill-health came as a surprise to Washington. Mr. Hull has been in office since March, 1933, and has been the architect of the United Nations Organization.

Mr. Stettinius was born in Chicago, the son of Mr. Edward Stettinius, a former partner of the House of Morgan. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1924 and joined General Motors, where he rose to be vice-president in charge of purchases. He joined the U.S. Steel Corporation in 1938 as chairman of the finance committee, and became chairman of the board in 1939.

He joined the State Department in 1939 as Assistant Secretary, and was appointed Under Secretary in 1943. He has been chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees since its formation in April, 1943.

Mr. Stettinius is married and has three children.

### BULGARIAN BANKERS ARRESTED

SOFIA, Monday (R). — All members of the board of administration of the Bulgarian National Bank have been arrested and held responsible for "damage to the national economy," it was announced today. They are charged with having carried out trade relations with Germany amounting to 4,000 million leva.

A new law for the seizure of property by persons of Jewish origin has been drawn up by a special commission, and will shortly be submitted to the Council for approval.

### Britain Stands Firm on Civil Air Policy

#### Lord Swinton Appeals for "Fair Play"

CHICAGO, Monday. — The head of the British delegation at the civil aviation conference, Viscount Swinton, told the press this evening that the American interpretation of "freedom of the air," if put into practice, would constitute a direct encroachment on the rights of small nations.

Lord Swinton, who had stated already that Britain would not renew her bid for the five freedoms, said that he did not think Britain would accept America's interpretation of "freedom of the air," if put into practice, would constitute a direct encroachment on the rights of small nations.

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Lord Swinton appealed for "fair play in the air which would protect the interests of the smaller countries. "The main point of contention between Great Britain and the United States, he said, had been the question of "unfettered rights to pick up and put down passengers along an international route." The larger the country, the greater the amount of traffic the greater was the competition with local services.

### "Bombing Sold" Urged

Lord Swinton declared that Britain had backed down from her original position of insisting on a very strong international body only because she was convinced that the general organization would be equally effective. On general international opinion, Britain, he said would insist on the inclusion in the proposed air agreement of a clause giving our developed countries a "bombing spell" to establish new air routes before their old airlines.

Unofficial observers see in Lord Swinton's remarks the reassurance that Britain will not back down on the remaining points. Meanwhile a new difficulty has arisen, in this battle. The oils have now requesting American and Britain, is scheduled to begin today in the Conference Commission of the 54 nations represented, with reviewing delegations that for United States is at last ready to sign the master to a vote.

### Language Issue

The French delegate, M. Max Hymans, announced yesterday he refused to sign the proposed air convention unless the official copy was drawn up in French as well as in English. Reuter learned today.

The Lebanese delegation supported this, and was supported later from English sources. Saudi Arabia stated to attend the conference without having a single man of the 100 million people from the Persian Gulf to the west coast of Africa. No reason has been given for this absence.

Mr. Pandit, Indian delegate, said, would unfortunately announce a better understanding of the other countries of civil aviation in some vital destination.

(U. & A.P.)

### FELL AMONG THIEVES

VATICAN CITY, Monday (U.P.). — Giovanni Fiore, Italian publicist, pilgrim of Santiago de Compostela in the Vatican Consistory which was to Rome for a special audience with the Pope, was robbed by highwaymen who stole his pastoral cross, his pectoral cross and his papal robes. The Bishop arrived in Rome in his underclothes.

### Refugee Committee Delegate Criticized

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — The Jewish Labour Committee for Palestine has passed a resolution condemning the attitude of Dr. Joseph Schwartz, representative of the International Refugee Committee.

The Committee, it is added, "is not representative of the refugees, giving the position of its executive international Jewish Labour Bund, and is completely subservient to Administration policy."

The resolution does not name Dr. Schwartz, but a representative for the author of the resolution, Mr. Schwartz is the only person who is also a Mr. Sir Clifford Heatherton Bevin.

Another resolution expresses the view that Lord Moyne's assassination should not be used for the purpose of rendering Jewish resistance to acts of fresh.

### 4 SS MEN FACE TRIAL

LONDON, Monday (R). — Four members of the SS are to be tried by the first army, on charges of murdering an airman and man taken a prisoner of war in London, it is stated.

### MR. E. GREGG MADE A PRIVY COUNCILLOR

LONDON, Monday (R). — Sir Edward Grigg, the Secretary-general Minister Resident, is to be raised to the peerage and made a member of the Privy Council.

"There has been no one in

# ALLIES CLEAR MAAS LINE

## Prospects Of Great Fleets Dead point Pleasure

By ARNOLD GRUEL, U.P. Correspondent

PARIS, Monday. — General De Gaulle, during his fortnight-long visit to Moscow, hopes to sign a full-dress Franco-Soviet Treaty and publish all-long paralleling the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and thus completing the four-year accord between France and Germany, according to reliable French sources.

The most sure after that, according to these sources, would be an announcement on the future of Poland and Rumania, and possibly Norway, of the abandonment of that Government-in-exile and the recognition in the Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet lines, they consider, the predominating German influence in a country, instead Soviet sides.

The conclusion of a Franco-Soviet alliance and the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, as Anglo-Soviet lines mention what is today perhaps the most important Russian question, would have the effect of giving the world Communist Parties new confidence that the Soviet Union has made more progress in the direction of democracy than is any single event since it obtained the incorporation of the U.S.S.R. into the Army.

The belated arrest of Gay Hussa-Varela, wealthy son of the owner of the influence-town "Marca" has been followed by the arrest of the editor-in-chief of the Air France Company, on the orders of Charles Tillon, the Communist Minister for Air.

Paris radio reports today that the much-publicized Giovanni Ansaldo, Italian Fascist Minister in Athens during the Greek crisis, has been arrested and free from Paris.

The Third Army today entered Saint Avold in the German border that from the Maginot Line, the world is "in the southeast of Saarbrücken."

### PARIS 'PURGE' PROGRESSING

By ROBERT LLOYD, Special to The Palestine Post

LONDON, Monday. — The announcement by M. Blondel, Vice President and Administrative Director of the Paris Liberation Committee, that the mass purges of the Paris Gestapo have been confirmed by the French Government, came at the end of a week in which the French Resistance movement has made more progress than in any single week since it obtained the incorporation of the F.F.I. into the Army.

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### Snipers Prowl in Strasbourg

By CLIFTON CROCKER, U.P. War Correspondent

STRASBOURG, Sunday Night (Delayed). — By driving Strasbourg in three months, the Allies have gained a great victory, but they have not yet won it. Strasbourg belongs to anybody. German snipers in civilian clothes prowl the streets, and the inhabitants of the city have not become accustomed to "liberated life" after nearly four years of enslavement.

The Allies have already taken some 10,000 prisoners here, including 4,000 soldiers, 2,000 officials and 2,000 civilians. A prisoners' camp is now "We could take 50,000 more, but we do not know what to do with them. Nobody will take them off our hands. They just carry on here.

Fresh re-organize prisoners are loaded in trucks with the result that snipers abound. Russian prisoners used for fatigue duties are now free to move about with no means to escape from.

### GERMANS DRIVEN OVER RIVER

SHAEF, Monday (R.). — The German withdrawal over the Maas has been completed except for stragglers and defenders west of Venlo, in the area of the British offensive.

The 7th Battalion forced in three previously to the west reserves into the main battle, the Allies caught many small immediate wireless, although the Germans is shot. Three Germans are represented by airborne flanking action in — the Germans in the Maas and the Germans dead and replaced, by Rhineland and tanks and guns and to the practical destruction of the Wehrmacht.

The 30th Army brought regrouping to gain the Roer, and have taken hundred and twenty-six the total since the start of the battle.

Five miles north of Gellen, Erkelenz, British troops have closed out to the Roer between Gellen to a few kilometres southwest. General Dempsey's men are now about 20 miles from the Rhine.

The First SURF has advanced more than a mile and a half to Geilenkirchen to capture Prum. Other units pushing over the road to Duren reached the outskirts of Langerwehe where there is heavy fighting. Here the Americans are only five miles from Duren.

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### ALL FOR A QUIET LIFE

BERLIN, Monday (UP). — Two men have been executed in Berlin for minor offences over the weekend, it was announced today, bringing to 14 the total of executions in the capital of Brandenburg.

The offences for which the two men were executed were not specified, but it is stated that they had been found guilty of "undermining the will to resist" and of "endangering the defence capacity of the German people."

### AT LEAST 50 NAZI PLANES DOWNED

LONDON, Monday (R). — At least 50 German planes were shot down by the R.A.F. in the air battle which developed over the Ruhr on Sunday afternoon, when a force of 1,000 bombers attacked Cologne. Twenty-nine aircraft were destroyed in the air battle.

Only two of a certain that a new bomber command is needed for the 8th Air Force fighters will be ready for action by May 1945 destroyed 119 planes, 3 in 8.7 and 13 on the ground.

### Prime Minister

Personal tribute of General Patch's Army, are here rendering out above the Rhine confluence with and with of Rheinberg, according to the Germans.

# POLES ADVISED TO ACCEPT SOVIET TERMS

## MARSHAL STALIN OFFERED GUARANTEE OF INDEPENDENCE

LONDON, Monday (R). — The resignation of the Polish Premier, M. Mikolajczyk, reduces almost to the vanishing point the hopes of a settlement of the Polish question on the lines sketched out when M. Mikolajczyk was in Moscow during the conference of the Prime Minister and Mr. Eden with Marshal Stalin, writes "The Times," adding:

"The failure must have been a bitter personal disappointment for the Pole's statesman and that the failure of will not rest on his shoulders."

The paper points out that M. Mikolajczyk had succeeded all his energies to a settlement which "would have placed the future relations of Poland on the basis of close friendship and partnership with Russia. He went to Moscow only because he was convinced that the Polish Government has been prepared at overwhelming any such hope and has at every moment rendered prudent. If unsuccessful effort, but the decision seems to have prevented a Polish civil war on the lines of every Government and has prepared the moral demoralization of the Polish Government.

As far as integrity is concerned, Marshal Stalin has offered a German guarantee of the independence of Poland on the basis of the Yalta Poland, and M. Mikolajczyk is the leader of the Polish Government, which has been recognized by Great Britain Government, have accepted the Polish Government's Curzon Line as the final frontier between Poland and Russia, and have agreed to the necessity of having an Anglo-Soviet alliance.

Again I point the American answer, M. Mikolajczyk was every manifest but unsuccessful attempt to induce his colleagues to face the difficult problem and pursue the path of agreement with Russia through which alone the independence of Poland can be secured. His resignation within the days and it is to be hoped that his colleagues will have the fate behind others will succeed in bringing it about."

### "A Disaster"

The "Manchester Guardian" which has always taken a very keen interest in Polish questions, today observes that the resignation of M. Mikolajczyk is "a disaster for the whole." The paper adds that the British Government, and in fact all the United Nations, have made every reasonable effort to help the Polish Government to find a basis for agreement with Russia. The United States Government have also done their best. Mr. Harriman, the American Ambassador in Moscow, has been in constant touch with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden throughout the crisis.

"The Polish Government has now refused Poland and Russia the necessity of having an Anglo-Soviet alliance.

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### Facing Realities

"Apart from the traditional American sympathy for the cause of independence of European nations, such a demand was wholly impracticable, both as a guarantee of European tranquillity and as a practical proposition. The only way in which the Great Powers can a major pressure of any durable peace settlement is by the exercise of their responsibilities for the maintenance of independent governments by the Great Powers in the relations between Poland and her neighbours generally one of the most

and and most constant lessons of European history.

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# SETTLERS PLEAD FOR RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE

## SEVEN YEARS EACH FOR TWO KIBBUTZ GUARDS

The right of settlers in isolated districts to possess weapons for the defence of their homes was again emphasized and was the essential issue raised in the trial before the Military Court of two Kibbutz guards charged with illegal possession of arms. Yisrael Salomon was said to have been found guilty of the Kibbutz Mashmar Hayarden, were yesterday found guilty and each sentenced to seven years imprisonment for the carrying, possession, of a rifle and ammunition, and a fine of £P500 or two years additional period. Zvi Shalev was found guilty of the same charge against him, but had denied the joint charge.

Defending counsel, Advocate David Epstein, contended that the case had been brought before the court on a technical charge, and that the accused had been found guilty of the same charge against him, but had denied the joint charge.

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### Frequent Robberies

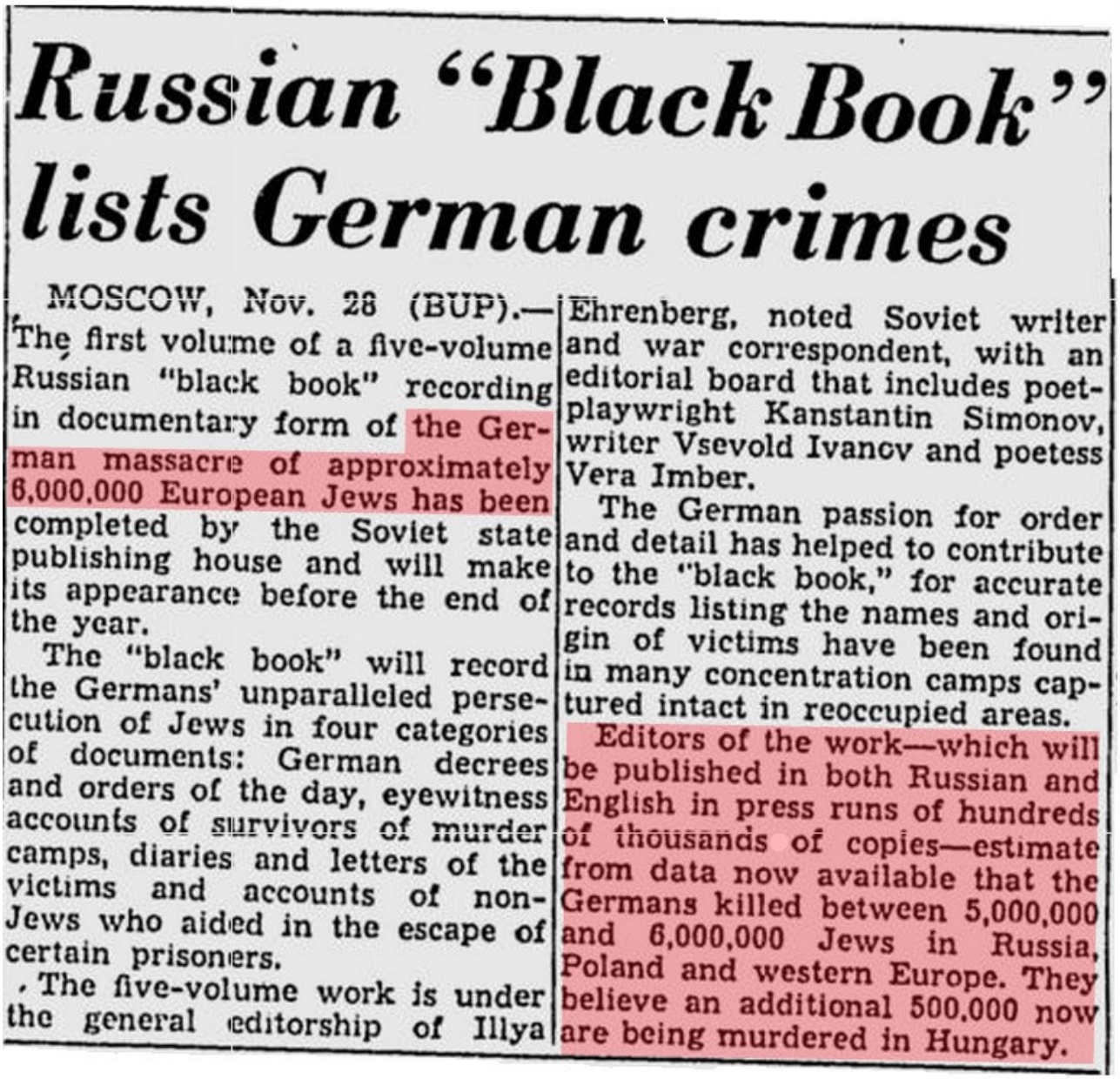
The prisoner explained that his settlement was in the Beit-Yerach neighbourhood, where marauding robbers were frequent. The settlers had been robbed of their cattle, which they have been turned horses and in consequence people.

Before the criminal data, he said, when the Hadita Fast was in distress, the Iraq had placed the settlers at the disposal of the authorities to help to keep order, and they were given rifles for that purpose. In the Middle East, he said, as the war situation changed, the attitude of the authorities varied, their earlier approval of the help of the settlers in keeping order, their duties of security and safety also changed.

Mr. Shalev, Hebrew and Ari Herut, accomplishes the Kibbutz Mashmar Hayarden declared the charge against settlements are a matter of national security and security of this country."

Otro informe temprano del Libro Negro de Ehrenburg, afirmando que 6 millones de judíos habían sido asesinados por los nazis:

2 meses antes de que Auschwitz fuera liberado. 5 meses antes de que Alemania se rindiese.



# Russian "Black Book" lists German crimes

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (BUP).—The first volume of a five-volume Russian "black book" recording in documentary form of the German massacre of approximately 6,000,000 European Jews has been completed by the Soviet state publishing house and will make its appearance before the end of the year.

The "black book" will record the Germans' unparalleled persecution of Jews in four categories of documents: German decrees and orders of the day, eyewitness accounts of survivors of murder camps, diaries and letters of the victims and accounts of non-Jews who aided in the escape of certain prisoners.

The five-volume work is under the general editorship of Illya Ehrenberg, noted Soviet writer and war correspondent, with an editorial board that includes poet-playwright Kanstantin Simonov, writer Vsevold Ivanov and poetess Vera Imber.

The German passion for order and detail has helped to contribute to the "black book," for accurate records listing the names and origin of victims have been found in many concentration camps captured intact in reoccupied areas.

Editors of the work—which will be published in both Russian and English in press runs of hundreds of thousands of copies—estimate from data now available that the Germans killed between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 Jews in Russia, Poland and western Europe. They believe an additional 500,000 now are being murdered in Hungary.

*The Leader-Post - Nov 28, 1944*

*Returned as chief magistrate*

# Yorkton's Mayor Peaker serves quarter century

By PAT O'DWYER

YORKTON, Sask., Nov. 28 (Staff Special).—As the acorn produced the oak so the young immigrant lad from Yorkshire, England weathered many western tests, and from small beginnings Charles A. Peaker became in turn successful pioneer, rancher, farmer, elevator owner, grain trader and mill owner.

In public life, his record was equally remarkable and from his first election as a Yorkton councillor in 1912...



MAYOR PEAKER

[illegible]

### Moose Jaw man injured overseas

MOOSE JAW, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

## Beef contract filled in year

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

### 100th Atlantic trip gives airman record

MONTREAL, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

# Church destruction bitter blow to Dutch

By BEN MALKIN

Leader-Post War Correspondent

HOLLAND, Nov. 28 (By Special Cable).—In the province of Brabant, where the large portion of the population is Roman Catholic, one of the bitterest recollections the people have of the German occupation was the wanton destruction by the Wehrmacht ... [illegible]

## Russian "Black Book" lists German crimes

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (CP).—[illegible]

### Canals breached

LONDON, Nov. 28 (CP-Reuters).—[illegible]

## May volunteer to embarking

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (CP).—[illegible]

### FROM YORKTON

VICTORIA, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

# Fifteen nations back up Canada

*In compromise proposal for "Fifth Freedom" of air*

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP and Reuters).—Fifteen nations expressed Canadian support Monday of a Canadian compromise proposal for the "fifth freedom" of the air after the United States had indicated willingness to accept it. [illegible]

### Bags robomb

WITH THE 2ND TACTICAL AIR FORCE, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

### Meat for Brazil?

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

### COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SPY HILL. — [illegible]

# Actives disperse Ottawa parade

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (CP).—[illegible]

### MONTREAL ARMS SILENT PROTEST

MONTREAL, Nov. 28 (CP).—[illegible]

### Subsidies charged for two governors

BAIE ST. PAUL, Que., Nov. 28 —[illegible]

### FOR CONSCRIPTION

MOOSE JAW, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

### ONE-MAN WAR

*First time out, too*

[illegible]

### BIG THINGS AHEAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—[illegible]

### "USUAL WAY"

LONDON, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

### QU'APPELLE MAN DIES

VICTORIA, Nov. 28. — [illegible]

# Former Reginan dies following odd mishap

SPY HILL, Sask., Nov. 28 (Special).—Earl Richardson, 28, Spy Hill farmer, died in Russell hospital of a brain injury incurred in an unusual accident.

Richardson was at work in a barn when a cow kicked him.

He was knocked against a pole.

The pole toppled and a nail in the pole pierced his temple.

Richardson was a former employee of Prairie Electric Hatchery in Regina.

*Announcements*

SOCIAL EVENING

[illegible]

E. A. MATTHEWS,
Sec'y, Regina Masonic Council.


PUBLIC SKATING
EVERY
TUES., THURS., SAT.
Queen City Gardens
ADMISSION
25c

GRAND
VARIETY
CONCERT
IN AID OF
Canadian Prisoners of War Fund
Thurs., Nov. 30
DANCE

ARENA
ICE RINK
Watch this space for opening night

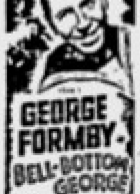
TRIANON
TONITE
C.C.F. SOCIAL CLUB
George Fairfield and his Orchestra

OPENING EVENT IN REGINA'S 1944-45 SYMPHONIC SEASON
Regina Conservatory Symphony Orchestra
Tonight, in the Darke Hall, 8:30 p.m.

STAGE & SCREEN

GRAND
Romance!
Government Girl
Plus

BERMUDA MYSTERY

REX

GEORGE FORMBY
BELL-BOTTOM GEORGE
GET YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT TICKETS NOW!

ROXY
GEORGE RAFT
"BACKGROUND TO DANGER"

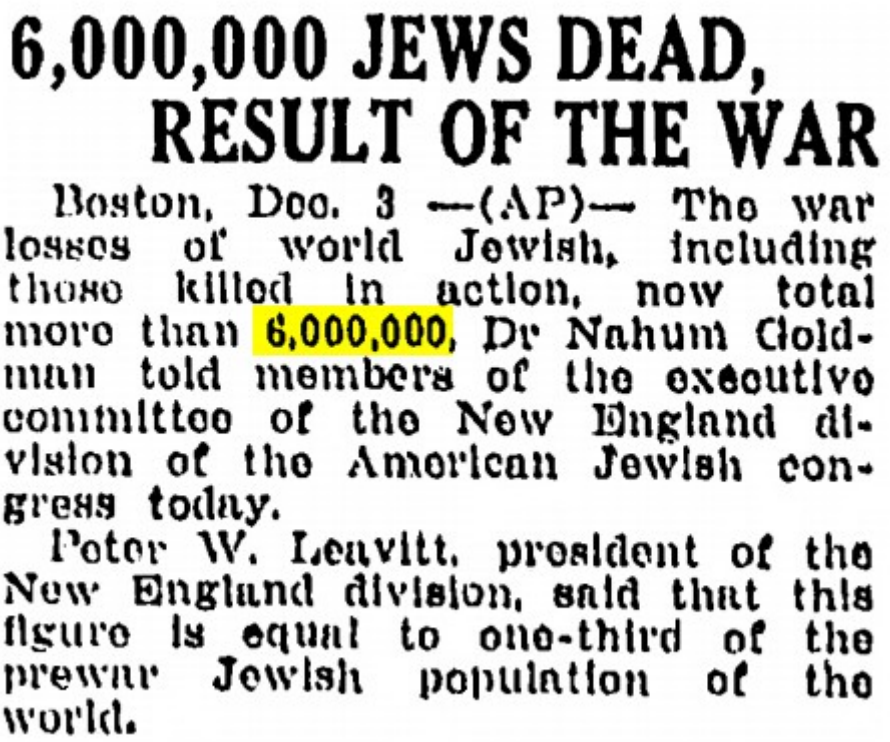
RONALD COLMAN
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"
with WALTER HUSTON
Also
"ARISE MY LOVE"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
RAY MILLAND
METROPOLITAN


"The SEVENTH CROSS"
SPENCER TRACY
SIGNE HASSO
Hume Cronyn - Jessica Tandy
Agnes Moorehead - Herbert
Capitol

ALEXANDER KORDA presents
DRUMS
Vivien Laurence
LEIGH · OLIVIER
THAT HAMILTON WOMAN!

Broadway
ALSO "NEWS"
ADULT

Nahum Goldmann dijo el 3 de diciembre de 1944:



# 6,000,000 JEWS DEAD, RESULT OF THE WAR

Boston, Dec. 3 —(AP)— The war losses of world Jewish, including those killed in action, now total more than 6,000,000, Dr Nahum Goldman told members of the executive committee of the New England division of the American Jewish congress today.

Peter W. Leavitt, president of the New England division, said that this figure is equal to one-third of the prewar Jewish population of the world.

*Springfield Republican (Springfield, MA), Monday, December 4, 1944, p.2*

*"Las perdidas de la guerra de la judería mundial, incluyen aquellos asesinados en acción, ahora un total de más de seis millones..."*

# REMEMBER, REMEMBER, REMEMBER

## By Ilya Ehrenburg

*Soviet War News*, 22 Dec. 1944

THE *Pommersche Zeitung* writes : " Our fight was honest from the very first, for we did not cross our frontiers in a fit of blind folly, with the intention of subjugating other nations. On the contrary, having been forced to leave our frontiers behind us, we came as heralds of a new order and a new justice. No German ever harboured the idea of destroying the English, punishing the French or enslaving the Dutch or any other people, or living on the blood and sweat of other nations. On the contrary, our victories radiated tranquillity."

The poor little fellows, it appears, were forced to march to the Caucasus and Egypt in order to radiate tranquillity, and now they have been allowed to return to Cologne and East Prussia they declare meekly, " If we have injured anybody, we bear him no malice."

On maps they printed in 1939 and 1942, truly the atlas of their blind folly, we find Lille and Kiev, Riga and Nancy included in " Greater Germany."

### They Snivel While They Shoot

They say they did not wish to enslave other nations, to live on other men's blood and sweat. But was it so long ago that Gruppenfuehrer Hass declared in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* that " former Russia will be colonized by storm troopers and the children of storm troopers " ? The *Danziger Vorpost* calculated : " Every German colonist will be served by eight or ten families."

Ah, they were not so modest then ! The German firm known as " Bremen " promised its shareholders Turkestan cotton. " There's no place on earth for that nation of shopkeepers, the English," shouted the *Volkischer Beobachter*. " The shooting of hostages will teach the French we intend to stop at nothing," threatened the *Pariser Zeitung*. They deported Netherlanders to the Ukraine and declared : " Holland as a state is a concept which will be preserved only in history books." (*Angriff.*)

They have begun to repudiate themselves rather early. They are still shooting, yet they are already snivelling. While they are still hacking children's bodies to pieces, they have begun to wash their blood-stained hands.

There is a saying that " to remember is to live." And indeed, the man who loses his memory loses half his life. He becomes an ephemeral creature. But to remember is not only to live : it is to save life, to save future generations, to save the very concept of humanity.

### The Typhus Louse

Some phenomena in history have made the sages rack their brains for centuries. But Hitler Germany is no sphinx ; it is a typhus louse. Everybody understands now what Fascism is, but not everybody wants to remember what he understands. To forget means to forgive ; and to forgive the furnace-tenders of Maidanek means to bring up children who will meet their end in more efficient Maidaneks.

I am not a politician ; my occupation is one that has to do with human feelings, for every writer is, in a way, a psychologist. But every writer is also a moralist, even if he never stops to think about morals. I want, as a writer, to recall the spiritual sources of Fascism.

For years the Hitlerites have been moulding the minds of German adolescents. What did they instil into the young Fascist ? A sense of superiority. The world now knows what racial and national arrogance mean. If every nation is going to decide that it is the best in the world, and is therefore entitled to dominate the rest, we shall be seeing more Maidaneks before the twentieth century is out.

What is Germany's arrogance based on ? On her past, some will say. True enough, the Germans in the past had wonderful philosophers, musicians, poets and scientists. No anti-Fascist would think of repudiating Goethe or Beethoven. But culture is not an annuity ; it is a process of creation. In Fascist Germany nothing is left of Germany's great past. We laugh at the degenerates who would substitute a genealogical tree for intelligence or knowledge. The nation that burns down museums and libraries and yet bonds of Schiller or Kant is ridiculous and repulsive.

The Germans are proud of their present, others declare. What have they to be proud of ? Goering's avarice ? Goebbels' lechery ? The ignorance and corruption of their Ministers ? Himmler's industry ? Or perhaps they pride themselves on their technical development, the tidiness of their cities, the comfort of their homes ? But these things were not created by the Fascists. All Hitler did was to ruin Germany. In any case, American technique is more highly developed than German, Holland's cities are tidier than Germany's, and the Swedes have more comfortable homes.

What is more, technical knowledge is nothing for a nation to be proud of unless the iron flesh of the State is the home of lofty aspirations. In Fascist Germany civilisation is only the handmaid of vile aims. Gas chambers for the wholesale asphyxiation of men and women are the natural consummation of German technology.

### Buckwheat and Frogs

No, the sense of superiority with which the Fascists imbue their children derives from neither the past nor the present. German arrogance rests on superstition, on belief in the magical properties of German blood, on the conviction that everything German is superior to everything non-German.

About thirty years ago I overheard a Gascon remark, on seeing buckwheat porridge in a Russian soldier's mess tin, " In my country they feed cattle with that stuff." To which the Russian retorted, " You eat frogs, but in my country cattle wouldn't look at them ! " They saw there is no arguing about tastes. Personally, I like both buckwheat porridge and frogs. But the Fascists drenched the earth in blood in order that German lack of taste might triumph.

The young Fascist is made to believe that the fair Katchen is superior to the dark Jeannette, that beer is a nobler beverage than cider or *kvass*, that Berlin is more beautiful than Leningrad or London, that the man who says *zdravstvuitye* or *bonjour* instead of *guten tag* only displays his inferiority

### Birch and Cedar

The sources of rivers of blood are the seemingly innocent bogs of human stupidity. Children are given to laugh at what is strange and unaccustomed. The mother rebukes them, and when they grow up they learn that the world isn't confined to their home or their street. Every individual and every nation loves the things known from childhood. What Russian can be indifferent to a silver birch tree ?

But we don't assert, we have never asserted, and we don't intend to assert that the birch is a nobler or more worthy tree than the cypress or the cedar. Of course, one's mother may be cleverer than her neighbours, but one loves her not for that, but because she is one's mother. True patriotism is modest, and has nothing in common with nationalism. Patriotism means brotherhood : nationalism means slaughter and death.

" *Man muss den Slaven an die Wand drucken* "— " The Slavs must be forced to the wall." The Germans were reared on this stupid, disgusting maxim. They weren't told that the Slav peoples had produced Huss and Copernicus, Tolstoy and Chekhov, Chopin and Tchaikovsky, Mendeleyev and Lobachevsky. And the brutalised pupils did really come to believe that great, talented, virile nations must be " stood against the wall."

And why ? Because Hans wears a green hat with a feather, because Willi adores skittles, and because Fritz whispers " Katchen " into his bride's ear.

In regions they seized the Germans killed all the Jews, from the old folk to infants in arms. Ask any German

prisoner why his fellow countrymen annihilated six million innocent people and he will reply quite simply: "Why, they were Jews." It all began with vulgar anecdotes and hootings of street urchins, with scrawls on fences. But it ended at Maidanek and Babii Yar ravine, at ditches crammed with corpses. If before Maidanek anti-Semitism may have seemed just an ugly blot, today the word reeks of blood. The Polish poet Julian Tuwim was right when he said, "Anti-Semitism is the international language of Fascists."

The whole world now sees where racial and national arrogance lead. Those awful furnaces at Maidanek where the Germans burned people of thirty nationalities just because they were Russians or French, Poles or Jews did not spring up all at once; the ground was prepared by long education in human hatred.

### The Road to Maidanek

People all over the world must remember that nationalism is the road to Maidanek. If the liberty of a nation rests on oppression of other nations, if a country limits the rights of certain citizens whose skin happens to be of a different colour, if society persecutes a man because his nose differs in shape from those of his neighbours, then that nation, that country, that society is in danger.

We have shown the world a lofty example of friendship among nations. We see that this same ideal is inspiring the new Yugoslavia, where peoples who only recently hated one another now feel they are brothers. We believe that all nations, big and small, will pronounce every manifestation of racial or national intolerance a heinous crime.

Fascism was engendered in the vilest human minds. No wonder its first exponents were men bereft of morals: murderers, pimps, embittered failures, adventurers and bandits. However, it is not enough to know where the Fascists came from. It should be remembered that these criminals were aided by "respectable" (or reputedly respectable) people.

Of late we have rather tended to forget about the founder of Fascism, the ambitious and bloodthirsty Duce. Since Italy has awakened to new life, Mussolini has become just another German retainer. But one should recall the days of his success; recall in order to remember, and remember in order to live.

### Mad Wolves as Watchdogs

For many years Mussolini was regarded by certain democrats as a wise statesman, yet Mussolini began his career as a ruffian: his blackshirts burned down workers' clubs, destroyed books, poured castor oil down the throats of teachers, students and workers, and killed honest citizens. At that time certain "democrats" thought, "Better Italian castor oil than Russian books," just as later, in the days of Munich, they consoled themselves: "Better Hitler than the triumph of liberty."

Political madmen, to use mad wolves as watchdogs! They thought the mad wolves would bite only where instructed. Europe and the world can now see the moral of this immoral policy in the ruins of Warsaw, the woe of Paris, the wounds of London. That is the price the nations have had to pay to have their eyes opened.

We must remember that Fascism was engendered by the greed and stupidity of some, and the perfidy and cowardice of others. If mankind wants to put an end to the bloody nightmare of those years, it must put an end to Fascism.

Half measures won't do. If Fascism is left anywhere to breed again, rivers of blood will be flowing once more ten or twenty years hence. A wedge is used to break a wedge, but Fascism cannot be driven out by Fascism. There is no sense in liberating nations from Fascists of one variety, only to deliver them into the hands of Fascists of another variety.

Fascism is a terrible cancer. It cannot be cured with mineral water. It has to be excised. I don't believe in the kind hearts of people who are sorry for butchers and traitors; these sham humanitarians are paving the way for the death of millions of innocent people.

### Liberation Without Reservation

The peoples of Europe fought the aggressors heroically, and people aren't Moors, to go their way when their work is done. There is a good French proverb, "the coalman is master in his own home." It is understood not only by the French. The Red Army has shown how to liberate: Poles, Norwegians, Serbs and Slovaks know that we don't replace Fascism by semi-Fascism. We liberate without reservation. We know that democracy is a daughter of the people, not an illustrious lady to be admired only from afar, and then only by kind permission.

The peoples who have known the tyranny of Fascists will understand us without many words: this is an age of peoples, not diplomats. We will be understood by the gallant people of France. We will be understood by all our Allies.

There was a time when the English believed in the magic properties of the English Channel. Now they realise it is no barrier against Fascism. The import of dogs into England has long been controlled: by this means the English seek to protect their country from rabies. But mad bipeds differ from mad quadrupeds in that they possess a variety of weapons. And the only way to protect Britain is to destroy Fascism completely — from Warsaw to La Linea, a little town near Gibraltar.

### They Count on Bad Memories

Even the ocean is no defence. America can be saved from new wars only by the friendship of nations and the death of Fascism.

If the *Pommersche Zeitung* makes so bold as to assert that Germany went to war as the most peaceful of uplifters, it must mean that the Fascists' only hope is that we shall lose our memories. Such loss of memory sometimes follows severe wounds, and is known as amnesia. The wounds of the world are severe enough in all conscience, but the peoples will not suffer from amnesia. They will remember everything when the trials come. Even after victory, they will not forget the terrible years.

We must remember. It is our duty to the dead heroes, and to our children.

Let the awful sights we have witnessed be ever before our eyes: by paying that price we shall save the world. I know it is easier to forget, but we will not forget. We swear to remember, to remember and remember.

## A RUSSIAN COUNTRY CRAFT

By A. Pynin

THE former Nizhni Novgorod Gubernia, now the Gorky Region, has since time immemorial been famous for village handicrafts. Articles manufactured from wood were the main speciality. Wooden household utensils were turned out by the million: cups, salt-cellars, dishes, trays. They were found everywhere, but were most popular in the southern, timberless areas.

The centre of the wood-turning industry was the town of Semyonov. In the old days whole families would be engaged in the craft. They excelled in primitive ornament, grass, flowers and berries.

Russia liked the wooden ware, and so did foreigners. The growing demand led to an improvement in the style, which culminated in the famous "Khokhloma" patterns.

For many years the most talented craftsmen were the Krasilnikov family from the village of Bezdeli (now Novo-Podovskoye, Kovernin Region). At its head were Fyodor Krasilnikov, his son Nikolai and his younger brother Stepan.

With his great fondness for what was native to Russia, our great writer Maxim Gorky, who was born in Nizhni Novgorod, greatly prized the Khokhloma style. The Krasselnikovs were personal friends of his. While living at Sorrento, Italy, he received a present from home in the shape of 125 articles painted by Fyodor Krassilnikov. He was highly pleased, and wrote to tell friends at Nizhni: "I admired them every day. And as for the Italians, they are in raptures over them."

There is no one left alive now of the Krassilnikov family, but their craft is carried on by young artists carefully reared by the veteran Fyodor himself.



*Soviet War News (London), December 22, 1944.*

# 1945

En enero, todavía bastantes meses previos al final de la guerra, antes de que cualquier recuento oficial de cualquier grupo que pudiera razonablemente haber sido calculado o establecido, los Sionistas proclaman que exactamente "Seis Millones de Judíos" habían muerto (como un hecho). (Más pronunciamientos prematuros de '6.000.000' de Judíos muertos)

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/06/nov-1944-massacre-of-approximately.html

**6,000,000 JEWS DEAD**
*New York Times (1857-Current file);* Jan 8, 1945;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2006)
pg. 17

# 6,000,000 JEWS DEAD

## Jacob Lestchinsky Estimates Reduction in Europe Since '39

The Jewish population in Europe has been reduced from 9,500,000 in 1939 to 3,500,000, it was estimated yesterday by Jacob Lestchinsky, exiled economist and newspaper man, in an address at the nineteenth annual conference of the Yiddish Scientific Institute. Mr. Lestchinsky, who is research secretary of the institute, spoke at the closing sessions of a three-day conference at the Hotel Park Central and attended by delegates from Jewish educational and cultural groups.

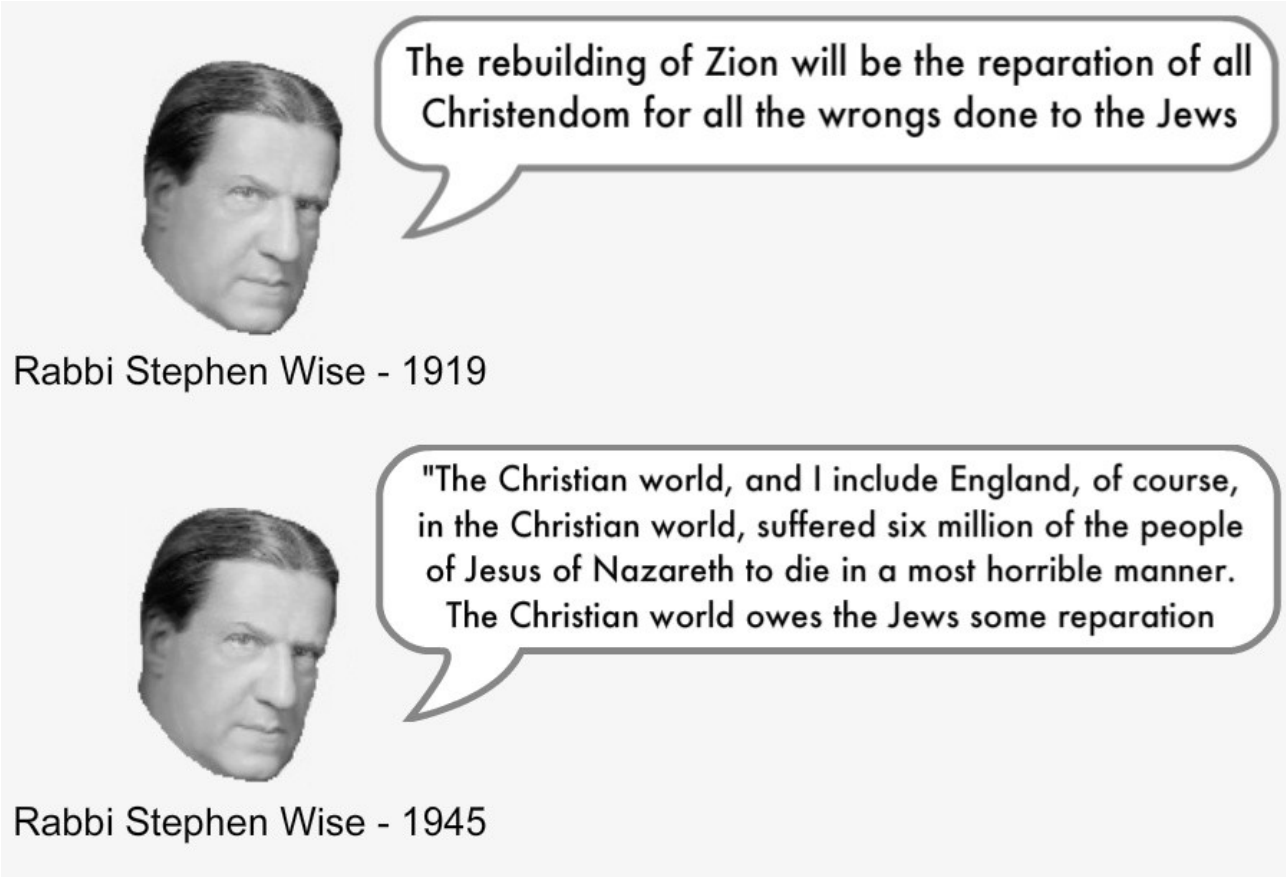
"Of the 6,000,000 European Jews who have died, 5,000,000 had lived in the countries under Hitler's occupation," he said.

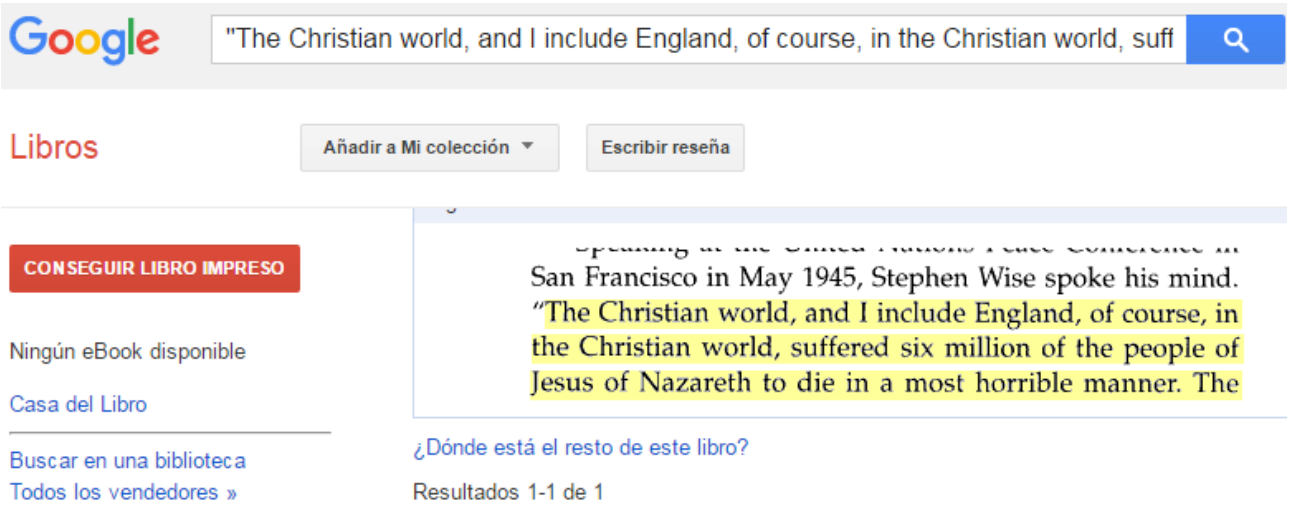
Other speakers included Dr. Harry M. Orlinsky, Professor of Bible at the Jewish Institute of Religion; Prof. Abraham Heschel of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and Joseph Opatoshu, vice president of the institute's executive board.

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*New York Times – January 8, 1945*

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise – May 1945 – Aug 20, 1945




Fuente 2

Bonito uso de los 6 millones 6 meses antes de que los juicios de Núremberg empezaran.

El primer informe soviético sobre Auschwitz informa de “electrocuciones masivas” realizadas sobre prisioneros.

El ejército rojo capturó Auschwitz el 27 de enero de 1945.



4 Youngstown Vindicator
Friday, February 2, 1945

# Reds Liberate Thousands in Torture Plant

## Report Says Soviets Find Nazi "Death Factory" in South Poland

(By The United Press)

Moscow, Feb. 2 -The semi-official newspaper Pravda, reported today that the Red Army had saved several thousand tortured, emaciated inmates of the Germans' greatest "murder factory" at Oswiecim in southwest Poland.

"All were ghost-like apparitions, blown to the ground by the slightest breeze, almost ageless and sexless." Pravda's correspondent, Boris Polevoy, reported from Oswiecim.

"They can tell the whole story of this gigantic death plant, equipped with the most modern Naz technology of torture and extermination.'

Fragmentary reports indicated that at least 1,500,000 persons were slaughtered at Oswiecim, Polevoy said. During 1941, 1942 and early 1943, he said, five trains arrived daily at Oswiecim with Russians, Poles, Jews, Czechs, French and Yugoslavs jammed in sealed cars. The trains always left empty.

"The first shock of Oswiecim is its enormous size," Polevoy said. "Dozens of square miles are saturated with human blood and literally blanketed with human ashes This was a great industry with many wings and sections, each specializing in a certain function.

"There were offices for sorting the victims each according to his age, strength and ability to perform labor before execution. The main department was the 'smelting furnace' where, after elaborate torture, victims were burned."

Dissatisfied with early methods of execution by which victims were machine-gunned in trenches which they themselves had dug, the Germans "increased production" by mechanizing the murder plant, Polevoy said.

Perhaps the most elaborate apparatus was an electric conveyer belt or which hundreds of persons could be electrocuted simultaneously, then moved on the belt directly into furnaces.

"They were burned almost instantly, producing fertilizer for near-by cabbage fields," Polevoy said.

[Youngstown Vindicator (Ohio) – 2 February, 1945]

*"Insatisfechos con los prematuros métodos de ejecución donde las víctimas eran ametralladas en zanjas que ellos mismos habían excavado, los alemanes "aumentaron la producción" mecanizando la planta de asesinato, dijo Polevoy.*

*Probablemente el aparato más elaborado fue una cinta electrica transportadora que permitía electrocutar a cientos de personas simultáneamente, entonces movían la cinta directamente hacía los hornos.*

*'Eran quemados casi al instante, produciendo fertilizantes para casi campos de coles,' dijo Polevoy.”*




Para ver el reporte soviético completo:

[Auschwitz electric conveyor belt genocide]

[1966 electrocution still Auschwitz killing method]

Artículo publicado ese mismo mes en el *The Jewish Chronicle* sobre Oswiecim (Auschwitz):

# OSWIECIM REVELATIONS

## Worst Death Camp Captured

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Several thousands of completely exhausted prisoners in the last stages of emaciation were rescued by the Russians.

When the Maidanek atrocities were exposed to the world, the Germans began to try and hide what was taking place at Oswiecim.

They destroyed an electrical machine which was able to kill several hundred victims at once, the bodies then being dropped on to a conveyor belt which carried them to the electric furnace where the bodies were burned and reduced to powder.

A mobile plant for slaughtering children was removed by the Nazis, and the gas chambers were reconstructed to make them appear to be garages. Mass graves in the camp were levelled.

According to the survivors, the death factory was a great industry with many departments. There were offices where the deportees were sorted according to their age and capacity to perform slave labour before being slaughtered. Other offices were set aside for the aged, for children, and for invalids doomed to immediate execution.

The powdered remains of the victims were used as fertiliser for the fields surrounding the camp which was several square miles in extent.

Between 1941 and 1943, five to eight sealed trains filled with deportees used to arrive at the camp daily. They drew up at a special siding built in the camp. It is estimated that over 1,500,000 victims were done to death in Oswiecim, and hundreds of thousands of them were Jews.

*The Jewish Chronicle (London), February 9, 1945, p.1*

*"Ellos destruyeron una máquina eléctrica la cual era capaz de matar varios cientos de víctimas a la vez, los cuerpos entonces caian en una cinta transportadora la cual los llevaba al horno eléctrico donde los cuerpos eran quemados y reducidos a cenizas."*

# The Jewish Chronicle

THE ORGAN OF BRITISH JEWRY — INCORPORATING THE "JEWISH WORLD"

One Hundred and Fourth Year — Established November 1841

No. 3,957 REGD. AS A NEWSPAPER — Friday, February 9, 1945 — Shevat 26, 5705 — Price: 4d.


## A BILL OF JEWISH RIGHTS

### Mr. Sumner Welles's Inspiring Call

After a brilliant address from the former Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, at a banquet arranged by the American Jewish Committee, in which Mr. Welles called for a United Nations' guarantee of international human rights and endorsed Palestine as the National Jewish Homeland under international trusteeship, the American Jewish Committee Executive last week-end adopted several significant post-war resolutions in which were crystallised the plans drafted by a committee of 47 scholars and experts, cables our New York correspondent.

The cardinal points of the course recommended are as follows:

1. The creation, in accordance with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, of "a permanent commission to be set up at the earliest possible moment by the United Nations Conference to formulate an International Bill of Rights embodying those principles of human rights which include the fundamental freedoms, religious liberty, and racial equality, and a course of procedure for the implementation and enforcement of the bill."

#### Outlawing Anti-Semitism

2. The outlawing by the United Nations of any public or organised incitement against religious, ethnic, and racial groups, as being contrary to the principles and interests of world democracy, and a danger to the peace and security of the world.

3. The abrogation of all Nazi legislation and discrimination against the Jews in the manner laid down in the Armistice agreements between the Governments of the United Nations and the respective Governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

4. A liberal policy of repatriation that would provide all displaced nationals, irrespective of race, creed, or ethnic origin, with readmission to the country of their nationality; the readmission of all displaced persons, whether they are of foreign nationality or stateless, to the country of their permanent residence, so that no displaced person shall be compelled to return to the country from which he was displaced, and that he should be allowed to continue to live in the country in which he resides, even as far as practicable, in neutral countries which have served as a temporary haven of refuge.

5. Inasmuch as migration is a matter of vital international interest, a commission on migration, under the economic and social council of the general international organisation, should work for the adoption and ratification of an International Migration Convention, based upon the principle that in all migration matters there should be no

*Continued on page 11*

## OSWIECIM REVELATIONS

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## *LIBERAL PARTY & PALESTINE*

### *"Implement the Balfour Declaration"*

A resolution appealing to the Government to abandon the White Paper policy in Palestine and to implement the Balfour Declaration was carried by an overwhelming majority at the National Assembly of the Liberal Party, held in London last week-end.

"This Assembly," the resolution read, "is emphatically of the opinion that both British honour and British interests require H.M. Government to reverse the policy laid down in the White Paper of May, 1939, regarding Palestine, and to carry out faithfully its obligations under the Mandate and Balfour Declaration.

"The Assembly further deplores the existence and growth of anti-Semitism, which it abhors."

Only five votes were registered against the resolution and a few delegates abstained. A similar resolution submitted by the Manchester Liberal Association was withdrawn.

A lively debate preceded the adoption of the Palestine resolution, which was moved by Sir Geoffrey le M. Mander, M.P., on behalf of the Finchley Liberals.

He pointed out that during the debate on the White Paper in the House of Commons on May 21, 1939, the Liberal Party had opposed it strongly. The leader of the Party, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Mr. James de Rothschild, had spoken for the Liberals and 14 of them voted against the Government, while only one Liberal for the White Paper. He went on to say that the White Paper had discredited the British name and was a surrender to violence. It was a standing reproach that during the last five years, at a time of the greatest difficulty for the Jewish people, Arabs could enter Palestine but the country was closed to Jews. The situation of the Jews now was infinitely worse than in 1939, and there was no substitute for Palestine as far as the Jews were concerned. They must

*Continued on page 5*

## RUMANIA'S WAR CRIMINALS

### Leading Jew-baiters Arrested

The first list of Rumanian war criminals to be arrested has just been published, cables our Balkans correspondent. The list of 65 names includes many with bad anti-Jewish records.

Among them are Professor George Alexianu, former Governor of Transnistria, the territory to which Jews were deported and where many perished; Eugen Christescu, formerly Chief of the Rumanian Secret Service, who ordered the arrest of many Jews solely because of their political views; General Calorescu, former Governor of Bucovina, and his adjutant, Col. Marinescu, who incarcerated Jews in the ghetto in Czernowitz.

Other Jew-baiters who are being held are Situs Dragousi, Chief of the Central Office of Rumanisation which was responsible for the confiscation of Jewish property; I. A. Bratescu-Voinesti, the notorious anti-Jewish writer; the architect, I. D. Enescu, who was Under-Secretary for Labour, and who ordered the dismissal of all Jewish employees; George Cuza, son of the notorious anti-Semitic leader, Professor Cuza. George Cuza was a member of Goga's cabinet in 1937 and 1938.

Two Jews named Gingold and Grossmann, former Presidents of the Jewish Central Office, were also arrested. They are accused of having been involved in carrying out all the anti-Jewish measures ordered by Radu Lecca, Antonescu's High Commissioner for Jewish Affairs.

## LORD READING AWARDED C.B.E.

### Gallant Services

The C.B.E. (Military Division) has been awarded to Brigadier the Marquis of Reading, K.C., M.C., in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North-West Europe.

Lord Reading devoted a great deal of time to the welfare of Jewish refugees from Europe, being Chairman of the Council for German Jewry, and when the refugees were given the chance of joining the British Army in the Pioneer Corps, he became Colonel of the battalions which included them.

In the last war, he served in the Royal Fusiliers and won the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre. And from 1923 to 1925 he was Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Inns of Court O.T.C. (T.A). A barrister, he is a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

## ARAB MANŒUVRINGS

### Moslem Rivalries and the Unity Plan

Very little additional progress has been made lately by the Pan-Arab leaders towards achieving their goal of broad federal unity (cables our Jerusalem correspondent), and information which has reached me in the past few days suggests that the meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers scheduled to take place in Cairo on February 14 will not take matters much farther. Despite the outbursts of elation which generally mark Oriental propaganda, observers feel that no new developments have occurred to make the prospects of Arab unity any more propitious or to allay the mutual suspicions among the Middle East negotiators.

Meanwhile, two new factors which have emerged are not going to make the task before the participants in the scheduled talks in Cairo any easier. These new factors are, first, the dramatic French intervention over what France considers its special interests in the Levant; and secondly, the meeting between King Farouk and King Ibn Saud at a Red Sea port late last month. It is no secret that the French Government, especially General de Gaulle and General Catroux, feel strongly that their country was placed in a most invidious position vis-à-vis Syria and Lebanon at a time when it had no other alternative than to submit to pressure. Nor, judging from reports from Paris, is it any less apparent that they consider General Spears—now busy re-establishing his Parliamentary position by making anti-French and anti-Zionist speeches up and down England—to have spoken authoritatively on the matter.

It is not unlikely that the French Government's reassessment of their Levant position—and this may conceivably involve the radical reconsidera-

*Continued on page 6*

## RESTORING JEWISH PROPERTY

### France Protects "Aryanised" Estates

The French Government has taken steps to protect Jewish property seized under the Vichy legislation by establishing a service of control of administrators and liquidators and by defining their responsibility and limiting their compensation.

The decree, which was published in the JOURNAL OFFICIEL over the signatures of General de Gaulle and the Ministers of Justice and Finance, is restricted to safeguarding several thousand Jewish businesses and properties which are still in the hands of administrators or liquidators named by the Vichy Commissariat of Jewish Affairs or confirmed as managers under the ordinance of November 14.

The decree does not deal with the question of restitution. This question will be dealt with in an ordinance, which is now being studied by the Government.

Professor Emile Terroine, a noted scientist, has been appointed head of the control service.

The liquidation of the Commissariat of Jewish Affairs is at present handled by a department of the Ministry of Finance, but it is understood that this also is likely to become part of Professor Terroine's task.

The new decree declares null and void all arrangements for the compensation of administrators and liquidators made before August 9, 1944. It specifies that only those who administered such properties carefully and honestly are entitled to compensation and indemnity for personal obligations and the repayment of necessary and useful expenses. No administrator will receive over 10,000 francs monthly.

All administrators are responsible under the provisions of common law in the same way as paid agents. The courts can sequestrate their property in order to protect the rights of those having claims against them.

All administrators and liquidators are given 15 days to hand over for the account of the owner the funds held by them. Special permission is required from the court to retain funds for the running expenses of a business.

## GROUP LIBEL IN SWEDEN

Proposed new legislation for crimes against the State has been submitted to the Minister of Justice by the Penal Code Committee under the chairmanship of President Birger Ekeberg.

The proposals include a paragraph concerning the punishment of those publicly threatening, slandering, or reviling a group of the population of a certain race or religion.

The German-financed DAGSPOSTEN has published an article on the subject under the headline "Jews in Sweden protected against criticism."

## *A TRAGIC JOURNEY*

### *Rescued Victims of Nazis*

On Tuesday morning, January 30, a train with a few hundred Jewish refugees was to leave St. Gall railway station for Annemasse, in France, relates the Swiss newspaper, BERNER TAGWACHT. They were Jews from Germany whom the U.S.A. had managed to get exchanged for Nazis returned from America. An exchange of head for head!

A contingent of about 800 people arrived the previous Thursday in Kreuzlingen, and was to have been sent on without delay. However, an unexpected delay occurred, and temporary shelter had to be found. This contingent consisted of two categories.

Most of the first were American Jews, who had been well looked after in Germany owing to American intervention. They were properly fed and clothed.

#### A Pitiful Procession

The second category came from the notorious concentration camp at Bergenbelsen, near Hanover. These people arrived in a most pitiful condition, emaciated, old and some of them critically ill. Shortly after their arrival in Switzerland, four of them died. Some had to be taken to the St. Gall Cantonal Hospital, because they were found to be unfit for travelling. The remaining refugees dragged themselves along the short road to the St. Gall railway station on Tuesday morning.

They walked very slowly down the few steps to the platform, like very old, worn-out people. It was a very sad procession, and included women and children, some of whom were carried on stretchers to the railway carriages.

The American authorities had not given permission for these people to rest on their way, or for those who were exhausted to be left behind. Not even the Rabbi was allowed to look after them. A mother living in Zürich, whose child was among the refugees, was not allowed to visit her child. A husband whose wife had died was not allowed to attend the funeral.

The exchange of these Jews for Nazis from America had been organised as an exchange of an exactly equal number from each side. Therefore, it was essential that all these refugees should pass non-stop through Switzerland into France on Tuesday, in bitter wintry weather.

Once more we witnessed with our own eyes the ruthless destruction of human beings by the Nazi regime, the narrative ends.

"Principal Contents" will be found on page 13.




JTA JEWISH NEWS ARCHIVE

*Writing the first draft of Jewish history since 1917*

MARCH 9, 1945

# Trial of Rumanians Charged with Massacre of 12,000 Jews Opens in Bucharest

Bucharest, Mar. 8 (JTA) –

The trial of Rumanians charged with organizing a program in the city of Jassy on the 29th of June, 1941 during which 12,000 Jews were massacred opened here today before the special tribunal for war criminals.

The former chief of police in Jassy, during whose administration the pogrom took place and who is among the persons on trial, today testified that the chief instigator of the massacres was Prof. Horya Hulubey, former rector of Bucharest University. Professor Hulubey is at present on the medical faculty of Bucharest University. The trial is expected to last several days.

The Moscow radio today broadcast an article by Ilya Ehrenbourg, published in pravda, demanding that no mercy be shown to Germans for the crimes they committed against Jews and others even if they "set their watches forward and pull down the "Hitlerstrasse street signs."

"Germany's crimes," Ehrenbourg pointed out, "cannot be obliterated by pushing the clock forward. The world now knows that the Germans killed six million Jews. They killed all Jews - from infants at the breast to the aged. Until quite recently, dragging out their sadistic plensure, the Germans kept the last thousand living Jews near Elbing. Here there were architects from prague, a composer from Amsterdam, doctors from Kovno, a professor from Belgrade. They were set naked on stools in the midwinter frost, and icy waters poured over them. Then they were killed.

"Do the Germans think it is enough to take down street signs for these atrocities to be forgotten?" the article asks, "They come and swear: "We knew nothing about it, we are innocent. But the evidence is there."

*Jewish Telegraphic Agency - March 9, 1945*

*"El mundo ahora sabe que los alemanes mataron a seis millones de judíos..."*

(((Ilya Ehrenburg))), un notorio propagandista Judío en la URSS que agitó por el genocidio contra los Alemanes e incitó a la violación en masa de mujeres alemanas por el Ejército Rojo, proclamó prematuramente que "el mundo ahora sabe que Alemania ha matado a Seis Millones de Judíos" antes de que nadie pudiera saber que fuera ese número.

http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Ilya_Ehrenburg

http://rense.com/general75/ehr.htm

http://library.flawlesslogic.com/massrape.htm

An article published in March 15, 1945 in the English-language London weekly, Soviet War News



**ILYA EHRENBURG,** back from a two-weeks' visit to Germany, sums up his impressions

## Wolves they were—

I HAVE spent two weeks in Germany (wrote Ehrenburg, fleeing, smoking Germany, where hope wonder in and out of deserted town halls, and the wind ruffles the tatters of municipal banners emblazoned with eagles, lions and stags.

We might gloat and say: *It never does right—if malice were not beneath us.* For us, this is the triumph of justice.

Many, when they talked of retribution, thought only of the classes of some future treaty. One thing is certain. Fascist obscurantism will find its defenders, jealous champions of "equilibrium"—equilibrium between light and darkness.

### This May Teach Them

But wherever our ideas of the future peace may be, one thing is clear—retribution has begun. Germany has come to learn what war means. And who knows?—perhaps those weeks and months of war on German soil will make a far deeper impression on German memories than any treaty stipulations.

To-day they even salute our horses. World conquest? Why, the notion never entered their heads! I was present at the interrogation of Colonel Hajnagel. At first he kept reiterating: "Germany is invincible." Then, as if some spring had run down, he protested in an entirely different voice: "How can you call me a Nazi? Why, I was married to a Jewess!"

Yes, they are trying to get rid of their past. "I am a French man..." "I have non-Aryan blood in me..." "My mother was a Dutchwoman."

The girls gaze at the passing Red Army men ingratiatingly, lecherously, as if they were cabaret waitresses instead of burghers' daughters.

### Splitting on the Butcher

The Germans know all the orders of our military commanders by heart. "On the instructions of Herr Russian Commandant," they say proudly.

They inform against one another: "The local butcher is an active Nazi"—"Hey Mueller used to beat Russian girls"—"Why the watchman killed a Polish woman"—"Frau Schmidt received the thanks of the gauleiter himself."

They all try to proof their innocence. One brought a certificate to show that eleven years ago the Hitlerites jailed him for a month. Another produced a testimonial signed by his ex-slave, a Belgian war prisoner. A third dug up a membership card of the social democratic society, dated 1919.

A woman in trousers climbs up the front of a building to remove a swastika sign. No one ordered her to do it. She is all sweaty and flushed. She thinks she has established herself in the eyes of history. But don't ask her how she treated Galya, her Russian maidservant. The German advances the hands of his watch two hours—"It is now exactly twelve minutes past three, Moscow time," he beams. He is prepared to live by Vladivostok time, so long as he isn't asked about the four Frauleins who worked for him.

"I am a doctor, and therefore a humanist, whereas the Nazis are fiends," says a venerable physician, while the vice-general rubs his hands and murmurs: "The Catholic Church always condemned Hitler. Of course, I couldn't condemn him openly, still, I condemned him in my own heart. But as for the Evangelicals—"

The Lutheran pastor, for his part, says: "We also condemned the ungodly regime."

An Elbing engineer declares: "As a man of progressive views, I am against Hitler." Then, with a crafty smile: "And I'm quite willing to work for Russians."

A worker exclaims indignantly: "No one does call me a Nazi. My father was a social democrat. I myself once voted communist. Of course, I couldn't speak against the regime, because that was strictly forbidden. But now I'm prepared to come out against Hitler."

### They Will Do It Again, If—

Oh, they look like innocent little ones. Do wolves they were, and wolves they remain. They are shoving away their daggers engraved "All for Germany" and "Blood and vengeance." But what will they be up to a month hence?

The German can't fight on his own initiative. He waits for orders. Among these scared, confused crowds there are people who have been instructed to engineer sabotage and "putsches." For the present they are lying low. Their countrymen are too terrified for the moment. They need breathing space.

And if they are allowed a breathing space, if they are not taken in hand, if a watch is not kept on them, if an Soviet is not formed on every one of them, then even the mildest of them, those who are now crying "Bad Frau!" and trampling on pictures of the Fuehrer will be raving about "Greater Germany" again, and will be talking to their children about the "Stab in the Back" and the "Dishonourable Peace."

## Wolves they remain

small, provincial Nuremberg not only the swastika, but even workers' hostility had their Russian servant. After all, there was no need to pay her anything.

The German agricultural labourers recommend the Prussian land-owners and dreamed of farms in the Ukraine. For had not Erich Koch promised every Prussian a handsome allotment of Basque land? German workers believed that all their bosses seized Russian emigrants and French peasants, a share of the spoil would fall to them.

Here in Germany the corrupting influence of Fascism is plainly evident, and it is not easy to draw the line between the drapers and the dupes. The well-dressed has on his face closer kinship to the shock-troops German and non-Ukrainian. The last are a "present from his son." What did he send with these two Ukrainian sheets?

Read the narrow on his walls: "Gratulieren is your richest possession." The day for useful work, the night for pleasure shop"—and "A little extra never comes amiss!"

The iron strikes clearly didn't come home to the German underworld. For in the end he lost his son on the Dniester, and he also lost his workshop, his bed and his cushy German chairs.

### "We Are Innocent"

They can put their watches forward, they can pull down the "Hitlerstrasse" street signs, but the damning evidence remains at every turn, and cannot be destroyed.

A French army doctor, freed by the Red Army, said to me: "Of course, the Germans behaved brutally to us, too. But we lived like gods compared with the Russians. We tried to share our food with them, but the Germans sent us to Gradow punishment camp if they caught us at it. They said: 'If you help Bolsheviks you are betraying the idea of the new Europe.'"

No, Germany cannot obliterate her crimes by putting the clock forward.

The world now knows that Germany has killed six million Jews. Do they think it is enough for them to take down the street signs, for their atrocities to be forgotten? They swear: "We knew nothing about it. We are innocent." But the evidence is there. They ran away from us in such a hurry that they discarded not only their city banners, not only their official seals and police records, but even their personal papers.

In Germany, side by side with prosperity, everywhere we find intellectual degradation. Every home has its collection of books, splendidly bound copies of "Mein Kampf," "The March into Poland," "Race Hygiene," "The Jewish Plague," "Russian sub-men," "Our Falsified Promise." What intellectual poverty! However, these books weren't often opened, by the look of them. They were part of the furniture, like the vases and the porcelain cats.

### Kindergarten Songs

I looked in vain in Lustern, Rastenburg and Tapiau for a public library. There wasn't such a thing. I found only one museum—in Bartenstein. What did it contain? Portraits of Hindenburg and the equestrian of an officer of the tsarist army, labelled: "Victory at Tannenberg."

The other exhibits were the uniform of a Polish officer and a photograph of the Franz

of Warsaw, the skeleton of an ape, not less than a hundred portraits of Hitler, a boot-mug of the time of Bismarck, and a photograph of a bonefactress of the town. That was the sum total of the "museum."

Leaders has a splendid school building. I found in one of the desks a song-book intended for juvenile sing-song, containing the words and music of "Merrily fall the bombs on England." "Let Jewish blood flow," and "Let the Bolsheviks writhe at the sound of our division." On the classroom wall was an immense portrait of Hitler with a little microbe of five or six standing in front of him, holding a toy gun.

### Allied Prisoners' View

One could not live in such a den! Culture is not measured by vacuum cleaners or mincing machines. We see the revolting face of Germany, and we are ashamed to have set the hair of the least sugar-savvy.

I have spent many hours in cordial conversation with men freed by the Red Army—Frenchmen and Poles, Englishmen and Czechs, Belgians and Serbs, Netherlanders and Greeks, Americans and Australians. Some are loquacious, others taciturn, some are dark, some fair, some are grim, others jovial. But I have not met among them a single defender of the Germans.

The people who have been through the German prison camps know Germany well. The people who have been liberated by the Red Army know what Soviet Russia means. These people from a dozen countries, just emerging from captivity, years not for any definite "equilibrium" between good and evil, but for the triumph of justice.

HERRENVOLK DO THE CHORES

Left: German civilians clean up the streets of Liepzig, Brand suburb, after the capture of the town by the Red Army.—Photograph by E. Yarnov.

Right: A German town has been cleared of the enemy. The crews of Soviet self-propelled guns stand by while their commander receives his instructions for the next stage of the offensive.—Photograph by A. Shaldov.





*Soviet News Weekly (London), March 15, 1945.*

El comunista Judío, (((Ilya Ehrenburg))), anuncia prematuramente 6.000.000 de Judíos asesinados, mostrándose a sí mismo como un fraude y al holocausto como un engaño premeditado.



*Ehrenburg lectures in the Hall of Columns, Moscow, on his recent experiences in occupied Germany.*—Picture by M. Mikhailov, radioed to "Soviet War News Weekly"

**ILYA EHRENBURG,** back from a two-weeks' visit to Germany, sums up his impressions

*Soviet News Weekly*
**15 March 1945**

# Wolves they were—

I HAVE spent two weeks in Germany—terror-stricken, flaming, smoking Germany, where hogs wander in and out of deserted town halls, and the wind ruffles the tatters of municipal banners emblazoned with eagles, lions and stags.

We might gloat and say: *It serves them right*—if malice were not beneath us. For us, this is the triumph of justice.

Many, when they talked of retribution, thought only of the clauses of some future treaty. One thing is certain. Fascist obscurantism will find its defenders, jealous champions of "equilibrium"—equilibrium between light and darkness.

## This May Teach Them

But whatever our ideas of the future peace may be, one thing is clear—retribution has begun. Germany has come to learn what war means. And who knows?—perhaps these weeks and months of war on German soil will make a far deeper impression on German memories than any treaty stipulations.

To-day they even salute our horses. World conquest? Why, the notion never entered their heads! I was present at the interrogation of Colonel Hennecke. At first he kept reiterating: "Germany is invincible." Then, as if some spring had run down, he protested in an entirely different voice: "How can you call me a Nazi? Why, I was married to a Jewess!"

Yes, they are trying to get rid of their past. "I am a Frenchman"—"I have non-Aryan blood in me"—"My mother was a Dutchwoman."

The girls gaze at the passing Red Army men ingratiatingly, lecherously, as if they were cabaret waitresses instead of burghers' daughters.

## Splitting on the Butcher

The Germans know all the orders of our military commandants by heart. "On the instructions of Herr Russian Commandant," they say piously.

**They inform against one another: "The local butcher is an active Nazi"—"Herr Mueller used to beat Russian girls"—"Willy the stableman killed a Polish woman"—"Frau Schmidt received the thanks of the gauleiter himself."**

**They all try to prove their innocence. One brought a certificate to show that eleven years ago the Hitlerites jailed him for a month. Another produced a testimonial signed by his ex-slave, a Belgian war prisoner. A third dug up a membership card of the social democratic verein, dated 1928.**

A woman in trousers climbs up the front of a building to remove a swastika sign. No one ordered her to do it. She is all sweaty and gleeful. She thinks she has rehabilitated herself in the eyes of history. But don't ask her how. She treated Galya, her Russian maidservant. The German advances the hands of his watch two hours—"It is now exactly twelve minutes past three, Moscow time," he beams. He is prepared to live by Vladivostok time, so long as he isn't asked about the four Frenchmen who worked for him.

"I am a doctor, and therefore a humanist, whereas the Nazis are fiends," says a venerable physician, while the vicar-general rubs his hands and murmurs: "The Catholic Church always condemned Hitler. Of course, I couldn't condemn him openly, still, I condemned him in my own heart. But as for the Evangelicals—"

The Lutheran pastor, for his part, vows: "We also condemned the ungodly regime."

An Elbing engineer declares: "As a man of progressive views, I am against Hitler." Then, with a crafty smile: "And I'm quite willing to work for Russians."

A worker exclaims indignantly: "No one dare call me a Nazi. My father was a social democrat. I myself once voted communist. Of course, I couldn't speak against the regime, because that was strictly *verboten*. But now I'm prepared to come out against Hitler."

## They Will Do It Again, If—

Oh, they look like innocent lambs now. But wolves they were and wolves they remain. They are throwing away their daggers engraved "All for Germany" and "Blood and vengeance." But what will they be up to a month hence?

The German can't fight on his own initiative. He waits for orders. Among these scared, confused crowds there are people who have been instructed to engineer sabotage and "putsches." For the present they are lying low. Their countrymen are too terrified for the moment. They need breathing space.

**And if they are allowed a breathing space, if they are not taken in hand, if a watch is not kept on them, if an X-ray is not turned on every one of them, then even the meekest of them, those who are now crying "Red front!" and trampling on pictures of the fuehrer will be raving about "Greater Germany" again, and will be taking to rifles, bombs and daggers at the order of some camouflaged oberleutnant or rottenfuehrer.**

I have not met genuine remorse in a single German—only fear and pretence.

If there are any creatures at all to be pitied on the roads of Germany, it is only the tiny bewildered children, the crazed, unmilked cows, and the abandoned cats and dogs. These alone had no share in Germany's atrocities. All honour to the Soviet soldier who does not believe in the magic of blood, to whom an infant is an infant.

We are not fighting children and old women—we are not Fascists. We have come to Germany not to vent our feelings, but to eradicate the very memory of the vampire state.

The homes of the burghers are sumptuously furnished with portraits of Hitler and green goblets for Rhenish wines. The beer halls have special tables marked with flags "for regular clients."

The Germans have always been in the habit of spending the greater part of their incomes on their homes. Even in peacetime they did not waste much on amusements. They dressed modestly. But they filled their homes with sofas and armchairs, vases and cushions, statuettes and "souvenirs."

During the war they have accumulated all sorts of knicknacks from Paris and Rotterdam, Florence and Warsaw and Kiev. Their homes are regular bric-a-brac stores. I heard a Red Army man joke, looking into a typical front parlour: "One could live all right in a den like that!"

But no. It was not enough for them. Greed drove them towards the Urals and Iraq. In the Graudenz punishment camp if they caught us at it. They said: "If you help Bolsheviks you are betraying the idea of the new Europe."

No. Germany cannot obliterate her crimes by putting the clock forward.

**The world now knows that Germany has killed six million Jews. Do they think it is enough for them to take down the street signs, for their atrocities to be forgotten? They swear: "We knew nothing about it. We are innocent." But the evidence is there. They ran away from us in such a hurry that they discarded not only their city banners, not only their official seals and police records, but even their personal papers.**

In Germany, side by side with prosperity, everywhere we find intellectual degradation. Every home has its collection of books, splendidly bound copies of "Mein Kampf," "The March into Poland," "Race Hygiene," "The Jewish Plague," "Russian sub-men," "Our Faithful Prussia." What intellectual poverty! However, these books weren't often opened, by the look of them. They were part of the furniture, like the vases and the porcelain cats.

## Kindergarten Songs

I looked in vain in Loetzen, Rastenburg and Tapiau for a public library. There wasn't such a thing. I found only one museum—in Bartenstein. What did it contain? Portraits of Hindenburg and the epaulettes of an officer of the tsarist army, labelled: "Victory at Tannenberg."

The other exhibits were the uniform of a Polish officer and a photograph of the ruins of Warsaw, the skeleton of an ape, not less than a hundred portraits of Hitler, a beer-mug of the time of Bismarck, and a photograph of a benefactress of the town. That was the sum total of the "museum."

Loetzen has a splendid school building. I found in one of the desks a song-book intended for juvenile super-men, containing the words and music of "Merrily fall the bombs on England," "Let Jewish blood flow," and "Let the Bolsheviks writhe at the sound of our drums." On the classroom wall was an immense portrait of Hitler with a little sniveller of five or six standing in front of him, holding a toy gun.

## Allied Prisoners' View

One could not live in such a den! Culture is not measured by vacuum cleaners or mincing machines. We see the revolting face of Germany, and we are proud to have set the lair of the beast topsy-turvy.

**I have spent many hours in cordial conversation with men freed by the Red Army—Frenchmen and Poles, Englishmen and Czechs, Belgians and Serbs, Netherlanders and Greeks, Americans and Australians. Some are loquacious, others taciturn, some are dark, some fair, some are grim, others jovial. But I have not met among them a single defender of the Germans.**

The people who have been through the German prison camps know Germany well. The people who have been liberated by the Red Army know what Soviet Russia means. These people from a dozen countries, journeying from captivity, yearn not for any dubious "equilibrium" between good and evil, but for the triumph of justice.

# Wolves they remain

## "We Are Innocent"

They can put their watches forward, they can pull down the "Hitlerstrasse" Street signs, but the damning evidence remains at every turn, and cannot be destroyed.

A French army doctor, freed by the Red Army, said to me: "Of course, the Germans behaved brutally to us, too. But we lived like gods compared with the Russians. We tried to share our food with them, but the Germans sent us to small, provincial Rastenburg not only the wealthy, but even workers' families had their Russian servant. After all, there was no need to pay her anything.

The German agricultural labourers reverenced the Prussian land-owners and dreamed of farms ... the Ukraine. For had not Erich Koch promised every Prussian a handsome allotment of Russian land? German workers believed that if their bosses seized Russian manganese and French bauxite, a share of the spoil would fall to them.

Here in Germany the corrupting influence of Fascism is plainly evident, and it is not easy to draw the line between the dupers and the duped. The saddlemaker has in his linen closet fourteen bed sheets—twelve German and two Ukrainian. The last are a "present from his son." What did he need with these two Ukrainian sheets?

Read the mottoes on his walls: "Orderliness is your richest possession"—"The day for useful work, the night for pleasant sleep"—and "A little extra never comes amiss!"

The two stolen sheets didn't come amiss to the German saddlemaker. But in the end he lost his son on the Dniester, and he also lost his workshop, his bed and his twelve German sheets.

HERRENVOLK DO THE CHORES

Left: **German civilians clean up the streets of Lippene, Brandenburg, after the capture of the town by the Red Army.**—Photograph by R. Karmen

Right: **A German town has been cleared of the enemy. The crews of Soviet self-propelled guns stand by while their commander receives his instructions for the next stage of the offensive.**—Photograph by A. Shaikhet.





Ehrenburg, junto con otro Judío propagandista comunista, (((Vasily Grossman))), son considerados por muchos revisionistas como los cerebros detrás de la Mentira del Holocausto. Juntos escribieron "The Black Book" , una obra de pura ficción inundado de inconcebible propaganda de odio anti-alemán e historias de horror que son físicamente imposibles, que han sido desde entonces ampliamente desacreditadas.

http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Vasily_Grossman

http://exposing-the-holocaust-hoax-archive.blogspot.com.es/2009/12/excerpts-from-black-book-electrocution.html

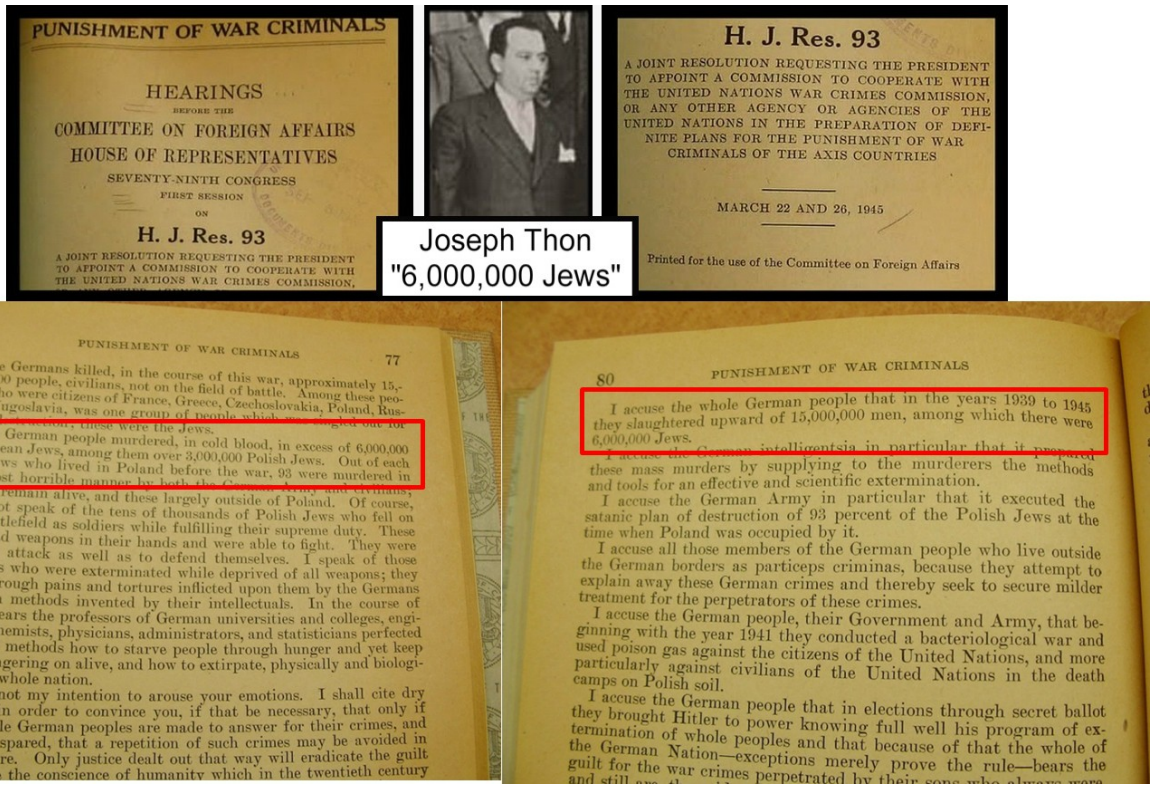


*Los comunistas Judíos, (((Ilya Ehrenburg))) y Vassily Grossman*

En una Audiencia del Congreso en Marzo de 1945, Joseph Thon, en representación de la Organización Nacional de Judíos polacos en América, dijo ante el comité:

"El pueblo Alemán asesinó, a sangre fría, a más de 6.000.000 de Judíos Europeos ... Yo acuso a todo el pueblo alemán que en los años 1939 a 1945 masacraron a 15.000.000 de hombres al alza, entre los cuales habían 6.000.000 de Judíos".

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/01/6000000-figure-established-long-before_3148.html



# The Advertiser

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE REGISTER"

ADELAIDE AFER

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1945


# The Two-Way Procession On The Russian Road To Berlin

2—By ILYA EHRENBURG

***This is the second and concluding part of a description of a journey from Moscow into Germany by Russia's foremost journalist.***

NEW YORK, March 23.

I met about 300 Frenchmen liberated by our troops. Most of them had German bicycles. They look well and their mood is belligerent. They are all thirsting to get a crack at the Germans. I told them that some French newspapers were talking about moderation and about forgiving the Vichyites. They were indignant. "Those aren't Frenchmen," they said. "Wait till we get back to France, then we shall see."

Our officers and men are impressed by the joviality of the Frenchmen. "It's a pleasure to liberate fellows like that," they say. Of course it is. It's a pleasure to put good wine before one who understands wines, and a pleasure to liberate Frenchmen, because they understand liberty. One Marseillais said: "I was taken prisoner at Dunkirk and didn't doubt even then that the Boches would be licked in the end."

There were two processions on the roads—gloomy Germans who had lost everything, and a happy medley from all countries who had been liberated from slavery. Today we met Poles, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Serbs, Slovenes, Czechs, Belgians, Netherlanders, one American, one Greek, and two Danes. One could start a foreign language school. You hear the Germans cursed and Russia thanked in every language.

## In Elbing

NOW we are in Elbing. The inhabitants are crawling out of their nooks and crannies. Out of 100,000 people less than 60,000 remain. The centre of the city was wrecked by artillery fire. The factories are intact. Slogans and posters are everywhere. One of them is in several languages—"Robbery will be punished with death." There were many foreign slaves in Elbing and the Germans feared to be attacked by hungry and exhausted slaves.

There is a long queue outside the gaol. It appears that the Germans are imploring to be taken in. They think they'll be safer in gaol. When I went in, I found it crowded with Germans eagerly talking to one another, but at my approach they began, of course, to curse Hitler. No, these are beyond emancipation.

When the street fighting in Elbing was over, we found the Swiss vice-consul in one of the cellars. He had spent a week underground and looked anything but a diplomat. He was conducted to the corps headquarters and the general treated him to hot tea. M. Charles Brandenburg (that was the vice-consul's name) wore a fixed smile on his face. He couldn't believe his luck at being still alive, and exclaimed fervently: "I'm a professional diplomat and held posts abroad for 30 years, but after those days in the cellar my one ambition is to return home and never—yes, messieurs, never—leave Switzerland again."

## British Prisoners Freed

I MET some Britons—two army doctors, a regimental chaplain and about 200 soldiers. They had been in Orianienburg and were outraged at the way the Germans treated prisoners of war. They expressed their surprise at our magnanimity. Some South African officers asked me to convey word to their families and sat down to write messages there and then on the road.

In the evening a movie was arranged for the Britons in the house of a German landowner. They were shown an American film. One Englishman was almost moved to tears. "This is the first time for over four years," he said, "that we have seen women, love and happiness. The Germans only showed us a propaganda film of Hitler and the bombing of London."

There is confusion and dismay in Koenigsberg. I have just talked to an Alsatian who was in the town the day before yesterday. The richer, higher placed folk fled the city over the ice or in boats. The town is aflame. The Germans compel the Russian and French prisoners to work in a subterranean factory. Erich Koch (the gauleiter) bellows daily: "Hold firm." Yesterday I heard him appealing over the radio: "Fight like Indians." Heavens! To what depths of silliness have the Germans fallen under Hitler. Their favorite author is Karl May, an untalented writer of stupid novels about Red Indians.

## Ogling Women

I TALKED to some young German women. All wear pants. They say it is the fashion. They roll their eyes at you, as if they were experienced cocottes, not the daughters of respectable burghers.

I spent the evening with a Frenchman, Capt. Lucien Raffali, a prisoner from Dunkirk. This is what Raffali said apropos the decisions of the Yalta conference: —"I would like to take part in the occupation of Germany this time. We must make an end of the Boches once for all."

Frenchmen on the road are singing, "Paris, Mon Petit Village." One of them is wearing the burgomaster's top hat and smoking a fat cigar. Then come a couple of French prisoners and a Russian girl who had been forcibly deported to Germany. He says: "I love her passionately and would rather die than be separated from her." He is temperamentally a southerner and speaks with fervor. The girl is anything but pretty, but is evidently very kind-hearted. They converse with one another in broken German.

Russian and Moroccan prisoners worked on the estate of Baroness Zieghausen. I saw two Netherlanders. They wanted to know whether the traitors of Middleburg had been arrested.

## An Australian

I SAW an Australian tracing a map of the Pacific in the dirt of this German land.

There was a concentration camp at Dobrek, near Elbing, where the Germans tortured the last handful of Jews. The Germans killed six million Jews—all the Jews of Poland, Hungary, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Byelo-Russia, West Europe and, of course, Germany. In Dobrek they kept the brain workers. They flogged and maltreated them, drenched them with water in the winter frost, and turned them into icy statues. In this way was killed Eisner, an architect from Prague, with his family. Professor Waren, of the Vienna Conservatoire, and Professor Mabrisky, from Kovno. About a thousand Jewish women were sent from Dobrek to the southern border of East Prussia to dig trenches. When the Germans retreated they gave the women injections of poison. A few survived. I saw them covered with terrible boils and ulcers. They told of the Germans' brutalities, and our troops when they entered Prussia found the bodies of others. Among them were girls and old women. This is more eloquent than all the inscriptions on frontier posts.

The trial of Germans will be a grim affair, and if they find defenders there will be millions upon millions of accusers, living and dead.

I have to return to Moscow. I am happy to have trampled on German soil.

Haven't I seen German bombs falling on Madrid? Haven't I seen Germans entering Paris, and the Russian roads in the summer of 1941, when Messerschmitts strafed every cart and every human being they saw?

Now I've lived to see the triumph of justice. That does not fall to everyone's lot. You usually read about it in books, but are yourself born either too late or too early. It is our good fortune to witness it. The final act will be coming soon. In the spring I think we should be meeting our Allies on the ruins of Berlin.

**Concluded. The first article appeared yesterday.**


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*The Advertiser (Adelaide, SA), March 27, 1945, p.4*

FULLER'S
LIBERTY
NOW: 10.15, 1.20, 4.30, 7.45.
Res. C1778. M.G.M. Presents
William Powell-Hedy Lamarr in
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Air Conditioned. Phone C8822.
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Four Sessions Daily. At 10.30, 1.35, 4.40, 8 p.m.
M.G.M. PRESENTS
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FULLER'S
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NOW AT 10.15, 1.20, 4.30, 7.45.
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Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck in
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TOMORROW!
JANET GAYNOR, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JNR., in
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CIVIC
NOW: 10.15, 1.20, 4.25, 7.45.
C3577.
Jon Hall, Maria Montez, Sabu in
"WHITE SAVAGE" (G)
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IN DIMENSIONAL TECHNICOLOR!
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10.17, 1.10, 4.17, 7.40.
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THEATRE ROYAL
NEXT FRIDAY.
BOOK NOW. PHONE C1371.
Tyrone Power and Annabella
"S U E Z"
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UNDER TWO FLAGS
Hurry. Last 3 Days, Maryland and Lancer Spy.

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New Showing at 10.25, 1.30, 4.40, 7.50. C8899.
Desperate adventure, told in blood-stirring drama
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James Mason, Carla Lehmann.
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George Zucco, Wanda McKay.

Suburban Theatres, Tonight
GLENELG STRAND, 7.40: Dorothy Lamour, Wm Holden (G): The Fleet's In. Also selected short items. Sat.—First suburban release of Gypsy Wildcat in Technicolor (G).
GLENELG SEAVEW, 7.40: Chas. Boyer, Marg. Sullavan (G), Appointment For Love. Marlene Deitrich (A) The Spoilers.
COL. LIGHT, 7.45: Joan Fontaine, Chas. Boyer (G) The Constant Nymph. Brown and Carney (G) Rookies in Burma.

OZONE
MARRYATVILLE. THE "HUMAN COMEDY," plus "TWO MAN SUBMARINE."
TONIGHT
ALBERTON, J1106: The Uninvited, Ray Milland (A). Falcon and the Co-Eds, Tom Conway (A).
ENFIELD, M1000: Community Singing at 7.30. Constant Nymph, Joan Fontaine (G). Bussee Roar, Julie Bishop (A).
GLENELG, X1126: Human Comedy, Mickey Rooney (G). Ladies in Washington, Trudy Marshall (A).
GOODWOOD, U2065: Rats of Tobruk, Grant Taylor (G). Falcon Out West, Tom Conway (A).
MARRYATVILLE, F5060: Human Comedy, Mickey Rooney (G). Two-Man Submarine, Tom Neal (A).
PORT ADELAIDE, J1351: Lassie Come Home, Roddy McDowell (G). No Free List. Gangway For Tomorrow, Margo (A).
PROSPECT, M3000: Community Singing. Show starts 7.30. Thousands Cheer, All-Star Cast (G). No Free List. Selected Shorts.
SEMAPHORE, J6441: Lassie Come Home, Roddy McDowell (G). No Free List. Selected Shorts.
UNLEY, U1153: Western Union, Robert Young (A). Girl Trouble, Don Ameche (G).

STAR Theatres
TONIGHT, 7.40.
UNLEY—Walter Brennon, Home in Indiana (G); Martha O'Driscoll, Week-End Pass (G). No Free List.
GOODWOOD—Dick Powell, Riding High (G); Basil Rathbone, Sherlock Holmes Faces Death (A).
NORWOOD—Joel McCrea, Buffalo Bill (G); Technicolor Thrill Show, Memphis Belle (G).
ST. PETERS—George Raft, Follow the Boys (G); Sidney Toler as Charlie Chan in Black Magic (A).
PARKSIDE—Abbott and Costello, Hit the Ice (G); Allan Jones, You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith (G).
HINDMARSH—Carla Lehmann, Talk About Jacqueline (A); Donald O'Connor, This is the Life (G).
SEMAPHORE—Basil Rathbone, The Scarlet Claw (A); Roy Rogers, Yellow Rose of Texas (G).
PORT—Basil Rathbone, The Scarlet Claw (A); Roy Rogers, Yellow Rose of Texas (G).
PLAZA—Judy Garland, The Wizard of Oz (G); Dennis O'Keefe, Good Morning Judge (G).
WAKEFIELD ST.—Cary Grant, Laraine Day, Mr. Lucky (G); Roy Rogers, Song of Nevada (G).
VOGUE—Betty Grable, Pin-up Girl (G); Edmund Lowe, On, What a Night (A).
PICCADILLY—Carole Landis, Four Jills and a Jeep (G); Donald O'Connor, This is the Life (G).

CENSORSHIP classification in picture advertisements are (A) denotes for Adult Exhibition and (G) denotes for General Exhibition.

DANCING ON PAGE 8.

BUSINESSES, PARTNERSHIPS
AT WREFORD, Epworth Bldg. Mixed h. and b., milk bar, smoke; £60 wk; low rent, good profits; week's trial; refrig. Full plant, stock, £600. Many others.
A MIXED bus., with f. and v., taking £65, £450. See Harrington's, 7 Pirie st.
A GENERAL mixed, takings £40 wkly, any trial, same owner 14 years; good stock, nicely fitted; dwell., rent 21/-; price £450. Another takings £90 wkly, heavily stocked, mod. plant, good dwell., excell. value. Others, newsagencies, school shops, all prices, easy terms. Wm. Johnson, 32 Currie st. F4388.
A DELICATESSEN, milk bar, with fruit and vegetables, suburbs, £150 week; £1,100.
POST OFFICE store country £85; store £4/10/-, P.O.
BAKERY, 1,700 loaves, £1,350; 1,000 loaves, £250; city restaurant, £430; grocery, £450; apartments, £1,375.
KELLY LTD.,
20 Grenfell st. C4577.
BUY, small business, in country town, or house. Send this office.
SHOP, one or two rooms, suitable mixed business, city or suburbs. Reply Frew, this office.
WANTED, general mixed or post office, if suit. genuine cash buyer. Kerr, this office.
WANT, freehold shop, dwelling and business, mixed or groceries, up to £2,000. C2286

The Advertiser
ADELAIDE: TUESDAY,
MARCH 27, 1945.

## THE LAST PHASE

After more than five years, we have all learned something of wartime wisdom. It has been a lesson of caution; a long series of painful reminders that complacency is dangerous, that ill-founded confidence ends in disillusionment, and that those who jump to conclusions are prone to find themselves in error. It is just as well, perhaps, that we were not war wise three or four years ago; for our ingenuous way of looking at things certainly did something to sustain us at a time when unqualified realism would have been a tremendous psychological burden. We were innocent enough to take a more or less sanguine view of the news, when everything was at its very worst. As the situation began to improve, our taste for the optimistic progressively declined; so that, nowadays, the approach of victory finds us abundantly steeled against undue excitement and premature rejoicing. The news has become so good, that, in our present very temperate way of looking at it, we are rather disposed to object that it must be too good to be true. No sudden disappointment in war will catch the present generation napping again. But even after every precautionary allowance has been made, it is difficult not to conclude that the campaign in Europe is rushing to its climax.

Captain Falls, the military correspondent of "The Times," in a characteristically restrained review of the military situation in Germany, "looks round cautiously," as he says, for signs that should forbid optimism, and finds that they are nowhere visible. It seems to be an almost absurd under-statement to say that Field Marshal Montgomery's advance over the Rhine, and the operations of the Allied forces in general, are "proceeding according to plan." The Allied High Command also learned long ago not to make too confident assumptions; and it would have been rash to count upon an almost unopposed crossing of the Rhine, or upon rapid and even sensational advances eastward from that famous river. Yet those things have happened that General Eisenhower must have hoped rather than expected to see. The enemy is doing his best to rally his forces; and a great pitched battle somewhere in the approaches to Berlin may still be in prospect; but Kesselring, Germany's last hope, cannot but be conscious that his position grows more precarious every hour. As a Nazi bulwark, the Rhine is no more; and nothing could be more suggestive than the virtual unanimity with which the correspondents express their astonishment at the ease with which it was crossed. A correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" goes so far as to say that this was one of the easiest operations of the war. "It could have been a horrible crossing," he observes, "if there had been real resistance. But it was warm and pleasant, and so quiet one could hear the larks singing . . ."

With five Allied armies along or across the Rhine, and with Allied armor pushing out into the wide plains of northern Germany, a new phase of the war begins; and, at long last, one is really justified in calling it the final phase. The war has come home to the Nazis with a vengeance; and the German radio stations, which have so long been under the necessity of shrieking frequent air raid warnings, must now be ready to interrupt their programmes (as the Frankfurt radio has already done) to warn threatened towns and villages of the approach of Allied armor. As the "theme song" for this purpose, the enemy might well choose something less appropriate than "The Campbells Are Coming." That Berlin is in a state of the most extreme tension, it is easy to believe; and although one hesitates to accept the story from Stockholm, that the people of the German capital are rather relieved than otherwise to find themselves utterly doomed, and are betting whether the Russians or the British and Americans will reach them first, the war in Europe, except on the score of its precise duration now offers few other outstanding challenges to the gambling spirit.

## NEARER AND NEARER

The Allied Command in the Pacific theatre of war is not so lost in contemplation of the European drama, or so far willing to await its close, as to afford the Japanese any breathing space. The campaign against Japan goes on as briskly as though America's forces had nothing much else to think about; for now, according to the Tokio radio—which, in these matters, has recently been surprisingly reliable—our energetic allies have launched an attack on the Ryukyu Islands, and have thus made a further giant stride towards the Japanese mainland. The islands of Japan tail off in a curious fashion at both their extremities, into the Kuriles in the north and the Ryukyus in the south; and both these sinuous archipelagos look rather as though they were intended to form part of an Island Empire. Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, the conquest of which was recently completed after a very sanguinary struggle, lies about 740 miles from the nearest point on the Japanese mainland; the northern tip of Okinawa in the Ryukyus, is only 320 miles or thereabouts from the southern extremity of the enemy's metropolitan island of Kyushu. The invaders of the Mikado's domains are getting nearer and nearer to the centre of the sacred circle, and are taking unto themselves a ring of bases from which to prosecute a more and more devastating war against the would-be lords of the Pacific and masters of the eastern hemisphere. And Tokio seems able to do nothing about it, beyond repeating the now time-honored remark that Japan's fighting forces meditate "a final iron blow to win the war," or words to that effect. There was never such another study in delayed action.

# "When Do We Start For Berlin?"

## Curious Things About An Operation Which Was "Something Of A Picnic"

From DOUGLAS WILKIE

**WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ACROSS THE RHINE, March 25.—"When do we start for Berlin?" is the keynote of what one hears and sees on both banks of the Rhine today. There is a hazy atmosphere of suspense about this summery river bank scene, where shrapnel bursts and iron crocodiles seem to intrude in an unreal way among the daffodils and almond blossom.**

**By all conceptions of a great military hazard, this operation has been something of a picnic. One hears some people ask why "Monty's" armies are not yet emulating Lt-Gen. Patton in his impetuous river leaps and seven league armored thrusts further south.**

THERE are many answers to that question. One of them is that if Field Marshal Montgomery's previous tactics are a guide, he prefers to fight and kill Germans where they choose to stand and fight.

It seems that many of these Germans must yet be killed—often for no other reason than that, although they want to surrender, they will go on fighting in their stupid but loyal Wehrmacht way until someone tells them to stop fighting. And there is nobody to tell them.

With bridges across the Rhine already in use, and others well on the way to completion, our build-up has begun in earnest. Today Scottish troops cleared German paratroop snipers from attics, cellars, and trees, and commandos used grenades and tommy-guns on the last defenders of the pile of rubble which was Wesel.

Nothing can stop us from preparing the great springboard for the thrust into North Germany. The airborne army cleared the way by the capture intact of the vital Issel bridges north of Wesel. Down south on our right flank the Americans have linked up with our commandos. To the north the Canadians are forging ahead.

By dusk today our ferries had put across 450 more vehicles than was originally scheduled. It was good to watch these ferry crews on the job. One reason is that they were manned largely by the Observer Corps. Londoners who worked the winches of the barrage balloons which helped to beat Hitler's 1940 and flying bomb blitzes have come here to haul into Germany the armor and ammunition for the drive to Berlin.

### Scots Lead The Way

THE Argyll Sutherland Highlanders were the first troops to reach the east bank, and with them in the leading Buffalo went a piper playing the regimental tune. I heard the same tune when a handful of survivors on another Argyll bridgehead was granted the honor of piping the retreat from the last Allied bridgehead on the Malayan Peninsula, where 90 p.c. of their comrades died.

The 15th Scottish Division went across the river in the Xanten area. Perhaps it is a coincidence that two famous Scottish divisions shared with the commandos the honor of leading the assault in the last big battle in the west; but the Scots, who have had a fair share of the slogging since Normandy, do not think so, and their British, Canadian and American comrades won't begrudge them that honor.

No stroke of Allied generalship or good luck can explain the enemy's failure to make any sort of a stand along his last worthwhile defence line west of Berlin. It seems that the German soldiers are now more certain of their own weakness than we are ourselves, who for too long have mistaken the shadow for the substance of final victory.

"We knew it was all over with us when we didn't get any armored reinforcements," said one from a bunch of German prisoners we brought back this morning. "We will end on April 20," he said. "Why?" he was asked. "Because that's the Fuhrer's birthday," he replied, apparently with a lingering belief that Hitler must still decide Germany's fate.

This persistence of the Hitler legend is something to be reckoned with.

There was a fuss when we rounded up German prisoners, because the regular soldiers refused to line up with the Volkssturm. The wretched Volkssturmers seemed to be glad to be out of it. They were not dismayed by this final insult.

We are again meeting a queer medley of prisoners—convict troops, the "lung and stomach" brigade, other crocks, ancients and mere boys. But there are plenty of good tough troops besides. And I heard unconfirmed reports today that even some paratroop infantry are waving white flags. It is wise to be sceptical of such reports.

But it is certain we are seeing a higher percentage of officers in the prison cages. A lot of them are degenerate, brutish Nazi types, whom it has hitherto been hard to capture alive.

### Foxhole Surrender

THERE was a significant story told me by an RAF squadron leader who learnt at first hand what German soldiers are thinking in their foxholes and dugouts of Hitler's threat to shoot or hang unless they fight to the death. The squadron leader piloted a Spitfire which escorted the airborne forces. His aircraft was hit by flak early in the operation. He belly-flopped in the enemy lines near a river bank above Wesel.

"As I climbed out of the wreckage," said the squadron leader, "a squarehead popped out of a foxhole and called out, 'Come here and tell me what you think about this surrender business.' I told him it was a jolly good idea, and he said, 'So do I; but my officer doesn't agree.' So I asked to have a word with the officer, and after a short argument the officer said, 'It seems grand, but I don't think we will surrender ust yet.'"

"Then they all went on playing cards in the dugout while the rest of our airborne men went over. They didn't take a bit of interest in the hundreds of planes above.

"Later the officer suggested that they should go to Wesel, but I told him, 'There's no future in that for you, because the Allies took the town hours ago.' They then decided to surrender and gave me the best bed in the dugout, and the next morning I paddled across the Rhine and came back with a guard for the prisoners, who meanwhile had all lined up—120 of them."

That may not be typical of the Wehrmacht today. It is significant so long as you do not forget that other German units are still counter-attacking fiercely here and there. Plenty more Germans—and Britons—have died because of Hitler, but fewer Germans seem to be willing to die for him.

### "It's Good Old Winnie"

An incident today was the appearance of the commander of the British 2nd Army (Lt-Gen. Dempsey) on the east bank of the Rhine. He had come to say how satisfied he was. And on the western bank Tommies were cheering a genial elderly man smoking a huge cigar. "Of course it's good old Winnie," they said, as though they expected him all along.

Away over Germany two monstrous perpendicular vapor trails went up as two V2 rockets shot out from the Ruhr into the stratosphere—London-bound, perhaps. For half an hour trails surmounted the battlefield, like some futile yet appropriate exclamation marks at the end of another chapter of history.

# Unified Resistance Seen Near End

From OSMAR WHITE

WITH THE THIRD ARMY, March 25.—With a little good luck and much good management in the next few weeks Germany will no longer be fighting in the war as a cohesive nation.

This is the only possible conclusion to draw from the ease and negligible cost with which the Rhine has been crossed. It is true that fighting of some sort or another may continue around the bridgeheads, but it will no longer be a war against a nation. It will simply be a piecemeal military action to subdue the hostile elements of a conquered people whose armed forces have been reduced to the status of guerilla bands and who no longer possess a cohesive industry or transport or even an over-all Government.

Everybody is keenly aware of the violent contrast between the methods which had to be employed in the north and south crossings of the Rhine. The northern crossing was made after days of spectacular preparation—in conjunction with the greatest airborne operation in the history of warfare, in the greatest smokescreen and after probably the greatest artillery preparation and tactical bombing offensive. But in the crossing between Mainz and Worms west of Darmstadt a few hours earlier a great force went across the river without a smokescreen, without a bombing and artillery preparation, and without airborne co-operation of any kind. For a long time it met merely scattered smallarms fire. Then when the German Air Force and artillery went into action it was nothing more than very mild harassing. This was no pay-off for the completely clean sweep which Gen. Patton made of the German armies facing him in Eifel and south of the Moselle.

The stroke whereby this was achieved was a manoeuvre of the highest possible technical excellence in military organisation and engineering. Its timing bewildered what was left of the German command on the Upper Rhine, who were unable to deploy even a token force in defence of what obviously was a crossing which could be usefully developed for an eventual attack on Frankfurt.

The first prisoners taken were members of an engineer replacement unit. They said that they suddenly saw hundreds of assault boats near the east bank of the river and knew that resistance was futile. As soon as the Americans disembarked from one the Germans climbed on and, guarded by a disgruntled private, paddled back to the prisoners' cage. Other prisoners taken later were men between 50 and 60 years of age who had been conscripted from industry in Frankfurt a few days ago and sent to the Rhine bank without training in the use of weapons.

It is pointless to continue enumerating signs of exhaustion in German power to offer effective military resistance against the onslaught of Eisenhower's armies. The only thing that can buy Hitler any further time is a blunder in Allied manoeuvre. And there is certainly no foreshadowing of a blunder on this front.

Today strong forces are pouring into the vitals of central Germany on long, straight dust-enshrouded roads through rolling open country which, though still brown with the winter's snow and frosts, is shimmering in unseasonable heat. What is left of the enemy keeps as quiet as it can by day and makes night sallies. Star shells are shot up, tracers flick skyward, and the horizon lights up with the summer lightning of big guns gnawing holes in what is left of the Reich.

## World's Longest Footbridge Built In 9 Hours

LONDON, March 26.—AAP.

American engineers in Field Marshal Montgomery's bridgehead are claimed to have broken every known bridge-building record. They constructed a 1,146 ft. footbridge across the Rhine south of Wesel in nine hours, says a correspondent of Associated Press of Great Britain in the bridgehead.

The bridge is stated to be the longest footbridge in the world. It was generally estimated that it would take 48 hours to build it. Only one man was slightly wounded during its construction.

# The Two-Way Procession On The Russian Road To Berlin

2—By ILYA EHRENBURG

***This is the second and concluding part of a description of a journey from Moscow into Germany by Russia's foremost journalist.***

NEW YORK, March 23.

I met about 300 Frenchmen liberated by our troops. Most of them had German bicycles. They look well and their mood is belligerent. They are all thirsting to get a crack at the Germans. I told them that some French newspapers were talking about moderation and about forgiving the Vichyites. They were indignant. "Those aren't Frenchmen," they said. "Wait till we get back to France, then we shall see."

Our officers and men are impressed by the joviality of the Frenchmen. "It's a pleasure to liberate fellows like that," they say. Of course it is. It's a pleasure to put good wine before one who understands wines, and a pleasure to liberate Frenchmen, because they understand liberty. One Marseillais said, "I was taken prisoner at Dunkirk and didn't doubt even then that the Boches would be licked in the end."

There were two processions on the roads—gloomy Germans who had lost everything, and a happy medley from all countries who had been liberated from slavery. Today we met Poles, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Serbs, Slovenes, Czechs, Belgians, Netherlanders, one American, one Greek, and two Danes. One could start a foreign language school. You hear the Germans cursed and Russia thanked in every language.

### In Elbing

NOW we are in Elbing. The inhabitants are crawling out of their nooks and crannies. Out of 100,000 people less than 60,000 remain. The centre of the city was wrecked by artillery fire. The factories are intact. Slogans and posters are everywhere. One of them is in several languages—"Robbery will be punished with death." There were many foreign slaves in Elbing and the Germans feared to be attacked by hungry and exhausted slaves.

There is a long queue outside the gaol. It appears that the Germans are imploring to be taken in. They think they'll be safer in gaol. When I went in, I found it crowded with Germans eagerly talking to one another, but at my approach they began, of course, to curse Hitler. No, these are beyond emancipation.

When the street fighting in Elbing was over, we found the Swiss vice-consul in one of the cellars. He had spent a week underground and looked anything but a diplomat. He was conducted to the corps headquarters and the general treated him to hot tea. M. Charles Brandenburg (that was the vice-consul's name) wore a fixed smile on his face. He couldn't believe his luck at being still alive, and exclaimed fervently, "I'm a professional diplomat and held posts abroad for 30 years, but after those days in the cellar my one ambition is to return home and never—yes, messieurs, never—leave Switzerland again."

### British Prisoners Freed

I MET some Britons—two army doctors, a regimental chaplain and about 200 soldiers. They had been in Oranienburg and were outraged at the way the Germans treated prisoners of war. They expressed their surprise at our magnanimity. Some South African officers asked me to convey word to their families and sat down to write messages there and then on the road.

In the evening a movie was arranged for the Britons in the house of a German landowner. They were shown an American film. One Englishman was almost moved to tears. "This is the first time for over four years," he said, "that we have seen women, love and happiness. The Germans only showed us a propaganda film of Hitler and the bombing of London."

There is confusion and dismay in Koenigsberg. I have just talked to an Alsatian who was in the town the day before yesterday. The richer, higher placed folk fled the city over the ice or in boats. The town is aflame. The Germans compel the Russian and French prisoners to work in a subterranean factory. Erich Kock (the gauleiter) bellows daily, "Hold firm." Yesterday I heard him appealing over the radio, "Fight like Indians." Heavens! To what depths of silliness have the Germans fallen under Hitler. Their favorite author is Karl May, an untalented writer of stupid novels about Red Indians.

### Ogling Women

I TALKED to some young German women. All wear pants. They say it is the fashion. They roll their eyes at you, as if they were experienced cocottes, not the daughters of respectable burghers.

I spent the evening with a Frenchman, Capt. Lucien Raffali, a prisoner from Dunkirk. This is what Raffali said apropos the decisions of the Yalta conference: —"I would like to take part in the occupation of Germany this time. We must make an end of the Boches once for all."

Frenchmen on the road are singing "Paris, Mon Petit Village." One of them is wearing the burgomaster's top hat and smoking a fat cigar. Then come a couple of French prisoners and a Russian girl who had been forcibly deported to Germany. He says, "I love her passionately and would rather die than be separated from her." He is temperamentally a southerner and speaks with fervor. The girl is anything but pretty, but is evidently very kind-hearted. They converse with one another in broken German.

Russian and Moroccan prisoners worked on the estate of Baroness Zieghausen. I saw two Netherlanders. They wanted to know whether the traitors of Midleburg had been arrested.

### An Australian

I SAW an Australian tracing a map of the Pacific in the dirt of this German land.

There was a concentration camp at Dobrek, near Elbing, where the Germans tortured the last handful of Jews. The Germans killed six million Jews—all the Jews of Poland, Hungary, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Byelo-Russia, West Europe and, of course, Germany. In Dobrek they kept the brain workers. They flogged and maltreated them, drenched them with water in the winter frost, and turned them into icy statues. In this way was killed Eisner, an architect from Prague, with his family, Professor Waren of the Vienna Conservatoire, and Professor Mabriske, from Kovno. About a thousand Jewish women were sent from Doorek to the southern border of East Prussia to dig trenches. When the Germans retreated they gave the women injections of poison. A few survived. I saw them covered with terrible boils and ulcers. They told of the Germans' brutalities, and our troops when they entered Prussia found the bodies of others. Among them were girls and old women. This is more eloquent than all the inscriptions on frontier posts.

The trial of Germans will be a grim affair, and if they find defenders there will be millions upon millions of accusers living and dead.

I have to return to Moscow. I am happy to have trampled on German soil.

Haven't I seen German bombs falling on Madrid? Haven't I seen Germans entering Paris, and the Russian roads in the summer of 1941 when Messerschmitts strafed every cart and every human being they saw?

Now I've lived to see the triumph of justice. That does not fall to everyone's lot. You usually read about it in books, but are yourself born either too late or too early. It is our good fortune to witness it. The final act will be coming soon in the spring. I think we should be meeting our Allies on the ruins of Berlin.

**Concluded: The first article appeared yesterday.**

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Two British medium batteries form part of this impressive scene as men and materials mass near the banks of the Rhine before the great assault on March 24.—British Official War Office photogram.

# SKY TROOPS IN TOUGH BATTLE

## Swift, Effective Operation

From Our Special Representative

LONDON, March 26.

Vivid dispatches from correspondents who dropped with the British, Canadian and American airborne forces show that it was one of the fastest and most effective operations in military history, but it was not achieved at a light price.

A number of paratroops landed in trees and were killed as they hung in their 'chutes; gliders hit by flak fell blazing like torches; others landed successfully only to be met by shell fire and machine-gun fire.

The most daring part of the airborne plan was the crashing of gliders on bridges across the River Issel in order to capture the crossings intact. Here the airborne men had their hottest reception.

One of the correspondents was L. Marsland Gander, special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," who flew with the British 6th Airborne Regiment and landed in front of the British 2nd Army at 11 a.m. on Saturday. His glider struck the earth with a violent impact which broke its back. Two or three of the men had broken bones, but most were unhurt.

Gander reported:—"The pilot turned with his thumb up, meaning that he had come down in the right place. There was an agonising moment's delay while the sergeant, who was to lead the platoon with a Bren-gun, struggled out of his straps and wrenched open the door. Not a soul could be seen, but bullets were singing overhead.

"An American paratrooper was lying wounded in a ditch, and I gave him a drink. The Americans had dropped in the wrong place, but their coming probably saved us from a nasty shock.

### Hot Reception

"In some places the German gunners bravely stuck to their weapons and gave the gliders a hot reception with incendiary shells. I saw one of our gliders land and somersault, and another burst into flames on the ground following a direct hit. One paratrooper whose 'chute caught in a tree was sniped at 25 times, but he was unscathed and scrambled to the ground.

"Then we encountered the smiling divisional commander, who said that all objectives had been taken by 2 p.m.

"The link-up between the airborne force and Allied armor was the most beautiful sight of the war. A Crusader tank was the first to come from the other side of the river, and the tank commander, a Scottish major, shook me warmly by the hand. The Crusaders were the forerunners of a formidable procession of Shermans—a solid assurance that not only had the airborne forces been relieved, but that the bridgehead was growing firmer and more solid hour by hour.

"I motored back across the Rhine with two other war correspondents in a captured German volkswaggen, and the delighted grins of the marching infantrymen at the sight of our red berets was the best tonic of all."

# NAVY'S JOB IN CROSSING

## Months Of Secret Training

Australian Associated Press

LONDON, March 25.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain at Supreme Allied HQ says it can now be disclosed that the British and American naval forces which ferried Field Marshal Montgomery's troops and heavy equipment across the Rhine rehearsed for months in Britain to perfect an amphibious technique entirely new to them.

When it became apparent months ago that the Allies would need a ferry service across the Rhine—once bridgeheads had been established and before bridges could be thrown across—exhaustive experiments were carried out on rivers in the United Kingdom with similar current and conditions to those of the Rhine.

Naval personnel, instead of operating craft through waves and surf, with constant changes of tide, had to learn to manoeuvre craft to and from pinpoint landing spots in strong currents running at right angles to their course.

The army wanted fast craft, sturdy enough to carry tanks, bulldozers, and mobile guns to the other side. It was finally decided that LCM's, weighing 26 tons, and LCV's weighing nine tons, were the largest types suitable for Army requirements which could be carried overland.

Crews had to launch these heavy boats from the muddy river banks and had to transport some of them hundreds of miles over damaged roads. An LCM on a carrier is 77 ft. long, 14 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. Yet they were moved to their launching sites over cratered roads, makeshift bridges and through narrow village streets.

"The whole stretch of the Rhine where Field Marshal Montgomery's troops crossed now looks like a mad regatta, with every conceivable type of craft scurrying from one side to the other," says Reuter's correspondent with the British 2nd Army.

He quotes one Royal Navy officer as stating:—"It wouldn't surprise me to see a destroyer come along any time now."

The navy has established a "bridge" similar to that on a battleship on the west bank of the river, and from it a "loud hailer" controls all traffic along a 500-yard stretch of the river.

# POST-WAR DEFENCE POLICY

## Mr. Curtin's Views For Overseas Meetings

CANBERRA, March 26.

Mr. Curtin said tonight that he had found much encouragement from Great Britain for the views on defence he had outlined in the House of Representatives on Friday.

These views would be presented at the London conference of Empire representatives and again at the San Francisco conference on world security.

Australia's post-war defence policy, as outlined by Mr. Curtin, provides for maximum co-operation with Britain and America, a system of defence based on the island screen northward of Australia, collective security, Empire co-operation, and national defence.

Mr. Curtin explained tonight that an amendment of the Defence Act would probably be needed to establish the Post-War Council of Defence, which he proposed should replace the Advisory War Council. This could not be done under National Security Regulations.

Opposition members whom he proposed should be invited to join the council would have to be given documents which they could not see unless they were given some status such as that of members of a Council of State.

"I think it very important that there should be maximum agreement on defence between the principal political parties to ensure continuity of policy," he added. "That does not deprive political parties of their rights, but ensures the discharge of those rights with fuller knowledge than they could have otherwise."

# BATTLE OF THE RHINE "ALREADY WON"

## "Full Confidence Is Now Justified"

From Our Special Representative

LONDON, March 25.

***"With five Allied armies established on the western bank, it cannot for long be concealed from the Germans that the historic Battle of the Rhine is already lost."***

***"The Times," which is not given to sensationalism, thus sums up, in a leading article, the strategical situation less than 48 hours after Field Marshal Montgomery's tanks lumbered up the east bank of the Rhine and opened the British share of what is expected to be the decisive battle of the West.***

The British and Americans now strongly hold almost a quarter of the east bank of the "German Rhine," and the construction of bridges and a general build-up for exploitation of multiple possibilities can be intensified.

While the American crossings of the Rhine are given a full measure of praise and their brilliance generally appreciated, it is natural that the British people should focus their attention especially on the exploits of their own armies, particularly because their attack has been launched in a region where the Germans fought most fanatically throughout their retreat to the Rhine.

It was expected that the forcing of the Rhine would be one of the toughest jobs of the war. That it has been more easily accomplished and with less bloodshed than anyone dared to hope has increased the widespread satisfaction and the relief and thrill felt in Britain, where many prayers were offered up in churches all day long for the troops engaged and for a speedy victory.

Another factor which has seized public imagination is the typical Churchillian gesture of himself crossing the Rhine. It is felt to be symbolic of the manner in which Britain is nearing the end of a journey unparalleled in its history.

"This," says the "Daily Mail," "is Britain's hour, for which we have striven through blood, toil, tears and sweat. Never have courage and honor been so triumphantly vindicated. It is fitting that the biggest thrust should be made mainly by British troops commanded by Field Marshal Montgomery, and it is supremely fitting that Mr. Churchill should be with the commander and his men. From Dunkirk to the Rhine is only two hundred miles, but the men of our race fought all round the world before they could traverse it."

Surveying the over-all picture, commentators stress many factors in this remarkable crossing. For instance, "The Times" emphasises the effect of the Allied air blitz, which, after pulverising the railway communications of Western Germany and isolating the Ruhr as a source of supply for the defence zones, blasted German fortifications so devastatingly that they were capable only of a brief, ineffectual resistance.

"It will almost certainly be found," adds "The Times," that the greatest barrier in Western Europe has been penetrated at only a small fraction of the price paid in casualties by infantry for the lodgement a few hundred yards deep in the trench system of the last war, thereby sparing the present generation the fearful destruction of young lives on the scale their fathers endured."

Nevertheless, it is recognised that possibly the bitterest fighting still lies ahead. Already German resistance against the British is reported to be stiffening. Kesselring is believed to be holding his main body of reserves 15 miles back, with strategic reserves placed as far as the Elbe, but his chances of making a successful counter-attack against the new bridgehead before it can be built up to a strength he cannot match, are regarded as small and rapidly diminishing.

The military correspondent of "The Times" (Capt. Falls), who is a most cautious writer, says:—"It would not be surprising to see the early merging of the three American southern bridgeheads, from which great things can be hoped, because the enemy was so battered and depleted on the west bank that it is doubtful whether he can find strength to oppose them effectively.

"The country ahead of Field Marshal Montgomery's crossing is most suited to rapid, large-scale operations in the open plain of Northern Europe, stretching unbroken to the Russian front on the Oder. The bridgehead has been established on the edge of an industrial area, not overlapping it, enabling a subsequent advance to skirt it. Neither obstacles of ground nor ruined industrial towns lie ahead. The roads are some of the best in the world.

"It is expected that the Germans will presently disclose a certain amount of their strength, with divisions of as good a quality as they possess kept outside the terrific land and air bombardments which have descended upon the immediate approaches to the Rhine. The spell of perfect weather has at least temporarily broken, and low cloud may limit air support, but the Allied armies are strong enough to overcome all opposition.

"There has been formerly so much unreasoned optimism that one looks round cautiously for signs which should restrain it, but they are nowhere visible. Full confidence is now justified so long as we do not forget that success is being and must be purchased at the price of tremendous endeavor and human life."

## U.S. Paratroops Land In Sweden

LONDON, March 26.—AAP.

A Stockholm message says that five American paratroopers, with a considerable quantity of explosives, yesterday dropped from planes into Sweden near the Norwegian frontier. The paratroopers stated that they thought they had landed in Norway.

## Earl Lloyd George Weaker

LONDON, March 26.—AAP.

A bulletin signed by three doctors states that Earl Lloyd George's weakness has considerably increased in the past 24 hours and that his condition is becoming critical.

**EASTER PUBLICATION**
**"The Advertiser" will be published as usual on Good Friday and Easter Saturday.**

# Germans Confused By Daring Allied Strategy

By ALEXANDER CLIFFORD in the "Daily Mail"

ACROSS THE RHINE, March 25.

While Allied parachutes were still falling I thumbed a ride across the Rhine in a little motor boat, and the 300-yard trip was as calm and uneventful as a pleasure cruise.

Now after 24 hours I find the day-old Rhine bridgehead still a source of astonishment. It is so quiet, so free and easy, so very different from the wild inferno of battle one expected. It could have been a horrible crossing if there had been real resistance, but it was warm and pleasant, and so quiet that you could hear the larks singing high above the meadows.

What can have happened to make our crossing of the river so easy? It is hard to imagine that we gained a strategical surprise. The Germans knew that we had to cross the Rhine and knew that this would be a good place for it, yet the initial crossing was one of the easiest operations of the war.

Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that our plan was bold and imaginative, representing a totally new use of airborne troops. Field Marshal Montgomery decided to use them to extend the bridgeheads at enormous speed, and to seize certain objectives beyond them.

The Germans were sure that we would inaugurate the Rhine crossing with an airborne operation, but until the parachutes fell they were unprepared to believe that it was the real thing. So they carefully avoided lining the river banks with troops. They left only odd platoons and companies to hold the foremost positions, and kept the bulk of their troops much further back to deal with the paratroops and to counter-attack.

Thus it was that on Friday night the little groups of Germans on the river bank were confused and isolated, and just folded up. The Germans further back may still have been deceived. No paratroops had yet been dropped, and the Germans may have thought that we were making strong patrol raids. But by Saturday morning it must have been clear that we were really invading—without airborne forces.

So the Germans started to move their forces to conform with the situation, and in the middle of the move the airborne troops dropped on them. Things happened when and how the Germans thought they would, but they happened on a scale which left the German Army helpless.

# PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor attended by Capt. J. Richardson, ADC, was present at the Parliamentary luncheon to the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Australia (Sir Ronald Cross) at Parliament House yesterday.

In the afternoon Lady Norrie, attended by Miss Roberts, was present at the Victoria League meeting in the Liberal Club Hall, when the address was given by Sir Ronald Cross.

The Minister of Lands (Mr. Rudall) will open the Agricultural Bureau Conference at Stansbury tomorrow.

The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. McKell) will leave Australia soon on a visit to the United States and the United Kingdom. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKell and two senior officers of the State public service. During his absence the Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary (Mr. Baddeley) will lead the Government.

Air Vice-Marshal F. H. McNamara, who until recently was Air Officer Commanding British Forces at Aden, would shortly return to Australia, the Minister for Air (Mr. Drakeford) announced in Melbourne yesterday.

The chairman of the board of trustees of the Savings Bank of South Australia (Mr. J. C. A. Rundle) and the general manager (Mr. R. J. H. Pedler) have returned to Adelaide after a business visit to Melbourne and Tasmania.

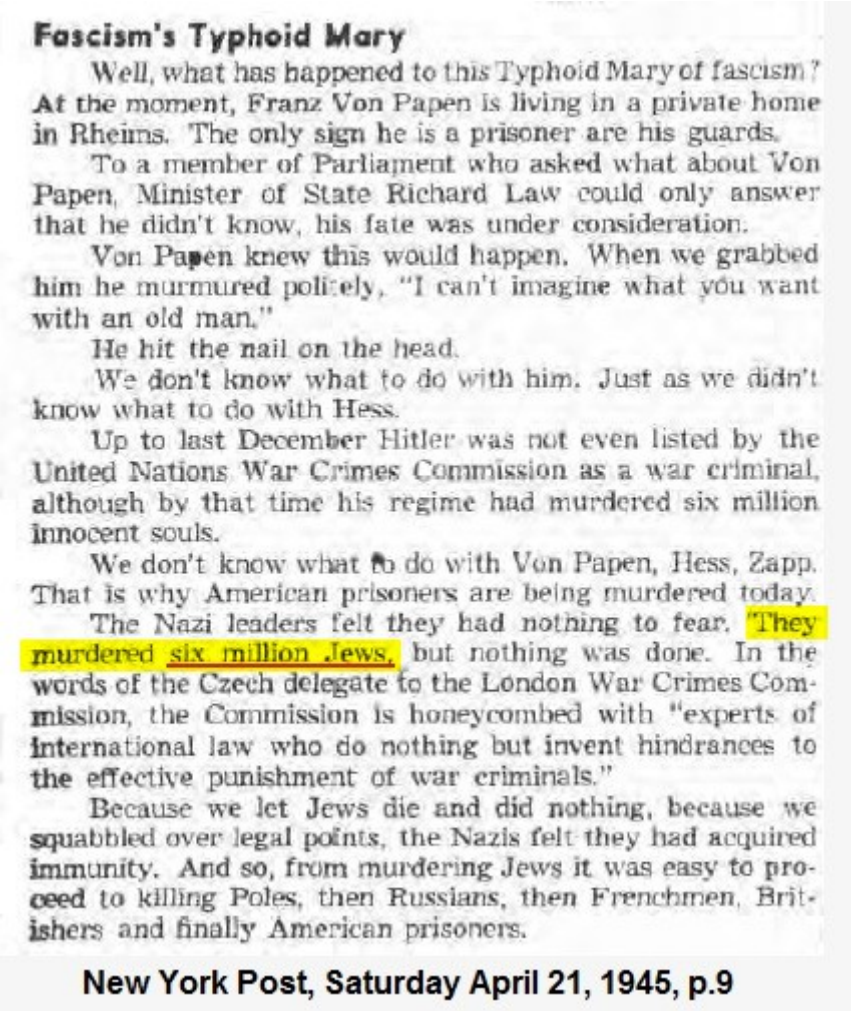
The Director of the National Gallery (Mr. Louis McCubbin), who has been on vacation, will return to duty after Easter.

Brig. G. Inglis, Salvation Army social secretary in Western Australia, passed through Adelaide yesterday on his way back to Perth after having attended a conference in Melbourne convened to discuss the development of social work in Western Australia.

**Visits Discouraged.**—Visits to the United States on post-war business were being discouraged during the present accelerated production period, the Minister for Trade and Customs (Senator Keane) said in Sydney yesterday. Production in war plants was suffering because of the time lost by technicians and others in conducting visitors, and the plant personnel system in America had been tightened.

2.2

Nueve dias antes del suicidio de Hitler, dieciséis dias antes de la rendición de Alemania el *New York Post* ya sabía que seis millones de judíos habían sido asesinados.



**Fascism's Typhoid Mary**

Well, what has happened to this Typhoid Mary of fascism? At the moment, Franz Von Papen is living in a private home in Rheims. The only sign he is a prisoner are his guards.

To a member of Parliament who asked what about Von Papen, Minister of State Richard Law could only answer that he didn't know, his fate was under consideration.

Von Papen knew this would happen. When we grabbed him he murmured politely, "I can't imagine what you want with an old man."

He hit the nail on the head.

We don't know what to do with him. Just as we didn't know what to do with Hess.

Up to last December Hitler was not even listed by the United Nations War Crimes Commission as a war criminal, although by that time his regime had murdered six million innocent souls.

We don't know what to do with Von Papen, Hess, Zapp. That is why American prisoners are being murdered today.

The Nazi leaders felt they had nothing to fear. They murdered six million Jews, but nothing was done. In the words of the Czech delegate to the London War Crimes Commission, the Commission is honeycombed with "experts of international law who do nothing but invent hindrances to the effective punishment of war criminals."

Because we let Jews die and did nothing, because we squabbled over legal points, the Nazis felt they had acquired immunity. And so, from murdering Jews it was easy to proceed to killing Poles, then Russians, then Frenchmen, Britishers and finally American prisoners.

**New York Post, Saturday April 21, 1945, p.9**

*New York Post – April 21, 1945, p.9*

Derby Evening Telegraph: *"7 millones asesinados en Treblinka"*



DERBY EVENING TELEGRAPH. MAY 14th. 1945.

For Accurate Examination of the EYES consult
MR. WIGHTMAN, F.B.O.A. F.I.O.
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DERBY EVENING
# TELEGRAPH
LATE FINAL
II INCORPORATING THE DERBY DAILY EXPRESS
VOL. CXV.—No. 19,885 MONDAY, MAY 14, 1945 THREE HALFPENCE

PLEASE RETURN
THE
EMPTY BOTTLE
THERE IS A GREAT SHORTAGE
Officers' Brewery Ltd., Derby.

## Gen. Eisenhower Bars 'Friendly Treatment'

**General Eisenhower, in a statement to-day, said that drastic measures have been set in motion to prevent captured Nazi and high German officers being treated on a "friendly enemy" basis.**

"My attention has been called to Press reports of instances of senior U.S. officers treating Nazis and high German officials on a 'friendly enemy' basis," he said.

"Any such incident, here

### No De Valera Comment

A statement issued by the Eireann Government Information Bureau said that "Mr. de Valera had no comment to

### Made To Watch Victims' Burial

*Three hundred Leipzig municipal officials were made to attend the burial of the charred bodies of 120 people murdered by the Nazis in Tepla, Czechoslovakia, concentration camp, said Luxembourg radio to-day.*

*Seven million people were killed by the Germans in the Polish horror camp of Treblinka in three years, said Moscow radio to-day.*

### Theft Of 10,000 Coupons Alleged

## 'BLITZ' FLEET SAILING NEAR JAPAN: BIGGEST RAIDS

**A great fleet is ranging Japanese waters, according to Tokyo reports, which say that hundreds of Allied carrier aircraft struck at Japan again to-day, for the second successive day.**

**This follows the devastating blow at Nagoya, great industrial city 160 miles west of Tokyo, on which more than 500 Super-Fortresses dropped the record of 3,500 tons of incendiary bombs.**

To-day our aircraft swept over the whole of the Japanese mainland in

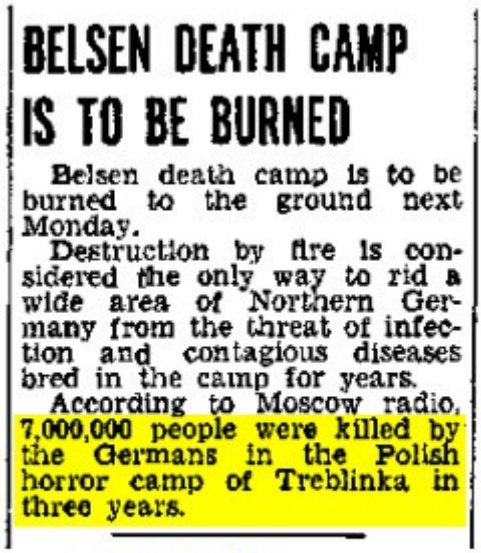
**OKINAWA:** American troops have smashed a Japanese bid to stem their offensive. The Japanese launched several

### Burma Advance By "14th" Continues

Fourteenth Army troops in Burma, advancing south against opposition down the railway from Prome, have reached a point 91 miles from Rangoon.

Concentrations of Japanese troops were bombed yesterday by Eastern Air Command aircraft near Kalaw (on the Thazi-Siam escape route) north of Prome and south-west of Toungoo. Heavy

*Derby Evening Telegraph – Monday, May 14, 1945*



## BELSEN DEATH CAMP IS TO BE BURNED

Belsen death camp is to be burned to the ground next Monday.

Destruction by fire is considered the only way to rid a wide area of Northern Germany from the threat of infection and contagious diseases bred in the camp for years.

According to Moscow radio, 7,000,000 people were killed by the Germans in the Polish horror camp of Treblinka in three years.

Daily Mirror
15 May 1945 - Page 5

*Daily Mirror – 15 May, 1945 p.5*

# KILLED BY THE NAZIS

## TWO-FIFTHS OF ALL JEWRY

LONDON, August 20.

Mankind was shocked to speechlessness by the news of the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japanese cities, but the number of people destroyed by atomic bombs was only one-tenth of the number of Jews Hitler killed since 1933. said Dr. Stephen Wise, president of the World Jewish Congress.

"Two-fifths of all Jewry—nearly 6,000,000 men, women, and children—were butchered," he said. "Anti-Semitism, which is the most subtly provocative weapon of all for those who would destroy freedom, is in itself an atomic bomb.

"We demand the opening of the doors of Palestine to the homeless remnants of our people."

The Evening Post (New Zealand) - August 21, 1945

# WITHIN 10 DAYS

## Signing Of Japanese Surrender

## GEN. MACARTHUR'S EXPECTATION

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. noon. MANILA, August 20.

**General MacArthur has informed the Japanese Government that he expects to sign the formal surrender documents in Tokio within ten days.**

The Japanese envoys spent less than a day in Manila, during which time General MacArthur did not once see them. They have now left for Japan with 25 pages of detailed occupation instructions.

General MacArthur issued the following statement:—

[illegible]

### NO CONTRITION

#### JAPANESE LEADERS

#### EMPEROR'S BAD LEAD

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

LONDON, August 20.

A correspondent of "The Times," discussing the future of Emperor Hirohito, says: [illegible]



Lieut.-General Kawabe.

[illegible]

PROFOUND BEWILDERMENT.

[illegible]

LIKE THE MYTH OF 1918.

[illegible]

### NO SIGNS OF SURRENDER

#### THE BURMESE THEATRE

Rec. 11 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### FEARS IN JAPAN

#### INTERNAL UPHEAVAL

#### APPEALS FOR PEACE AND ORDER

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 11 a.m. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

[illegible]

### VOLUNTEERS INVITED

#### AUSTRALIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS

CANBERRA, August 20.

[illegible]

### END TO JAPANESE BLACKOUT

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### CONFUSION IN CHINA

#### JAPANESE PLAINT

#### RIVALS FOR SURRENDER

Rec. 10.30 a.m. CHUNGKING, Aug. 20.

[illegible]

CHARGES BY BOTH SIDES.

[illegible]

### PLANS COMPLETED

#### LAYING DOWN OF ARMS

NEW YORK, August 20.

[illegible]

### IN MANCHURIA

#### ORGANISED FIGHT ENDS

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

#### RUSSIANS IN MUKDEN

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### DROPPED IN CHINA

#### "HUMANITARIAN TEAMS"

#### AID TO WAR PRISONERS

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

CHUNGKING, August 20.

[illegible]

### JAPANESE PROTEST

#### NO NOTICE GIVEN

NEW YORK, August 20.

[illegible]

### SADDLE FOR HALSEY

#### RIDE THROUGH TOKIO

Rec. 1 a.m. NEW YORK, August 20.

[illegible]

### FAR EASTERN WATERS

#### CHINESE DOMINATION PLEA

Rec. 10.45 a.m. MANILA, August 20.

[illegible]

### CONTRACTS FOR SHIPS

#### CANCELLATIONS IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

[illegible]

### POLES APPROVE PACTS

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]



The crowded courtroom at Oslo during the preliminary hearing of the charges against Vidkun Quisling. Inset, the prisoner.

### ATOMIC BOMB

#### EXPENSIVE WEAPON

#### COST AND PEACETIME USE

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 11.30 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### INDIA'S FREEDOM

#### VITAL FOR WORLD PEACE

Rec. 10.30 a.m. NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

[illegible]

### SHIPPING IN PACIFIC

#### BRIGHT BRITISH PROSPECT

Rec. 10.30 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### WHALING INDUSTRY

#### EARLY RESUMPTION URGED

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### IN NOBEL PLANT

#### MYSTERIOUS FIRES

Rec. 10.30 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### ACCEPTED BY U.S.A.

#### SIAM'S REPUDIATION OF WAR DECLARATION

WASHINGTON, August 20.

[illegible]

#### RELEASED BRITISH OFFICERS

Rec. 10.40 a.m. CHUNGKING, Aug. 20.

[illegible]

### QUISLING TRIAL

#### OPENED IN OSLO

#### IMPOSING ARRAY OF CHARGES

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

CO-OPERATION WITH NAZIS.

[illegible]

### PATTON'S TITLE

#### French Do Their Best

Rec. 9 a.m. PARIS, August 20.

[illegible]

"SAVED NORWAY AND SWEDEN."

[illegible]

#### "SOCIALISM'S TURN NOW"

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

[illegible]

#### PLANE CRASH IN INDIA

Rec. 9 a.m. CALCUTTA, August 20.

[illegible]

### BEING RETAINED

#### MAN-POWER CONTROLS

#### DISQUIET IN AUSTRALIA

(Special P.A. Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, August 20.

[illegible]

IN ANOTHER GUISE.

[illegible]

### ENEMY SHIPS AS PREY

#### U.S. SUBMARINES' EFFECTIVE WORK

PERTH, August 20.

[illegible]

### POST-WAR TRADE

#### AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### KILLED BY THE NAZIS

#### TWO-FIFTHS OF ALL JEWRY

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

# FOREIGN POLICY

## Outline By Mr. Bevin

## "MUCH THAT WE WILL NOT LIKE"

LONDON, August 20.

Britain's new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, made his first big speech in the House of Commons today, ranging widely over the problems facing Europe.

"There will be much in the period ahead of us which we will not like," he declared. "One thing, however, we must aim at resolutely even at the beginning, and that is to prevent the substitution of one form of totalitarianism for another."

**Mr. Bevin defined the primary aim of British foreign policy as the economic reconstruction of the world, with the general work based on the decisions accepted at Potsdam.**

He went on to deal with the policy to particular countries.

[illegible]



Mr. Ernest Bevin.

[illegible]

THE PROBLEM OF POLAND.

[illegible]

APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE.

[illegible]

### DESPITE WARNING

#### BULGARIANS TO VOTE

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### GREEK ELECTIONS

#### POWERS TO SEND OBSERVERS

Rec. 10.30 a.m. ATHENS, August 20.

[illegible]

### CHANCE FOR ENGLAND

#### FIFTH VICTORY TEST

Rec. 12.30 p.m. LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

#### OUTPUT AIM OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK, August 20.

[illegible]

#### RUMANIAN WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH HOME

LONDON, August 20.

[illegible]

### ELECTRICITY CONTROL

#### ANOMALY POINTED OUT

O.C. WANGANUI, August 20.

[illegible]

#### DEFAULTERS' APPEALS

P.A. PALMERSTON N., August 20.

[illegible]

#### HOSPITAL REOPENED

P.A. OTAKI, This Day.

[illegible]

#### CHINESE PUPPET'S DEATH

Rec. 11.30 a.m. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Press
PITTSBURGH, PA., SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1945

# Nazis Destroy Six Million Jews

## Only 500,000 Left Alive in Germany

*Read an editorial, "Truth in a Picture," on Pg. 2, Sec. 2.*

By PAUL GHALI

Copyright, 1945, by The Pittsburgh Press and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

BERN, May 12 — At least one point in Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" program has been carried out thoroughly — the bestial extermination of European Jews.

Of the eight million Jews living in Germany and German occupied countries before the war, 6,200,000 have died from either execution, cruel treatment or starvation, according to latest figures compiled by Jewish welfare organizations here.

### 500,000 Left in Reich

In Germany, where the great majority of European Jews had been concentrated, only 500,000 are alive today—and the word "alive" is a mere figure of speech. Now that the story of their suffering can be told without harming the survivors, it may be pointed out that the martyrdom of Europe's Jews ran through three phases.

The first was the period of "extermination" proper from the time of the declaration of war on Russia until the end of 1942. Millions of Jews were taken to the camps at Auschwitz, Maidenek and Trembinka which boasted the most modern gas execution chambers and crematories for bodies. The SS hordes invading Russia were instructed to shoot all Russian Jews wherever they were encountered.

### The Weak Disappear

By the end of 1942, however, Germany felt the need for foreign labor and the remaining able-bodied Jews were sent to work camps. The women, old men and children all disappeared into the gas chambers.

The slavery of the able-bodied and the execution of the frail continued until the beginning of 1944, by which time the Nazis had reached the saturation point of their cruelty. More than five million Jews had been liquidated and the remaining ones were no longer regarded as a "problem," as Hitler saw it.

In addition were the transport difficulties making human ship-

Continued On Page 8, Column 5

# District Men Discharged And Now on the Way Home

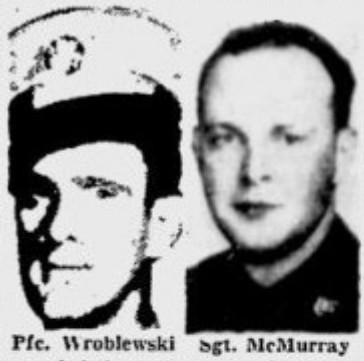
## One Says He'll 'Finish My Honeymoon,' Another 'Will Rest Up from the Nazis'

The Pittsburgh district's first war veterans discharged under the "point system" are on their way home. They are part of a group of 1200, mostly men preparing to go overseas again after furloughs, who were mustered out of the Army yesterday at Fort Dix, N. J.

One of the local boys, Corp. Edwin Dubrosky, of Wildwood, said he was coming home "to finish my honeymoon." He married a Cincinnati girl the day after Easter. Just 27, he saw service in Iceland, England, Ireland, France, Belgium and Germany, as far as the Rhine crossing.

### 'The Lucky Ones'

Pfc. Vincent Wroblewski, of 4745 Hatfield St., Pittsburgh, is "going to rest up from the Nazis" before going back to his job as a checker in a bakery. He fought them in North Africa, Tunisia, Sicily, France and Germany, and was wounded three times. He has three brothers overseas.



Pfc. Wroblewski Sgt. McMurray

Sgt. Clyde McMurray, of 115 Dunlap St., has a brother in the Pacific and doesn't feel so jubilant about getting out of the Army. "We're just the lucky ones, but don't forget the fellows still overseas," he said when interviewed at Fort Dix. In the Army since October of 1941, two months before Pearl Harbor, he was overseas 36 months and participated in the early part of the German campaign.

### To Get Some Rest

T/3 Joseph Echko, 29, of 2027 Monroe St., Pittsburgh, has been in the Army three years, 31 months of them overseas. He has been wounded twice. His brother, Steve, is now in Germany.

Pfc. Edward C. Piech, 31, of Carnegie, said his plans for civilian life include "plenty of rest and seeing some of the pretty girls I didn't see in Hawaii."

### Wants His Old Job

Sgt. LeRoy Eggleson, of 604 Thompson Ave., Clairton, has been in the Army four years and overseas 38 months. He left home just 10 days ago at the end of his overseas furlough, and said he hoped he would be back soon to take up his old job at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. mill. He has a brother, Eugene, in the Navy.

Others in the Pittsburgh district group discharged at Fort Dix included Sgt. Angie Capozza, of Beaver Falls, and Sgt. William F. Eates, of Butler.

# So Long Army, Say First 2000

By THE UNITED PRESS

More than 2000 cheering and laughing American veterans of World War II raced out of Army camps and into civilian life Satur-

(Continued On Page 8, Column 4)

# Churchill Talks Over Radio Today

LONDON, May 12 (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast to the world at 9 p. m. Sunday, British time (3 p. m. Pittsburgh time).

*[Mr. Churchill's speech at 3 p. m. will be carried by Radio Stations KDKA, WCAE and WJAS.]*

The Prime Minister was expected to discuss his post-war program. Possibly he will announce whether he plans to seek to retire from his post.

Disclosure as to when the wartime coalition government will be dissolved, with a general election following, also may be made.

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In addition were the transport difficulties making human ship-

(Continued On Page 8, Column 5)

Paul Ghali, professor of International Law – May 13, 1945

# The Pittsburgh Press

WEATHER—Cloudy and moderately cool. Highest around 68.

VOLUME 41, No. 321 • • PITTSBURGH, PA., SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1945 7 SECTIONS—100 PAGES

PRICE 3 CENTS



Sports.... Second Section Pages 27-29

Want Ads Second Section Pages 30-39


# Allies Charge Goering With Killing Thousands; Himmler Reported Held

## City's Biggest Parade to Open War Bond Sale

### Stores and Industry To Push Campaign

The biggest parade in Pittsburgh's history will launch the Seventh War Loan drive here tomorrow.

Dozens of bands, dozens of elaborate floats, half a hundred uniformed marching units, and a number of military units will form a procession that will pass through Pittsburgh streets for several hours.

The parade will move at 1 p. m. from the assembly point in Fairhope Ave. and Fifth Ave. and proceed on Fifth Ave. to Penn Circle, where it will disband.


(Continued On Page 2, Column 2)




SLAYER OF MOTHER—Barbara Adams, 17, sentenced Los Angeles police yesterday afternoon that her mother, Mrs. Mae Louise Adams, 34, a waitress, was dead and added: "I enabled her because I didn't like her. I've been planning to kill my mother for a long time."

## Lard, Shortening Require 10 Points

### Shortage Brings Emergency Action

WASHINGTON, May 12 (U.P.)—War Administrator Chester Bowles announced emergency actions tonight to conserve fats and oils, including shortening, cooking and salad oils from one to 10 points a pound, effective tomorrow.

Mr. Bowles said the move was necessary because of a drastic cut in allocated supplies in the critical allocations of those fats for the April-June period.

Mr. Bowles also ordered a 20 per cent cut in the supplemental allowances of fats and oils to industrial users.

Tonight's action was the second downward cut since rations for fats and oils went into effect last March. Mr. Bowles listed the point values that go into cooking.

Butter and margarine are not affected by the new point ratings.

Mr. Bowles predicted civilian consumption next year would be well above the present rate if the war in Europe ends before then.


(Continued On Page 10, Column 6)


## Dingbat Swings Out as Liberated Weather Bird!



## Lend-Lease to Reds Is Suspended

WASHINGTON, May 12 (U.P.)—Suspension of lend-lease shipments to Soviet Russia was announced tonight by the War Production Board.

Mr. Stettinius announced specifically that "some supplies in the hands of Pacific ports" would be allowed to continue on to Russia.


(Continued On Page 2, Column 2)


## Snowstorm Loss Put at Million

BOSTON, May 12 (U.P.)—More than a million dollars' worth of apple blossoms were destroyed in New England's worst May snowstorm in history, officials estimated today.

The storm roared across Northern New England for 24 hours and the mercury sank to zero at the Maine summit last night. Three and more hundred dams, power and communication lines toppled under a combination load of ice and snow.

At Sawyer Harbor, N. H., the snow measured a depth of 18 inches.

## Important Features On Inside Pages


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| Army Talent | 12 |
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| Veteran's Society | 16-19 |


### Press Telephones

Classified Ads—COurt 4900
Other Depts.—COurt 7300

## Prince Back in Norway

LONDON, May 12—Crown Prince Olav has returned to Norway and Britain aboard a British Cruiser.

## Of Things To Come....

Friedman Truman will soon lay all unfinished war business. The non-fraternization rule will be lifted in Germany after Truman OKs one's meet good-looking girls.

Draft quotas will be cut, but the "Redemption Valley" remains same.


Page 2, Section 2


## Marines Push In Suburbs of Okinawa City

### Air Attacks Damage More Than 4 U. S. Ships


War Map of Pacific Page 10


GUAM, May 13 (Sunday) (U.P.)—U. S. Marines drove into the northern suburbs of Naha, ruined capital city of Okinawa, Saturday.

The advance was made despite Japan attacks which damaged four American ships.

Army Troops occupied Yaki Island, 10 miles west of Okinawa.

Today's announcement also reported "serious other surface engagements" during the months in the Okinawa area, but did not specify the war or number.

But air attacks sunked Pacific Fleet units twice Tuesday. The damaged ships all planes in their action, including 18 shot down by our destroyer, Pfleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced.

### New Reinforces

The Ninth Okinawa fighting centers now reinforced Saturday as four 183d Army Division assaulted Jap defenses. Heavy naval gunfire, artillery and sustained aerial attacks supported the drive.

On the west coast, the 96th Infantry Division smashed through the Jap outer zone of defense and patrols at Naha. The Division swept an additional two miles of Yuzaneseki, which flanking the Asato River just across from the capital.

The 96th Infantry Division on the east coast pressed into the town of Shuri to about a half mile southeast of Yuzaneseki Ridge. The Japanese hold below the important Shuri-Yonabaru highway.

In the center of the line the 7th Infantry Division and the 27th Army Division were battling northeast and south of Machinato Airfield.

The Japs launched their aerial attack against fleet units off Okinawa Tuesday evening as organized resistance ashore continued, which declared that three Jap American army units were destroyed. The attacks continued through Friday and the latest fighting spread over a wide front of the Naha-Shuri front.

It was in the latter actions that the Japs lost the major part of their damaged.

A fast carrier task force destroyed 16 Japanese planes and damaged 10 others in Tuesday's attacks.


(Continued On Page 10, Column 6)


## Big 3 Tackles Polish Problem

### Truman, Churchill, Stalin May Meet


First Section of special article about this story on Page 8.


WASHINGTON, May 12 (U.P.)—Senate leaders said tonight that President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill may soon take over the informal efforts at settlement of problems by the Big Three's toughest diplomatic problem, the dispute over Poland.

Majority Senate Leaders of their Joseph C. Green officially declared a report that Stalin, Truman and Mr. Churchill may soon "be gathering in person to do" business and Mr. Truman said Mr. Churchill "is coming."

### Stalin Bound

Both pronouncements heightened speculation that the three leaders would soon meet to iron out their Polish trade and other threats to the Big Three unity.

Mr. Green's statement failed to reveal reports that Stalin has already left Moscow by special train and that the trip is by carrying the President and Mr. Churchill that he will confer at the Russian capital on the problem.

The growing seriousness of the Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill relationship was reflected in an authoritative report that Mr. Truman and Mr. Churchill "are now in a state of almost complete agreement" on the Polish question.

### Likely Bound

Stalin has communicated with the Truman-Churchill in a note described as "cool" and "unfriendly" in official circles. But, it was added, the Soviet leader, in the light of the 12 attempts now on to establish the Anglo-American-Russian unity, is likely to meet.

Secretary of State Stettinius, Ambassador Harriman and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed at


(Continued On Page 2, Column 3)


## Eden Will Leave San Francisco Today

HAMILTON FIELD, Cal., May 12 (U.P.)—The Prime Ministers of the Dominions of the Army air base announced today that Britain Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will leave San Francisco today by Army plane.

At San Francisco, officials of the British delegation confirmed the departure of Mr. Eden's personal secretary, Mr. Eden's personal secretary, Mr. Eden's personal secretary,



■ PAUL GHALI was a member of the Egyptian Diplomatic Service, a lawyer at the Court of Appeal in Cairo, and professor of international law at the French School of Law in Cairo before becoming a journalist. He entered the service of the Chicago *Daily News* in 1939 and his first dispatches covered the development of World War II. After covering the Nazi collapse from Switzerland, he was an eyewitness of the death of Mussolini. He now heads the *Daily News* Paris bureau.



■ HAROLD T. THOMAS is managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the Maple Furnishing Company of Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand. He headed the New Zealand Furniture and Furnishing Retailers Trade Group, and was chairman of the Auckland Furniture and Furnishing Retailers Trade Group. His breadth of Rotary experience led to appointment as Chairman of the 1948-49 International Affairs Committee of Rotary International.



■ ELMO SCOTT WATSON heads the Chicago division of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University and authors a column in *The Publishers' Auxiliary*, the newspaper trade journal which he once edited. He has written countless historical articles which have been syndicated by the Western Newspaper Union.

This month's cover is by SHINEY WRIGHT (from Publix).

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*Editorial, Business, and General Advertising Office:* 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U. S. A. *Cable Address:* Interotary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *Other Advertising Offices:* Eastern—John J. Morin, 274 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.; *Pacific Coast*—Ralph Bidwell, 681 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.; *Southeastern*—Sylvan G. Cox, 200 South Miami Avenue, Miami 7, Fla.

*Paul Glahi, autor del artículo anterior*

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver – June 11, 1945




El judío de Cleveland, el Dr. Abba Hillel Silver se dirigió a más de setenta mil personas en un rally Sionista en los Madison Square Gardens, en la ciudad de Nueva York el 11 de junio de 1945.

De alguna manera, pese que aún faltaban 5 meses para que empezasen los tribunales de Núremberg, el Dr. Silver sabía que seis millones habían sido asesinados por los nazis.
Y dijo que los británicos también eran culpables de ello.

# American Jewry Mobilize Fight For Palestine As Jewish State

## More Than 70,000 Attend Zionist Demonstration in New York City

NEW YORK — **"From here on, every Jew becomes a soldier in the Army of Jewish Liberation!"**

With this rallying cry sounded by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council before one of the most militant Zionist mass demonstrations in history, American Jewry last night was mobilized in the battle for Palestine as a Jewish State.

More than 70,000 men and women — Jews and non-Jews alike — jammed New York's gigantic Madison Square Garden and packed the streets outside to cheer Dr. Silver's call to action, and to cheer again as Governor Dewey of New York, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, joint chairman with Dr. Silver of the Council, Mayor La Guardia and Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Zionist Organization of America, demands that Great Britain redeem the Balfour Declaration, open the gates of Palestine, and reconstitute it now as a Jewish Commonwealth.

Loud speakers carried the addresses to the vast crowds outside, and the thundering applause from the hall as speaker after speaker hammered home the keynote of the meeting: **"Our patience is at an end!"** echoed for blocks through midtown New York.

Stirring climax of the meeting came when the entire audience, led by the chairman, Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, rose as one and in one one voice plodged themselves "as Jews and American citizens" to "fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized — until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established." The pledge, printed on postal cards and addressed to British Ambassador Lord Halifax, was signed on the spot by the audience and mailed in batches of thousands.

"Mr. Attlee!" declared Dr. Silver, addressing himself in his speech to the new Prime Minister of Great Britain and the leader of the British Labor Party which before election pledged itself to open the gates of Palestine, "Mr. Attlee, the doors of Palestine will be opened!"

"British bayonets will not bar the way of our survivors. Nor will British tanks crush the hope of our people. Do you recall when your armies fled, beaten from Europe, at Dunkirk? They had a home to return to. Our people, too, had to flee from Europe because of Nazi terror and slaughter. But the home which they prepared for themselves, fearing just such an eventuality, was closed tight against them by your country.

"You now propose to continue to keep these doors shut against our survivors, after six million of our people perished, for whose death your country is not without blame.

"You will not succeed, Mr. Attlee! The conscience of mankind and of your own people will not permit it!"

The audience cheered then, as it did when Dr. Wise declared soiemnly, "I tell you that I believe that I shall live to see the reconstitution of Palestine as a Jewish State!"

### Governor Dewey

Governor Dewey charged that the independent Arab states which oppose "this sacred right" of the Jewish people were denying the very principles on which these Arab states were founded at the end of World War I. Governor Dewey also reminded Prime Minister Attlee that the Labor Party last May had urged the re-opening of Palestine to the Jews and called for the "redemption of this and all the other pledges.

"We call for action in accordance with our own traditions of justice and humanity. We speak on behalf of the survivors of Nazi terror who still live in misery. We call out in their name that they must not be left to die in camps. We say that those outside the camps must not be forced to remain in an atmosphere poisoned by the memory of unbelievable horrors and the all-pervasive aftermath of years on anti-Semitic propaganda."

Declaring that the Jews are entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they could live as free and equal men and women, the Governor asserted emphatically: "That place is Palestine, their homeland!

"What is needed today is not mere sympathy: what is needed is action. We have a right to ask — we have a right to insist — that these victims of Nazi oppression be given not pity, not words, but justice by action!"

Governor Dewey's words were made the more impressive by the reading of two cabled pleas received by Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise. One came from Erich Nelhans, president of the surviving Jewish community in Berlin, which pleaded that "Eretz Yisrael is our only hope," and begged, "Please rescue us!" The second came from Major Judah Nadich, Jewish chaplain who is adviser to Gen. Eisenhower on the problem of displaced Jewish persons. It read: **"After survey visits all Jewish displaced persons camps American zone Germany find overwhelming majority desire immigration Eretz Yisrael conservative estimate 80 per cent these remnants European Jewry live only for day Palestine doors open."**

### Mayor La Guardia

Mayor La Guardia, who made an unscheduled appearance as a speaker, drew repeated ovations from the audience by his terse, challenging statements.

"I address myself to our State Department and I say: "We demand some display of statesmanship and not of schmooz!" he declared, and again, speaking of the visit to this country of Lord Keynes, British financial expert, he drew applause and laughter when he said:

"I would like to remind my good friend, Lord Halifax, who made a speech to the American people indicating he wanted to borrow some money for his government, that the best way to establish credit is to convince people that the borrower knows how to keep his word!"

Dr. Silver in his address paid tribute to President Truman for "performing an admirable service to the cause of humanity by dispatching a letter to Prime Minister Attlee requesting that 100,000 certificates be made immediately available to our people," but added.

"You realize, of course, that your request of Great Britain, even when granted, is not the solution of the Jewish problem which existed long before the war and which is continuing after the war. It is not a refugee problem. It cannot be solved by palliative relief measures. It is the age-old problem of Jewish national homelessness, which has been the fontal source of our tragedies throughout the ages."

Referring to those anti-Zionist Jews who called upon the President Saturday to explain to him that there was a difference between rescue and a Jewish State, Dr. Silver exclaimed:

"Oh yes, indeed, they said better than they thought when they said there was a difference between rescue and a Jewish State! We know rescue. Have we not rescued and rescued again throughout the years? Now we want a Jewish State to put an end to that endless need for rescue of Jews!

"Who does not want a Jewish State?- he demanded, and as he replied to his own question, boos greeted the names:

"The American Jewish Committee does not want a Jewish State. The Council for Judaism does not want a Jewish State. The New York Times does not want a Jewish State.

"But who does want a Jewish State . . . ?

"The 600,000 Jews of Palestine

(Continued on page 14)

**Public Demonstration**

*TO SUPPORT*

Jewish Aspirations in Palestine

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th at 8.30 P.M.

Salle Doree, Mount Royal Hotel

*SPEAKERS:*

REV. ANGUS CAMERON
of the Church of Messiah

MISS CATHERINE MacKENZIE
Former Principal, Montreal High School

RABBI HERMAN ABRAMOWITZ
of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue

*COME AND EXPRESS YOUR SUPPORT OF THE ZIONIST CAUSE IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR.*

ADMISSION FREE

Auspices: Canadian Palestine Committee.

Fuente: The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - Oct 5, 1945

Un artículo del diario *The Mercury* afirma que los nazis planearon asesinar a 12.000.000 de judíos



# NAZIS PLANNED DEATH FOR ALL JEWS

**LONDON, Sun. (AAP).— Another year, and the Germans' timetable to wipe out Europe's 12,000,000 Jews would have been completed, according to UNRRA officials at Frankfurt-on-Maine quoted by British United Press.**

The first stage of the plan was carried out immediately after the conquest of Poland, when the Germans started steadily deporting 20,000 Jews monthly to aeroplane and textile factories in Lublin, Lodz, Warsaw, Cracow, Minsk, and Riga.

There the Germans intended to get the last bit of work out of them before they died.

Others were sent direct to extermination camps at Auschwitz, Dachau, Buchenwald, Belsen, and Oranienburg, which, by 1943, were overflowing.

*The Mercury (Australia) June 11, 1945*

# GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL TO BE STRIPPED

## Strict Red Regime For Berlin, Says Zhukov

Australian Associated Press

**BERLIN, Sun. — The Allies are determined to implement the Four-Power Declaration and the Yalta decision to disarm Germany militarily and economically.**

MARSHAL ZHUKOV, Russian representative on the Allied Control Council for Germany, made this clear at a Press conference today.

"A strict regime will be enforced in Berlin," Zhukov said.

"Fraternisation with the Germans will be forbidden, but general relations in future will depend on how the Germans behave.

"The sooner the Germans draw the correct conclusion from the situation the better."

"Berlin will rise again" is the theme of a haunting new song which Reuter's Berlin correspondent heard Brigitte Mira, German variety star, sing at a revived Berlin night club, "Kabarett der Komiker," when he was touring the city after the Press conference with Marshal Zhukov.

Brigitte Mira sang of better times to come. What had happened could not be helped.

The song has the approval of Red Army authorities. Russian officers at the cabaret took up the refrain.

The correspondent adds that the Red Army's policy of collaboration with a modicum of self-government already appears to be bringing dividends in a well-ordered population, which, considering the circumstances is fairly contented.

Nevertheless, reporters in Berlin agree that the city is "looking over—but only just."

Field - Marshal Montgomery's headquarters has announced that the Allied Control Council will hold today at Gen Eisenhower's headquarters at Frankfurt.

Gen Eisenhower, Field-Marshal Montgomery, Marshal Zhukov, and Gen de Tassigny are expected to resume discussions on the zoning of Germany.

President Truman's personal representative on the Reparations Commission (Mr Edwin Pauley) told the Press Germany would be stripped of her industries to destroy her future war potential.

"Stripping of industries will be one of the principal functions of the reparations programme," he said.

"It is the American view that any German war industries which cannot be removed abroad be destroyed."

Mr Pauley said the American delegation would go to Moscow tomorrow with a definite programme but it was virtually in the days on the decision of Britain and Russia.

There had been no exchange of views between British, American, and Russian members of the commission since plans were made at Yalta for a tripartite meeting.

It seemed like false economy to consider reparations while the United States was feeding 3,500,000 in Germany, including American troops, war prisoners, and displaced persons.

Reparations after the last war were considered from the standpoint of getting dollar or pound value from Germany.

If that plan were adopted industrial development must be encouraged. America wanted to de-industrialise Germany.

Military authorities all over the occupied zone have ordered the Germans to "work or starve."

If taking ration cards away does not make the Germans work they are brought before military tribunals.

The Army gets first pick of available labour, then essential civilian industries.

More than 2,000,000 war prisoners and displaced persons so far have passed from the British and American occupation zones in Germany. Nearly 3,000,000 remain.

The number of Western Europeans still in the Russian zone is unknown but is estimated at several hundred thousand.

Early public trials of war criminals can be expected.

The Russian Vice-Foreign Minister (M Vishinsky), who formerly was leading Soviet prosecutor, said: "I know from personal experience that public trials are desirable."

### Australia's Part

"The Mercury" Special Service

CANBERRA, Sun.—Australia's claim for a share in the control of Germany will be to contribute personnel—partly military and partly civil—for the British element of the control commission machinery.

The number has not yet been fixed but it will be much smaller than would have been available had the Pacific war been ended.

The civilians will be chiefly technical men to deal with public works and health.

ADVANCE



US marines advance past the body of a Japanese soldier killed at the southern end of Okinawa, where the bitter struggle is drawing to a close.
US Office of War Information Photograph.

## Stalin Against Carving Up Germany

Australian Associated Press

MOSCOW, Sun. — Marshal Stalin has rejected all plans for dismemberment of Germany with unqualified determination.

He says Germany remained split up under feudal rule until the second half of the 19th century and it would be absurd and ridiculous if an attempt were now made to put back the clock and again threw the German people into this chaos.

## NAZIS PLANNED DEATH FOR ALL JEWS

**LONDON, Sun. (AAP).—Another year, and the Germans' timetable to wipe out Europe's 12,000,000 Jews would have been completed, according to UNRRA officials at Fredrikstad (Norway) quoted by British United Press.**

**The first stage of the plan was carried out immediately after the conquest of Poland, when the Germans started steadily deporting 20,000 Jews monthly to aeroplane and textile factories in Lublin, Lodz, Warsaw, Cracow, Minsk, and Riga.**

**There the Germans intended to get the last bit of work out of them before they died.**

**Others were sent direct to extermination camps at Auschwitz, Treblka, Buchenwald, Belzec, and Oranienburg, which, by 1943, were overflowing.**

# NEW BORNEO LANDING

## Assault On Labuan Island Reported By Japs

Australian Associated Press

**NEW YORK, Sun. —.Tokio Radio says Allied troops have landed on the Jap-held British island of Labuan, off north-west Borneo. The landing began on Friday and one division was reported to be ashore by the end of the day.**

THE Jap report says an Allied convoy, including battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, and about 90 smaller warships, bombarded positions on the Labuan Island in preparation for the landing.

Reporting an attack on Borneo for the 9th successive day, Gen MacArthur's communique says Jap airfields and supply lines have been heavily bombed. In one day 120 tons of bombs were dropped.

Other aircraft carried out widespread attacks against the Celebes, Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Kendari, and Ambon. Liberator bombers attacked docks at Shanghai and a small arms plant at Canton. A night raid was made on Formosa.

MELBOURNE, Sun.—Australian forces in the north of Bougainville Island, Solomons, have made a successful landing on the west coast in Malchim Bay. The operation is a threat to sizable enemy concentrations within Bonis Peninsula.

Some of the landing craft grounded on a reef, but this did not impede the speedy establishment of a beach head.

The Australians immediately pushed inland and came under fire from Jap positions near Pacific plantation.

From Bougainville it is 300 miles to Bonis Peninsula to the east coast.

Other Australian forces are moving forward along a converging track from the line across the base of the peninsula.

The junction of these two forces would seal off the Japs in the south west of the peninsula.

The Japs in that pocket have made repeated attacks on positions north of Buin, and have many machine-gun posts established for defence.

In Southern Bougainville the Japs strongly supported by an encirclement overlooking the Hari River, are digging up the Australian invasion into the enemy's extensive garden area.

## HUGE US NAVY AFTER WAR PLANNED

WASHINGTON, Sun (AAP). —The United States probably will maintain the largest navy in the world after the war.

This was indicated on Friday after President Truman conferred with Congressional and Navy leaders on the requirements of the post-war Navy, and also the question of bases.

The conferees included Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee; Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee; the Navy Secretary (Mr Forrestal) and Admiral King.

Mr Forrestal and Admiral King have been concentrating on the Navy's post War needs for a long time.

Mr Forrestal speaking at Annapolis Navy College this week, called for a Navy strong enough to be one of the great keepers of the world's armed forces which can be thrown into action whenever circumstances such as the past, get into the hands of outlaws.

Admiral King recently declared the United States must maintain a large navy, and keep America's newly-won Pacific bases in order to be safe from future aggression.

The "New York Times" says, in general, it appears that the Navy Department plans adequately to cover all bases essential to United States security, and an adequate system of Pacific bases involving large expenditures probably.

## HITLER MAY HAVE GOT AWAY TO SPAIN

Australian Associated Press

**BERLIN, Sun. — Hitler's body has not been found, Col-Gen Berzarin, Russian commandant in Berlin, has told correspondents. He said Hitler could have fled from Berlin up to the last minute, and probably was now hiding somewhere in Europe, possibly in Spain.**

ANY one of a number of corpses found in Berlin could have been Hitler's Berzarin said.

"But," he added, "I doubt if any of them was. It is up to you to find him now.

"Those close to him say he committed suicide."

The Mayor of Berlin (Dr Werner) said: "We know of Hitler's fate, but some people will say he is alive.

"We have found so many people who Hitler's name never on them that it is becoming a standing joke with the Red Army.

"When every paste are found the soldiers say: 'Hitler's gone again.'

"I am convinced Goebbels and his wife and children are dead.

"The Goebbels shot themselves after poisoning their children."

German general staff diaries record that Hitler married photographer's model Eva Braun at conference in Berlin.

"I can make no definite statement about Hitler's fate.

"If he very westerlies that we have not discovered a corpse which could be identified as Hitler's.

"He could have taken off at the last minute. An airlift was all his success."

Commenting on Hitler's marriage, Zhukov said the wedding took place two days before Berlin fell. Eva Braun was with Hitler in a shelter on April 22.

"We know this," said Zhukov because we found references to duties of the adjutants of the German general staff."

## Anzac Day Ban Opposed

STRONG objection to Anzac Day being declared a close holiday for hotels and places of entertainment was voiced in a motion agreed to at the RSL State Congress at Hobart on Saturday.

The motion, which was submitted by Mr G. Rider (Beaconsfield), urged the living, at present close holiday ban as from 1 pm on Anzac Day.

## Mrs Harry Bridges Charges Infidelity

SAN FRANCISCO, Sun. (AAP). —Mrs Agnes Bridges has filed a divorce cross petition charging Harry Bridges, West Coast union leader, with being the father of a child allegedly born in New York two years ago to a night club dancer.

## FOUR FRENCH JUDGES CONVICTED

PARIS, Sun. (AAP).—One of five French judges tried on Friday in the first purge trial in which judges have appeared in the dock, was sentenced to life imprisonment and confiscation of his property on a charge of collaboration with the enemy.

Note: — No publicity is to be issued developed his defence.

Three other judges also were sentenced. They were Jean Dupuy, former Procureur of the Supreme Court (13 years and confiscation of property), Paul Lescuyer, four years and fine of 2,000 francs, and Maurice Colin, two years.

The fifth judge was acquitted.

All five were charged with having agreed to serve in a special court established by the Vichy Minister of the Interior to sentence to death, under German orders, six persons, thought to be a reprisal for the murder of one German army officer.


Britain's
WORLD DIGEST
Edited by SIR JOHN HANNERTON

- THE PESSIMISTS MERE WORDS — Dr. W. R. Inge
- LITERARY ENTHUSIASMS — Sir John Hannerton
- MY PALS THE PARATROOPS — "Pegasus"
- AUSTRALIA'S PACIFIC DESTINY — Dr. Herbert V. Evatt
- SUPPER AT THE "HIDE HOUSE" — Ludwig Bemelmans
- BOOK; PLOUGHS THE ARCTIC — R. J. Frazier

Highlights OF THE APRIL ISSUE Now On Sale! 1/-





## Servicemen's Legion Hits At Preference Bill

SYDNEY, Sun.—Describing the re-establishment bill as a "mere collection of existing benefits passed off as a rehabilitation measure," the League of Ex-Servicemen and Women strongly condemned the preference provisions at its quarterly conference today.

The conference, at which 49 sub-branches were represented, decided to call a general meeting on July 11 to consider further means of combating the measure.

It was said that the legion's repeated requests for a conference with ministers about the terms of the bill had been ignored.

Strong protests were made against the preference provision which requires taking into consideration the war risk that applicants might have run. The dominant factor, it was considered, should be the need of an applicant for a job.

It was agreed that preference should not be used as a reward for meritorious service, but rather as a means of rehabilitating ex-servicemen.

Paying of a maximum of £200 for land to ex-servicemen wishing to re-establish themselves in business was described as fantastic.

Telegrams also stressed disappointment at the absence of any plan for vocational training.

## Occupational Cards Will Help War Effort

CANBERRA, Sun.—Information now being drawn from the 5,000,000 occupation survey cards supplied last weekend during the ration book issue will help the remaining stages of the war, reality controls and restrictions and finally scarcities in the transition to peace, the Acting Prime





# The Canadian Jewish Chronicle

MONTREAL — *Canada's National Anglo-Jewish Weekly* — TORONTO

## Montreal, Friday, August 3, 1945

"6. *Central Historical Commission* —This commission is gathering all materials, documents, and photographs illustrating the martyrology of Polish Jews and of the Jews of all Europe. This proves that the Germans murdered six million European Jews in Poland. Already enormous archives have been collected with authentic documents on Hitler, Himmler, and others which illustrate the whole organization and technique of the extermination of the Jews. These materials will be exhibited at the peace conference



The Canadian Jewish Chronicle

MONTREAL — *Canada's National Anglo-Jewish Weekly* — TORONTO

*Arthur R. Davies—*

American Tattered Clothes Jewry's Gift To Brethren

Congress and J.D.C. Reply To Davies Charges

—SEE PAGES 1-2-8 and 7.

*Ben Samuel—*

Pythons and Maidens

Stories of the Week

Montreal, Friday, August 3, 1945 — Vol. XXXIII — No. 4b

Jewish Congress Makes Public Report Polish Correspondent

The Jewish Quiz Box

By Rabbi Samuel J. Fox

Anti-Zionist Arabs Active in Canada

[Clic aquí](#) para ver esta imagen a mayor resolución.

Fuente: [The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - August 3, 1945 - pages 6/7]

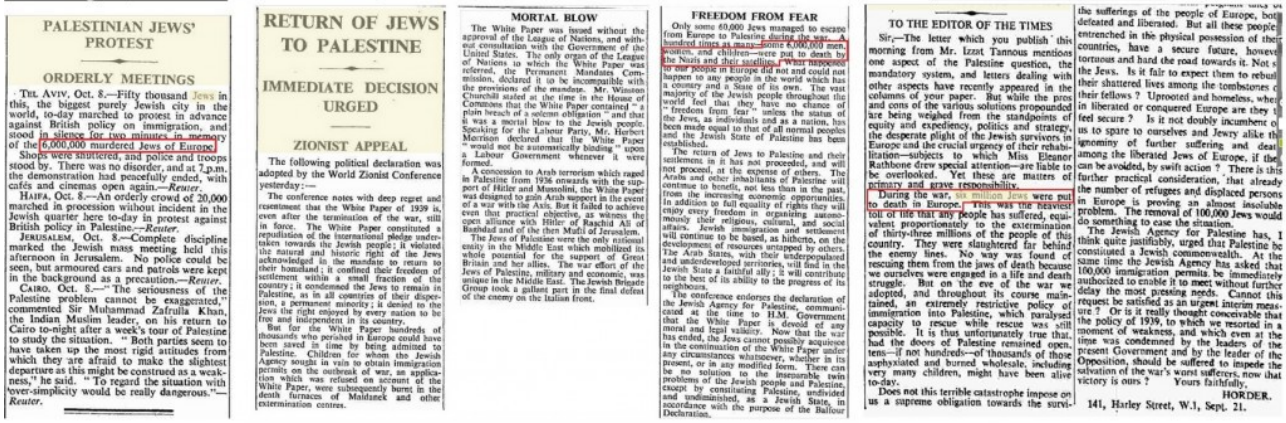
Al embustero Sionista, Joseph Thon, se le escapó la mentira de los "6.000.000 de Judíos que han muerto" un poco o demasiado pronto. Estos Judíos simplemente no pueden contenerse a sí mismos ¿no?

Más recortes de periódico de 1945 que nos dicen que exactamente 6.000.000 de Judíos fueron asesinados, antes de que cualquier recuento oficial pudiera haber sido comprobado con precisión.

The Times (London) Aug 14, 1945

The Times (London) Sept 22, 1945

The Times (London) Oct 9, 1945



PALESTINIAN JEWS' PROTEST

ORDERLY MEETINGS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8.—Fifty thousand Jews in this, the biggest purely Jewish city in the world, to-day marched to protest in advance against British policy on immigration, and stood in silence for two minutes in memory of the 6,000,000 murdered Jews of Europe.

Shops were shuttered, and police and troops stood by. There was no disorder, and at 7 p.m. the demonstration had peacefully ended, with cafés and cinemas open again.—*Reuter.*

HAIFA, Oct. 8.—An orderly crowd of 20,000 marched in procession without incident in the Jewish quarter here to-day in protest against British policy in Palestine.—*Reuter.*

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8.—Complete discipline marked the Jewish mass meeting held this afternoon in Jerusalem. No police could be seen, but armoured cars and patrols were kept in the background as a precaution.—*Reuter.*

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—"The seriousness of the Palestine problem cannot be exaggerated," commented Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, the Indian Muslim leader, on his return to Cairo to-night after a week's tour of Palestine to study the situation. "Both parties seem to have taken up the most rigid attitudes from which they are afraid to make the slightest departure as this might be construed as a weakness," he said. "To regard the situation with over-simplicity would be really dangerous."—*Reuter.*

RETURN OF JEWS TO PALESTINE

IMMEDIATE DECISION URGED

ZIONIST APPEAL

The following political declaration was adopted by the World Zionist Conference yesterday:—

The conference notes with deep regret and resentment that the White Paper of 1939 is, even after the termination of the war, still in force. The White Paper constituted a repudiation of the international pledge undertaken towards the Jewish people; it violated the natural and historic right of the Jews acknowledged in the mandate to return to their homeland; it confined their freedom of settlement within a small fraction of the country; it condemned the Jews to remain in Palestine, as in all countries of their dispersion, a permanent minority; it denied to the Jews the right enjoyed by every nation to be free and independent in its country.

But for the White Paper hundreds of thousands who perished in Europe could have been saved in time by being admitted to Palestine. Children for whom the Jewish Agency sought in vain to obtain immigration permits on the outbreak of war, an application which was refused on account of the White Paper, were subsequently burnt in the death furnaces of Maidanek and other extermination centres.

MORTAL BLOW

The White Paper was issued without the approval of the League of Nations, and without consultation with the Government of the United States. The only organ of the League of Nations to which the White Paper was referred, the Permanent Mandates Commission, declared it to be incompatible with the provisions of the mandate. Mr. Winston Churchill stated at the time in the House of Commons that the White Paper contained "a plain breach of a solemn obligation" and that it was a mortal blow to the Jewish people. Speaking for the Labour Party, Mr. Herbert Morrison declared that the White Paper "would not be automatically binding" upon a Labour Government whenever it were formed.

A concession to Arab terrorism which raged in Palestine from 1936 onwards with the support of Hitler and Mussolini, the White Paper was designed to gain Arab support in the event of a war with the Axis. But it failed to achieve even that practical objective, as witness the open alliance with Hitler of Raschid Ali of Baghdad and of the then Mufti of Jerusalem.

The Jews of Palestine were the only national entity in the Middle East which mobilized its whole potential for the support of Great Britain and her allies. The war effort of the Jews of Palestine, military and economic, was unique in the Middle East. The Jewish Brigade Group took a gallant part in the final defeat of the enemy on the Italian front.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

Only some 60,000 Jews managed to escape from Europe to Palestine during the war. A hundred times as many—some 6,000,000 men, women, and children—were put to death by the Nazis and their satellites. What happened to our people in Europe did not and could not happen to any people in the world which has a country and a State of its own. The vast majority of the Jewish people throughout the world feel that they have no chance of "freedom from fear" unless the status of the Jews, as individuals and as a nation, has been made equal to that of all normal peoples and the Jewish State of Palestine has been established.

The return of Jews to Palestine and their settlement in it has not proceeded, and will not proceed, at the expense of others. The Arabs and other inhabitants of Palestine will continue to benefit, not less than in the past, from the increasing economic opportunities. In addition to full equality of rights they will enjoy every freedom in organizing autonomously their religious, cultural, and social affairs. Jewish immigration and settlement will continue to be based, as hitherto, on the development of resources untapped by others. The Arab States, with their underpopulated and underdeveloped territories, will find in the Jewish State a faithful ally; it will contribute to the best of its ability to the progress of its neighbours.

The conference endorses the declaration of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, communicated at the time to H.M. Government that the White Paper is devoid of any moral and legal validity. Now that the war has ended, the Jews cannot possibly acquiesce in the continuation of the White Paper under any circumstances whatsoever, whether in its present, or in any modified form. There can be no solution to the inseparable twin problems of the Jewish people and Palestine, except by constituting Palestine, undivided and undiminished, as a Jewish State, in accordance with the purpose of the Balfour Declaration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter which you publish this morning from Mr. Izzat Tannous mentions one aspect of the Palestine question, the mandatory system, and letters dealing with other aspects have recently appeared in the columns of your paper. But while the pros and cons of the various solutions propounded are being weighed from the standpoints of equity and expediency, politics and strategy, the desperate plight of the Jewish survivors in Europe and the crucial urgency of their rehabilitation—subjects to which Miss Eleanor Rathbone drew special attention—are liable to be overlooked. Yet these are matters of primary and grave responsibility.

During the war, six million Jews were put to death in Europe. This was the heaviest toll of life that any people has suffered, equivalent proportionately to the extermination of thirty-three millions of the people of this country. They were slaughtered far behind the enemy lines. No way was found of rescuing them from the jaws of death because we ourselves were engaged in a life and death struggle. But on the eve of the war we adopted, and throughout its course maintained, an extremely restrictive policy of immigration into Palestine, which paralysed capacity to rescue while rescue was still possible. It is thus unfortunately true that, had the doors of Palestine remained open, tens—if not hundreds—of thousands of those asphyxiated and burned wholesale, including very many children, might have been alive to-day.

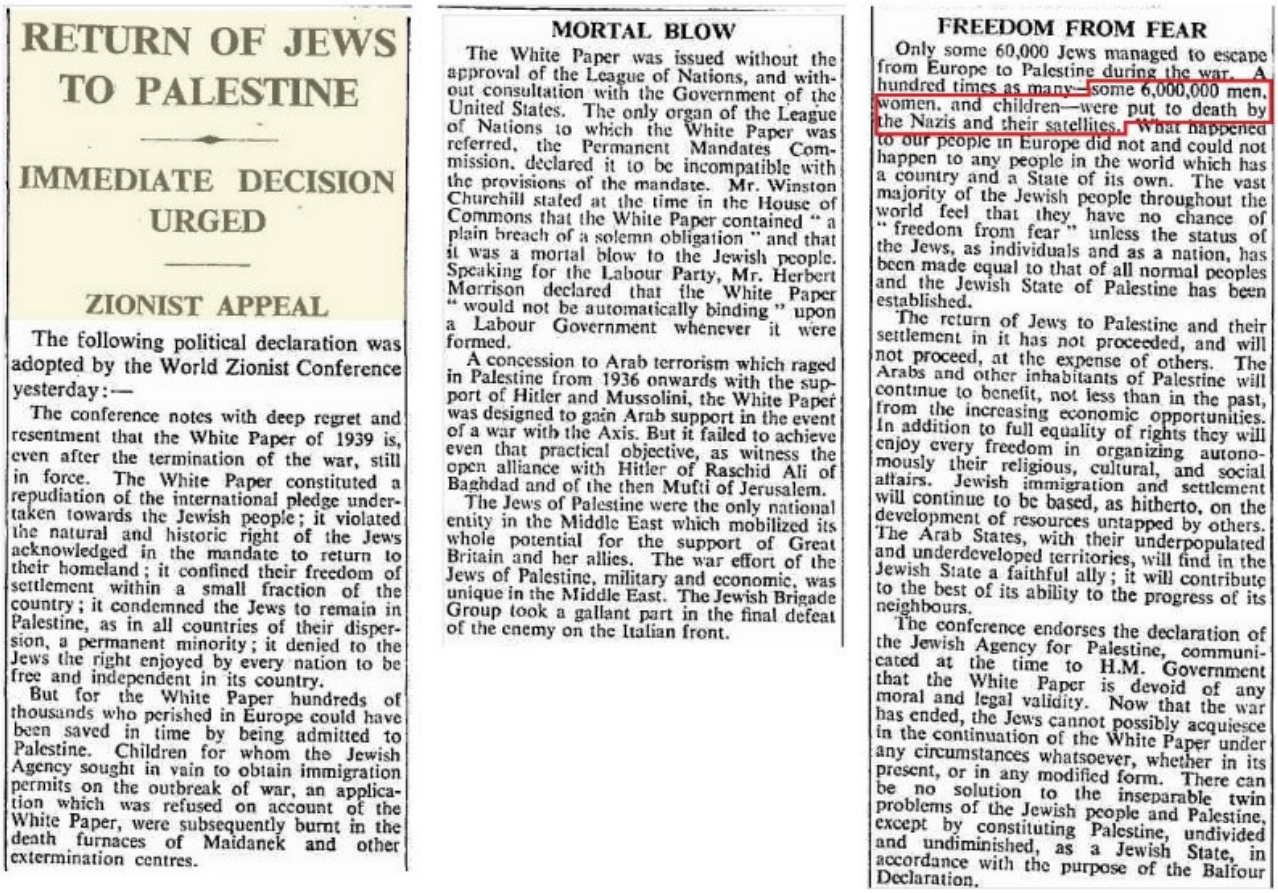
Does not this terrible catastrophe impose on us a supreme obligation towards the survi- the sufferings of the people of Europe, both defeated and liberated. But all these people entrenched in the physical possession of their countries, have a secure future, however tortuous and hard the road towards it. Not so the Jews. Is it fair to expect them to rebuild their shattered lives among the tombstones of their fellows? Uprooted and homeless, whether in liberated or conquered Europe are they to feel secure? Is it not doubly incumbent on us to spare to ourselves and Jewry alike the ignominy of further suffering and death among the liberated Jews of Europe, if the can be avoided, by swift action? There is this further practical consideration, that already the number of refugees and displaced persons in Europe is proving an almost insoluble problem. The removal of 100,000 Jews would do something to ease the situation.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has, I think quite justifiably, urged that Palestine be constituted a Jewish commonwealth. At the same time the Jewish Agency has asked that 100,000 immigration permits be immediately authorized to enable it to meet without further delay the most pressing needs. Cannot this request be satisfied as an urgent interim measure? Or is it really thought conceivable that the policy of 1939, to which we resorted in a moment of weakness, and which even at the time was condemned by the leaders of the present Government and by the leader of the Opposition, should be suffered to impede the salvation of the war's worst sufferers, now that victory is ours? Yours faithfully,

HORDER.

141, Harley Street, W.1, Sept. 21.

[World Zionist Organisation Declartion – August 13, 1945]



RETURN OF JEWS TO PALESTINE

IMMEDIATE DECISION URGED

ZIONIST APPEAL

The following political declaration was adopted by the World Zionist Conference yesterday:—

The conference notes with deep regret and resentment that the White Paper of 1939 is, even after the termination of the war, still in force. The White Paper constituted a repudiation of the international pledge undertaken towards the Jewish people; it violated the natural and historic right of the Jews acknowledged in the mandate to return to their homeland; it confined their freedom of settlement within a small fraction of the country; it condemned the Jews to remain in Palestine, as in all countries of their dispersion, a permanent minority; it denied to the Jews the right enjoyed by every nation to be free and independent in its country.

But for the White Paper hundreds of thousands who perished in Europe could have been saved in time by being admitted to Palestine. Children for whom the Jewish Agency sought in vain to obtain immigration permits on the outbreak of war, an application which was refused on account of the White Paper, were subsequently burnt in the death furnaces of Maidanek and other extermination centres.

MORTAL BLOW

The White Paper was issued without the approval of the League of Nations, and without consultation with the Government of the United States. The only organ of the League of Nations to which the White Paper was referred, the Permanent Mandates Commission, declared it to be incompatible with the provisions of the mandate. Mr. Winston Churchill stated at the time in the House of Commons that the White Paper contained "a plain breach of a solemn obligation" and that it was a mortal blow to the Jewish people. Speaking for the Labour Party, Mr. Herbert Morrison declared that the White Paper "would not be automatically binding" upon a Labour Government whenever it were formed.

A concession to Arab terrorism which raged in Palestine from 1936 onwards with the support of Hitler and Mussolini, the White Paper was designed to gain Arab support in the event of a war with the Axis. But it failed to achieve even that practical objective, as witness the open alliance with Hitler of Raschid Ali of Baghdad and of the then Mufti of Jerusalem.

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*The Times (London) Aug 14, 1945*

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141, Harley Street, W.1, Sept. 21.

*The Times (London) Sept 22, 1945*

# PALESTINIAN JEWS' PROTEST

## ORDERLY MEETINGS

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8.—Fifty thousand Jews in this, the biggest purely Jewish city in the world, to-day marched to protest in advance against British policy on immigration, and stood in silence for two minutes in memory of the 6,000,000 murdered Jews of Europe.

Shops were shuttered, and police and troops stood by. There was no disorder, and at 7 p.m. the demonstration had peacefully ended, with cafés and cinemas open again.—*Reuter.*

HAIFA, Oct. 8.—An orderly crowd of 20,000 marched in procession without incident in the Jewish quarter here to-day in protest against British policy in Palestine.—*Reuter.*

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8.—Complete discipline marked the Jewish mass meeting held this afternoon in Jerusalem. No police could be seen, but armoured cars and patrols were kept in the background as a precaution.—*Reuter.*

CAIRO, Oct. 8.—"The seriousness of the Palestine problem cannot be exaggerated," commented Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, the Indian Muslim leader, on his return to Cairo to-night after a week's tour of Palestine to study the situation. "Both parties seem to have taken up the most rigid attitudes from which they are afraid to make the slightest departure as this might be construed as a weakness," he said. "To regard the situation with over-simplicity would be really dangerous."—*Reuter.*

*The Times (London) Oct 9, 1945*



## Christian Meet Will Discuss Palestine Question

NEW YORK (WNS)—Plans for a World Christian Conference for Palestine in Washington on November 1 and 2 to coordinate world-wide Christian support of Zionist aspirations were announced by Dean Howard M. Le Sourd of Boston University and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, co-directors of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

Dean Le Sourd and Dr. Voss were interviewed at La Guardia Field following their return on the Capetown Clipper from the World Zionist Conference in London, which they attended as observers.

The co-directors said that their committee would invite to the conference delegates from more than a score of countries in Europe, North and South America, and the British Dominions.

It will insist, they reported, on removing the barriers to Jewish immigration into Palestine, call for more Jewish colonization and land purchase there, and lay the foundations for a democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

"Throughout the world there is a growing indignation over the barbarism and the unspeakable cruelty of the mass murders of six million Jews by the Nazis", they asserted. "Virtually nothing was done to stop this carnage of European Jewry."

"But now we must see to it that the pitiful remnant of a million and a quarter Jews left in Europe are rescued from their miserable plight. Their status today as displaced persons is as bad, and is in some cases worse, than under the Nazis".

Dean Le Sourd and Dr. Voss said that the fulfillment of the Zionist program is the only practicable answer to the problem. In addition they announced, they got assurances that the new government in Britian intends to fulfill its commitments on Palestine as soon as possible.

Ohio Jewish Chronicle
August 31, 1945, p.1



### Plea to Lord Halifax

An impressive moment in the demonstration was the public reading of a letter British Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U. S. The letter read:

"For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people. We waited in vain. In the meantime, six million Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaningless words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe! Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to suffer British injustices silently. As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized—until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established."

Ohio Jewish Chronicle
October 10, 1945, p.5

Dr. Howard Le Sourd & Carl Herman Voss – August 31, 1945

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Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1945-08-31

# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

Serving Columbus and Central Ohio Jewish Community

Vol. 23, No. 35 Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice Columbus, Ohio. COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1945 Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals


## Strictly Confidential

**Tidbits From Everywhere**
**By Phineas J. Biron**

**LISTEN HERE. . . .**

Those in the know insist that Gerald L. K. Smith is a real menace . . . He is hard at work organizing "The Nationalist Veterans" . . . Headquarters of this new organization will be located in Chicago . . . In a recent confidental letter to his supporters G. L. K. Smith wrote: "Our crusade has now spanned the nation. At this very moment the servants of the cause are active from the Pacific to the Atlantic". This is no empty boast . . Smith's key men are playing an important role in the Hearst sponsored "Youth For Christ" Movement, which incidentally is growing day by day . . . All rumors to the contrary only a few thousand Jews remain in Germany . . . 721.612 Jews were listed as Germany's Jewish population in the 1933 census . . . Over 700,000 were eliminated by persecution and deportation . . . These figures are authentic and well known to our State Department . . . It's time that some of our correspondents stop holding out hope for more survivors . . .

**A TRUE STORY . . .**

Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College in New York has been sent to Germany by the War Department . . . He is charged with the special mission of "interrogating once-powerful German leaders on a number of social, economic and political aspects of the Nazi regime" . . . Last June Dr. Shuster was a witness before the Supreme Court New York County in the case of Professor F. W. Foerster against Victor Ridder, owner of the New York Staatszeitung . . . Shuster was a character witness for Ridder . . . Cross-examination by Foerster's attorney, Louis Nizer, Shuster answered a few questions of great significance . . . Question: "Did you write any place that Hitler is and has been a greatly perplexed honestly inquiring and quite unsteady young man?" Answer: "Yes, I did" . . . Question: In 1935 you considered Hitler 'An honestly etc'. young man?" . . . Answer: "Yes" . . . Question: "Did you ever write that the Germans are 'a people upon whom the late Mr. Woodrow Wilson played what can only be called a dirty trick'?" Answer: "Yes". . . . Among other things Dr. Shuster told as a witness are that Horst Wessel who wrote the Nazi anti-Semitic hymn is not so bad . . . "Chaps like him" said Shuster, "have done worse at Harvard and lived it down . . . "When Kenneth Leslie, Editor of the PROTESTANT asked Secretary of War Stimson to recall Dr. Shuster because of his distorted views on Nazi leadership Secretary Stimson refused because he could see nothing wrong about Dr. Shustser . . .

**ABOUT PEOPLE . . .**

Eva Rubenstein, twelve year old daughter of the world's greatest pianist, Artur Rubenstein, is a genius of the ballet . . Her interpretation of Massenet's "The Dying Swan" given before an intimate audience, created a sensation . . . Artur may become known as Eva's father . . . Harry Freud, nephew of the late Dr. Sigmund Freud is a sergeant in the U. S. Army . . . He is with Army Intelligence, and was de-

(Continued on Page 8)

## De Gaulle Pledges Fight On Anti-Semitism In France

**WASHINGTON** (JPS)—Pledging to extirpate all vestiges of anti-Semitism in France, General Charles de Gaulle admitted to Secretary of Commerce Wallace and other representatives of the American Anti-Bigotry Committee, that difficiulties were encountered in restoring rights and property to the Jews, but that these obstacles were temporary and will soon be overcome.

Besides Secretary Wallace, the delegation calling on General de Gaulle, included Raymond Gram Swing, Radio commentator; James B. Carey of the CIO; Robert Watt, AFL, and former assistant Attorney General Norman M. Little. They submitted to him a letter which thanks the French Government for its abolition of the Vichy anti-Semitic laws and for the ordinances restoring property to the Jews. But the letter urged determined measures against vestiges of anti-Semitism which is still ingrained in France as a result of the Nazi occupation.

**France Acts As Legal Protector Of German And Austrian Refugees**

The French Government has been officially designated by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to act as legal protector for German and Austrian refugees in France, including many Jews, your correspondent has been informed by an authoritative source. The designation was in reply to a request by the French Government itself, which has been acting in that capacity ever since the country's liberation, granting certain minimum rights to the refugees. The Intergovernmental Committee made similar arrangements for the Spanish Republicans in France.

The Intergovernmental Commitee also has a resident representative in Belgium to look after German and Austrian refugees, but no formal request has yet been made by the Belgian Government that it be designated as the legal protector of these refugees in Belgium.

The Intergovernmental Committee will, in all probability, have a full plenary session before the end of this year, presumably in London, at which the question of the stateless and non-repatriable refugees will be taken up.

## Cardinal Faulhaber Recommends Nazis

**NEW YORK** (JPS)—Germans, known to have been members of the Nazi Party and Nazi affiliates, for as long as 18 years, have been given letters of intervention signed by Cardinal Faulhaber, head of the Catholic Church in Bavaria, recommending them to American occupation authorities on grounds that they are good Catholics, Victor H. Bernstein, PM correspondent, reports from Munich.

"I know specifically of the existence of at least three letters along these lines signed personally by the Cardinal and bearing the official seal of his office. Copies of the texts of two are now in my possesion", Mr. Bernstein writes.

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## Big Open Meeting Planned By B'nai B'rith Sept. 18th

One of the most ambitious programs ever launched by Zion Lodge No. 62, B'nai B'rith, is now being formulated by the organization's program committee headed by Sam Luper, it was announced this week by Allan Tarshish, president.

Tuesday, Sept. 18th, has been set for the opening meeting of the fall season at which time there will be an official welcome for all Columbus Jewish men discharged from military service. Color bearers of Capitol Post No. 122, Jewish War Veterans, will participate. An impressive memorial service is also to be held that evening.

This outstanding meeting, which will be open to the general public, will be held at the East Broad Street Temple at 8 P. M. More details are to be given in future issues of the Chronicle.

**SOMMERSTEIN COMING TO AMERICA**

**NEW YORK** (JPS)—Dr. Emil Sommerstein, President of the Jewish Central Committee of Poland, has accepted the invitation of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Nahum Goldman to visit the United States soon under the auspices of the World Jewish Congress.

## HEADS JOINT DEFENSE COUNCIL IN SOUTH

George A. Levy, former executive director of the Dallas Jewish Federation, has been appointed Southern representative of the Joint Defense Appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, it was announced by Nathan M. Ohrbach, national JDA chairman. Mr. Levy will make his headquarters at Dallas.

In his new capacity, Mr. Levy will supervise all activities of the Joint Defense Appeal in his territory, enlisting the widest possible financial support of the Southern communities in the fight against anti-Semitism. In conducting his duties, he will make frequent appearances as a speaker before B'nai B'rith lodges, temples and synagogues, conventions, canferences, welfare fund meetings and budget committees.

Mr. Ohrbach in hailing the new appointment to the staff of the Joint Defense Appeal, declared: "We are fortunate to have obtained the services of Mr. Levy, who combines a broad background of experience in Jewish affairs with an acute understanding of the problems facing American Jewry. He will add expert leadership in enlisting support for the agencies engaged in combatting anti-Semitism at a time which particularly calls for the utmost effort.

"Although we have won the war in Europe and Japan, and destroyed the external threat to our country, we still have the same fight to win in the United States.

"The war on the home front requires men highly trained and skilled in the techniques of combatting religious and racial bigotry. Men who know the anti-Semites for what they are. Men who can unleash the power of printed and spoken word-weapons of truth and decency for our protection. For in our midst, our internal enemies are seeking to undermine our American way of life.

"Mr. Levy will bring this message to all the people of the South and also this simple truth: 'Anti-Semitic hate propaganda endangers America and the freedom of every American'."

The new Southern representative of the Joint Defenes Appeal has long been associated with many outstanding activities in civic and social welfare circles. For over 50 years, he has been a member of the B'nai B'rith Order. In recognition of his half-century active membership, the Destroyer Escort No. 406 was serviced in his honor by the Order. As a further tribute to his faithful service to the Dallas Jewish community, the Dallas B'nai B'rith lodge furnished and dedicated the foyer of McKinney Hospital in his honor.

Mr. Levy once worked for the famous old New York World as



George A. Levy

a reporter. It was then that he began his study and survey of municipal government of the leading cities in the United States which won tangible recognition in his appointment to the post of City Manager of Denver. Leaving Denver, he founded and published in Pittsburgh a newspaper called "The Spectator", and also served as efficiency chief of that city.

Mr. Levy is a noted author, his work including: "Standardization, A New Fetish", "The Efficiency of City Government", "Economics Versus Politics". He is also the author of many monographs, including "Economics", "Municipal Government", "Industrial Planning", "City Planning".

Besides all these activities, he has won a high place in Jewish welfare life as a former executive director of the Jewish Federation for Social Service in Dallas, a post that he held for 10 years. He was also a member of the local board of managers and later a national trustee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver; and national director of the National Jewish Home for Jewish Children at Denver; national trustee of the Leo M. Levi Memorial Hospital, at Hot Springs, Arkansas; past president, Texas State Conference of B'nai B'rith; and presently as secretary for the past nine years of the Dallas B'nai B'rith Lodge.

In his devotion to religious, social welfare and community problems, Mr. Levy continues a long family tradition. His father, the Rev. S. Levy, served his congregation for 49 years. His brother, the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has also won distinction as a member of the Rabbinate.

## A. B. C. Not Guilty Of Censorship

**NEW YORK** (JPS)—Censoring an attack on the Dartmouth College quota system, out of a "Jergen's Journal" radio program script, was the work of the Lennen and Mitchell advertising agency of New York, and not the American Broadcasting Company, as originally believed. It was revealed here.

In a statement issued here, the American Broadcasting Company stated that it "has a policy of permitting freedom of expression to its commentators and any censorship would be contrary to this policy. There was no mention, in the script submitted to the American Broadcasting Company, of Dartmouth College's alleged discrimination against Jews".

**IMMIGRATION BAN**

**CHICAGO** (JPS)—The Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars, at a convention here, called for cutting of all immigration into the United States.



*Anna Raginsky (centro izquierda), Presidente de la Organización Hadassah de Canadá*

Anna Raginsky – September 7, 1945

# Hadassah President Sends Greetings

THE JEWISH New Year, 5706, opens in a world once more at peace. The war, with all its horror and destruction, bloodshed and terror, is over at last. Following the official ending of hostilities and the turmoil of victory celebrations, our first feelings of relief and thankfulness were too deep for words, too profound to find expression in any ordinary terms. But now we are deeply aware that our feelings must translate themselves into practical measures. We must now turn at once to the tremendous tasks of peace. Victory alone is not peace. The vision of a new world with justice and freedom for all rises before us, and it is our task, the task of all freedom-loving people throughout the world, to keep that vision bright and unobscured. As we take steps to rebuild a shattered world, to bind up and heal the wounds of these long years of slaughter, it must be our constant aim—our indivisable purpose—to build a true and lasting peace—a peace wherein all mankind can find a free and happy life because the only real peace will be that peace which means freedom for all human beings to live their lives without fear. Only such a peace will bring healing to a war-ravaged world, restore stability and re-establish faith and confidence in the future. And never was faith so greatly needed as today when we stand awed and even bewildered at the dawn of a new era—the era of atomic energy, fearsome of what this may mean to mankind.

We have indeed much to think on as we enter this new year of 5706. But this we know. The Jewish people, who fought so valiantly and suffered so bitterly in the great fight for freedom and democracy—will be in the vanguard of the builders of peace. More than 1,000,000 eJwish soldiers fought in the armies of the Allied Nations. But Jewish suffering goes back not six but twelve years. Twelve bitter years of terror and oppression at the brutal hands of the Nazis. Almost 6,000,000 Jews were wiped out during these years, the most bitter in the long history of Jewish martyrdom. Some of the greatest centres of Jewish learning, from which for centuries past Jewry drew its strength and inspiration, have been destroyed. There remains but a pitifully small remnant of a once strong and virile Jewish community in Europe. A few hundred thousand Jewish men, women and orphaned children, broken in body and spirit. To these peace brings their one hope closer, the hope that they cherished through all the dark days, the hope of a home, in a land of their own, in Palestine, where they may rebuild their broken lives. Palestine, alone offers the most effective means of rehabilitation to the survivors of the dread concentration camps.

And the Jewish people, who in war, and before, long years before, stood up against the forces of tyranny and oppression, have surely won the right at long last, of a homeland of their own, of a place among the free nations of the world. The doors of Palestine must be opened to all who seek succor there and the Jewish people must take their rightful place in Palestine, with all free people of the world.

As we unite in solemn prayer on this Rosh Hashonah, let us pray that this New Year 5706 will witness the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Eretz Israel, a homeland for our people, a bastion of democracy in a world of peace.

Anna Baginsky, President,
Hadassah Organization of Canada






Jewish Western Bulletin,
September 7, 1945 - p.43

The Evening Post (New Zealand)
6 September 1945, Page 7

# MEMORIAL PLANNED
## JEWISH VICTIMS OF NAZIS

LONDON, September 4.

The Germans killed 6,000,000 Jews during the war, said Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, on his return to Jerusalem from Central Europe. The number of Jews left in Europe was approximately 1,600,000, most of whom desired to emigrate to Palestine, he said.

The agency planned to send groups to help the Jews in the German camps. The military authorities and UNRRA had already agreed to this in principle.

It was planned to erect a monument at the summit of Mt. Scopus to commemorate the Jews who died. It would bear the names of all 6,000,000, including the soldiers, partisans, and ghetto fighters. All Jewish cultural documents and religious objects left in Central and Eastern Europe would be collected in Palestine.

Two German women SS guards who were captured today admitted that at the notorious Ravensbruck concentration camp, near Berlin, women were sheared like sheep to supply hair for the German war industry. They admitted that 200,000 women and children, mostly Jewesses, were killed at Ravensbruck.

The women were periodically herded into a room, where their heads were cropped. As soon as new hair grew they were returned to the shearing room.

Eliahu Dobkin – September 1945

Prominentes cristianos sionistas (tontos útiles) mencionan la cifra de 6 millones demasiado temprano



Dr. Howard Lesourd 1945
Baltimore Sun Archive Photo




# *Christian Conf.*
# *To Discuss Zionism*

● NEW YORK (WNS)—Plans for a World Christian Conference for Palestine in Washington on November 1 and 2 to coordinate world-wide Christian support of Zionist aspirations were announced by Dean Howard M. Le Sourd of Boston University and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, co-directors of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

Dean Le Sourd and Dr. Voss were interviewed at La Guardia Field following their return on the Captown Clipper from the World Zionist Conference in London, which they attended as observers.

The co-directors said that their committee would invite to the conference delegates from more than a score of countries in Europe, North and South America, and the British Dominions.

It will insist, they reported, on removing the barriers to Jewish immigration into Palestine, call for more Jewish colonization and land purchase there, and lay the foundations for a democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

"Throughout the world there is a growing indignation over the barbarism and the unspeakable cruelty of the mass murders of six million Jews by the Nazis," they asserted. "Virtually nothing was done to stop this carnage of European Jewry.

"But now we must see to it that the pitiful remnant of a million and a quarter Jews left in Europe are rescued from their miserable plight. Their status today as displaced persons is as bad, and is in some cases worse, than under the Nazis."

Dean Le Sourd and Dr. Voss said that the fulfillment of the Zionist program is the only practicable answer to the problem. In addition, they announced, they got assurances that the new government in Britain intends to fulfill its commitments on Palestine as soon as possible.

Dr. Howard Le Sourd & Carl Herman Voss – September 1945

# DAY OF ATONEMENT OBSERVED BY JEWS

## Yom Kippur Fast Will End at Sunset—Rabbis Call for Human Brotherhood

Jews the world over began yesterday at sundown the observance of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, most sacred day in their religious calendar, by attending Kol Nidre services in temples and synagogues.

The holiday, which will end at sunset today, is marked by a twenty-four-hour fast by the devout, who, through prayer and penitence, seek forgiveness of sins and rededication to God.

Jewish members of the armed forces in Tokyo and Berlin, in Manila and Calcutta and in other remote places attended services. Many soldiers and sailors in domestic camps and stations received furloughs and leaves to spend the holiday at home.

Rabbis in sermons here emphasized the need for penitence of all mankind and for realization of the ideal of human brotherhood, especially in view of the development of atomic power.

In Temple Emanu-El, Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, Rabbi Nathan A. Perilman declared that "not until the religious conception of man is accepted by all the world will we be free from the tensions and strife and insecurity that has characterized life for so long."

"It is in religion that man, child of God, is truly understood," he continued. "It will be through religion that man will be restored, lifted above the mean role which the last generation has assigned to him, freed from the enslavement of immutable economic laws and made once again the real being that he is rather than clay on the wheel of a potter. Through religion man will be as God made him, 'little lower than the angels and crowned with glory and honor.'"

### Brotherhood of Man

anti-Catholicism and all of the many manifestations of bigotry will be recognized for what they are—destructive forces of the solidarity and the well-being of nations—and will be dealt with accordingly."

"Our boys who have lost their lives in the rancid fox-holes," Rabbi Philip H. Singer asserted in West Side Institutional Synagogue, 122 West Seventy-sixth Street, have gained for themselves an eminent seat among our martyrs."

"On this eve of Yom Kippur," said Rabbi Samuel M. Segal in Mount Neboh Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, "as co-builders of a world of peace we choose to live for the sanctification of God's name, and for that sacred purpose we pray for unconditional survival."

### Dependence on Others

"The religious person," Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger commented in West End Synagogue, 160 West Eighty-second Street, "as an individual in the presence of the mysterious universe, feels the call to make the most of himself, to face life with dignity and reverence. As a member of the human

## Brotherhood of Man

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, said:

"Banishment from the brotherhood of man has been an awful fate, but, despite the most grievous losses, the Jew goes on and dreams of helping mankind to refashion and to live by the Jews' dream of brotherhood."

In the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West, Rabbi David de Sola Pool held that "this should be an atonement period for all mankind, a call to sit in the ashes piled up by our incendiary bombs and consider our ways, lest man-made evil destroy us completely.

"Despite all the monstrous infamy of these last years," he continued, "human idealism is stronger than bestiality. Religion can subdue evil. There is greater survival value in right than in might."

Rabbi Louis I. Newman in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, said:

"Six million Jews have died as martyrs and their blood cries up from the ground. The least that America and Britain can do is to open the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration and to enable the homeless and the wandering to come at last to security and peace.

"American Jewry," commented Rabbi Israel Goldstein in Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street, near Broadway, "will be called upon for a long time to be the big brother of Jewish communities the world over. It must prepare itself for this responsibility by matching its philanthropic with its educational and religious activities."

"If there is one tendency in this country that we must watch," said Rabbi William F. Rosenblum in Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, "it is the carelessness with which a certain section of our press accuses our Allies of being dangerous, merely because they may prefer a different form of free government or have different social ideals."

ence. As a member of the human family he discovers his dependence on others and thereby discovers their right to depend on him."

"Only men and women who live up to the religious and ethical principles of the Bible," Rabbi Jacob Hoffman told Congregation Ohab Zedek, 118 West Ninety-fifth Street, "can guarantee the democratic way of life, lasting peace and the survival of our civilization."

In Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East Eighty-seventh Street, Rabbi Milton Steinberg deplored "the studied neglect of the problem of the Jewish survivors of Europe, the continued closure of the doors of Palestine."

"By this standard," he maintained, "the world today is sicker than the victory of the democracies and the United Nations Charter would seem to imply."

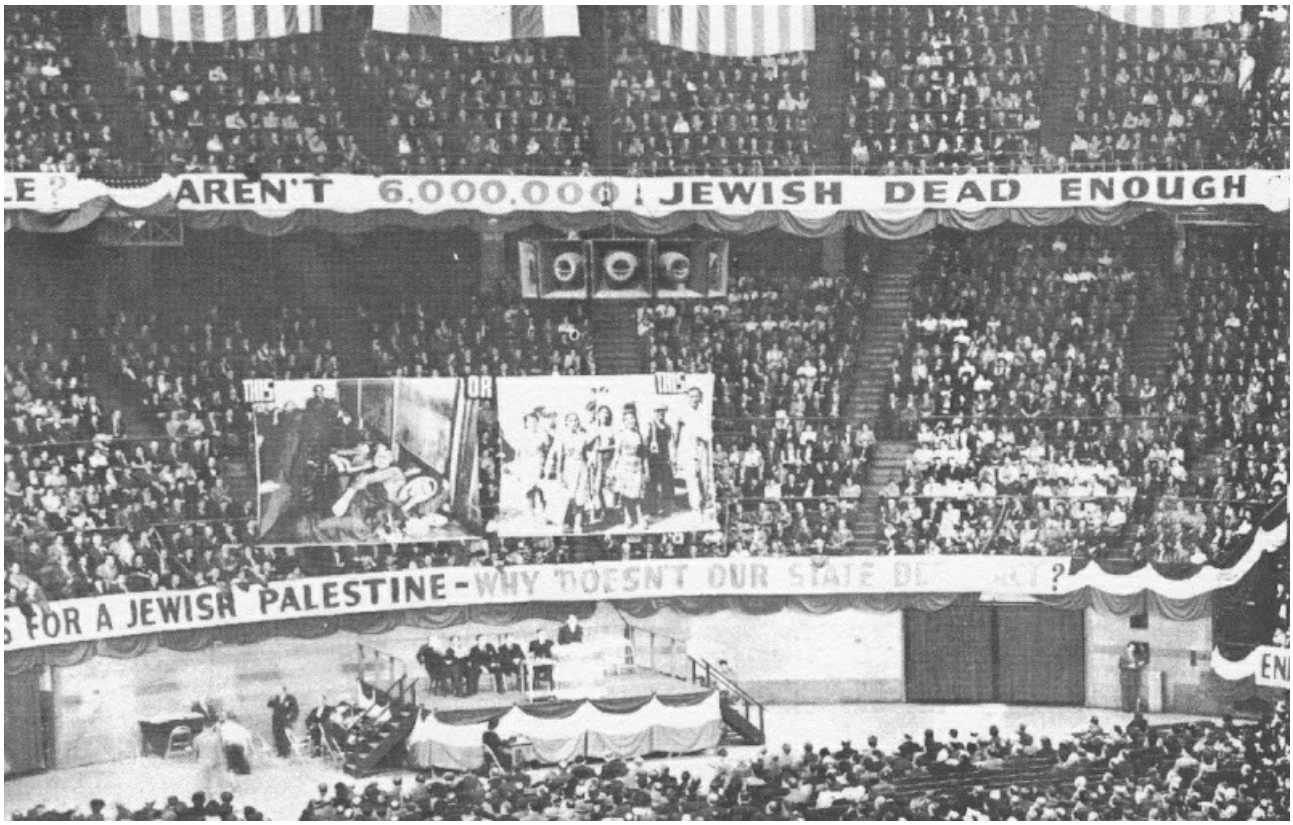
"To avert another period of barbarism," Rabbi J. Howard Ralbag said to Congregation Ohav Sholom, 270 West Eighty-fourth Street, "let us unite and strengthen our ranks and work for the righteous social order promulgated by God's prophets."

"Before we may properly pray for forgiveness from God," Rabbi Jacob Katz declared in the Pelham Parkway Jewish Center, Pelham Parkway South and Muliner Avenue, the Bronx, "we must obtain reconciliation from our fellowmen."

[The New York Times - September 17, 1945]

*"Seis millones de judíos han muerto mártires y su sangre llora des del suelo. Lo mínimo que America y Gran Bretaña pueden hacer es abrir las puertas de Palestina a la inmigración judía y permitir a los sintecho y tener al fin seguridad y paz."*

"¿No son 6 millones de judíos muertos suficiente?"




Eso decía una pancarta el domingo 30 de septiembre de 1945 en el rally Sionista en los Madison Square Gardens (jardines de Madison Square), en la ciudad de Nueva York.

La imagen aparece en la *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (1971).

The funny thing is, the Nazi who is always credited as the source that 6,000,000 Jews were killed, didn't sign his confession until November 26th, 1945, and it was not even mentioned at the main Nuremberg trial until December 14th, 1945.

Lo gracioso es que el nazi que siempre ha sido acreditado como la fuente de que 6,000,000 de judíos fueron asesinados, no firmó su confesión hasta el 26 de noviembre de 1945, y esto no fue mencionado en el juicio princiapl de Núremberg hasta el 14 de diciembre de 1945.

Noticia en el New York Post sobre este rally:



## Giant Zionist Rally Blames Britain for Jewish Deaths

While "we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain s pledges to the Jewish people," they said, "six million Jews were killed in Europe. The British government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe."

**"Attlee a Chamberlain?"**

Inside, the Garden was decorated with militant slogans, such as: "Is Attlee Another Chamberlain?" "Is Britain Planning Another Munich?" "No American Aid for British Betrayal," "When Will the War Be Over for the Jewish People? Aren't 6,000,000 Jewish Dead Enough?"

*New York Post, Monday October 1, 1945, p.15*

# Giant Zionist Rally Blames Britain for Jewish Deaths

By ALVIN ROSENFELD

The campaign for a free Jewish state in Palestine stepped up today, inspired by a giant rally at which Britain's policy of drastic restrictions on immigration to the Holy Land was condemned as imperialistic and inhumane.

The mass meeting, announced six days ago when Britain revealed her decision not to open Palestine's doors to homeless, destitute Jews, brought throngs to Madison Square Garden last night.

While an overflow crowd of 45,000 listened through amplifiers in blocked-off streets, 22,000 people in the packed Garden solemnly chanted in unison a demand that Palestine be "opened wide to free Jewish immigration."

While "we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people," they said, "six million Jews were killed in Europe. The British government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe."

"Our patience is at an end," the huge audience said in one voice. "We shall not continue to suffer British injustice silently." They read from printed postcards which were then signed and mailed to Ambassador Halifax.

**A Mobilization Call**

Their pledge was an answer to the call issued at the rally by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, co-chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, for "total mobilization" of world Jewry in the fight for Palestine.

"From here on," he said, "every loyal Jew becomes a soldier in the Army of Jewish liberation."

At the rally, sponsored by the Emergency Council, speaker after speaker demanded State Dept. intervention and recalled Britain's unredeemed promises to the Jew.

Mayor LaGuardia declared that Britain first promised to establish a Jewish Commonwealth 28 years ago, while Gov. Dewey and several other speakers pointed out the British Labor Party, shortly before it won power, adopted a resolution saying:

"There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a 'Jewish National Home' unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war. There is an irresistible case now, after the unspeakable atrocities of the cold and calculated Nazi plan to kill all Jews in Europe."

**Dewey and Poling Speak**

"We call tonight for the redemption of this and all the similar pledges," Dewey said. "The conscience of civilization must find expression. It can wait no longer."

Mayor LaGuardia demanded that the State Dept. make "some display of statesmanship and not of schmooz (talk)" on the Zionist problem and also warned that "we will hold the President of the U. S. responsible" if the gates of Palestine are not opened.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald and New York Post columnist, warned that the failure to keep the pledge made in the Balfour Declaration, "which failure has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews, now threatens the lives of yet other tens of thousands."

Although the rally was scheduled to start at 8 p. m., the audience began arriving before 5, the auditorium was filled by 6:30 and the meeting was under way at 7:30, while thousands of people tried vainly to gain entrance.

Both 49th and 50th Sts. were so crowded it was impossible to get through.

**"Attlee a Chamberlain?"**

Inside, the Garden was decorated with militant slogans, such as: "Is Attlee Another Chamberlain?" "Is Britain Planning Another Munich?" "No American Aid for British Betrayal," "When Will the War Be Over for the Jewish People? Aren't 6,000,000 Jewish Dead Enough?"

Two huge photographs hung from the rafters. One showed a group of Jews in a concentration camp, their faces gaunt, their eyes haunting. The other showed a group of smiling, healthy Jewish pioneers in Palestine.

The audience was, for the most part, solemn and stern. But it hissed and booed when mention was made of the "few high-placed, shell-shocked Jews" who oppose Zionism. And it cheered mention of President Truman and of Jewish hopes in Palestine.

**Wise Praises Truman**

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Rabbi Silver, praised Mr. Truman's request that the British grant the Jews 100,000 entry certificates into Palestine, but stressed that this was just a "first step."

He said that, after a meeting with Mr. Truman Saturday, he was "not without hope." And Wise, at 70 the grand old man of American Zionism, brought the audience to its feet when he said: "I shall live to see the establishment of a Jewish National Home."

Messages were sent to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and British Ambassador Halifax after the need for swift action was emphasized by a cablegram from the Jewish community of Berlin saying "Life seems futile. Eretz Yisrael (Palestine) our only hope. Please rescue us."


## War Fund Slogan —Finish the Job

**"Finish the job—give more than thanks," will be the slogan of this year's New York National War Fund drive starting Friday. The appeal will be for $16,723,222 to support 30 war-related agencies which, since peace has come, still have a big job to finish. They include the USO, USO Camp-Shows, United Seamen's Service, 11 local war agencies and 16 overseas relief agencies.**

USE
666
COLD PREPARATIONS
LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS
USE ONLY AS DIRECTED




The guns are silent. The celebrating whistles are silent. The battlefields are silent . . . very silent.

The war's over . . .

Or does the ending, like the beginning, reach into immeasurable, indefinite time? Can we slice into years and say . . . "Yesterday there was a world war. Today the world is whole and healthy"?

No . . . it doesn't work that way. Before there was war, there was despair and violence. There were hungry children. There were men without hope and women without hope for the men.

THEN, there was war. THEN, the crosses, the Stars of David, the unmarked grimness. And finally . . . PEACE?

But how can Peace be real to those still ravaged by disease and hunger, who lack fuel for their roofless homes, medicine for their children? How can it come to men whose view is the endless rows of silent markers? What does it mean to those who won't come home?

Those people . . . our own and our Allies . . . gave to a war that was long and is now over. Many brave people are still giving! Are you?

Thirty-one wartime agencies are supported through the New York National War Fund. They are serving our own and our Allies in war devastated areas and on the home front. They include USO and its Camp Shows, United Seaman's Service, War Prisoners Aid, relief agencies in every liberated area, and the Veterans Service Center and other vital organizations at home.

Their ability to carry on depends on your ability and *your patriotic willingness* to GIVE.

The causes are tremendous. The needs are great. *Your* support is necessary. Make your contribution generous. Make it NOW!

LB
LUDWIG BAUMANN

**Give generously to**

**NEW YORK NATIONAL WAR FUND**

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*This space donated by* **LUDWIG BAUMANN**

No se supone que puedas saber eso aún:



Este es David Arnold Croll (1900 - 1990), un judío nacido en Rusia quien emigró a Canadá cuando era un joven chico, y se convertiría en un político sionista. Durante su discurso el 8 de octubre de 1945, en una reunión de 10.000 sionistas, se reunieron alrededor del Massey Hall en Toronto, Croll dijo:

"No dejemos al mundo olvidar que los judíos fueron las primeras personas en combatir a los nazis, y sufrieron; quienes se llevaron la peor parte de la despiadada persecución y quienes perdieron seis millones de almas, más de las que perdieron los ejércitos aliados durante la guerra."

# 10,000 Attend Mass Rally of Toronto Zionists

While unrestricted migration to Palestine may be impossible at present, "the gates can be left ajar to permit the entry of 35,000 orphans and 65,000 adults, a pitiful, broken handful who must be given this haven." So said Col. David A. Croll, M.P. speaking Monday night before a mass Zionist demonstration of 10,000 people that jammed Massey Hall and overflowed into the streets. "Let the world not forget that the Jews were the first people who fought the Nazis, and suffered; who bore the brunt of the vicious persecution and who lost 6,000,000 souls, more than was lost by all the Allied armies during the war", Col. Croll said. "Let the world not forget, also, that on every battlefront, in every land, the Jews fought on the side of the Allies."

Jewish national home in Palestine."

Paying tribute to the "magnificent" record of Jews in Canada's armed forces, Mr. Diefenbaker expressed gratification "that the government is about to introduce legislation to give all races equality of opportunity and equal rights before the law."

E. B. Joliffe, Ontario C.C.F. leader, read a telegram from M. J. Coldwell, national C.C.F. leader, calling for repudiation of what he called the "infamous" 1939 White Paper and declaring that the governments of Canada and the U.S. must share responsibility for re-establishment of the Jewish national home.

## "Subtle Pressure"

Mr. Joliffe declared that "subtle

*The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - Oct 12, 1945 - p.6*

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Jews want only what others want, Col. Croll declared — to be free in a free land, to have a homeland, to have equality of opportunity, and to see that their displaced persons and refugees are allowed to return to the lands from which they were driven.

He warned that Jews must be patient in waiting for Britain's Labor government to revoke the 1939 White Paper which halted the flow of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

### Britain Needs Time.

"Nothing we say or do must be left open to the interpretation that we are giving aid to those who align themselves against Britain," he said. "Britain now needs friends. Britain now needs time.

"The Labor government is fully representative of the people of Britain, a country to which national honor comes above all other considerations. The Labor party reiterated its pledges on Palestine with complete recognition of what is involved. We must give Labor a chance.

"The time has arrived when Canada's voice should be heard in this matter," Senator Arthur Roebuck declared. "We must now stand for what is right — and all the world knows that the right thing is to carry out the 'pledge to open the doors to Palestine."

In 1942, 1943 and 1944, "when Jews in Europe were being slaughtered by the thousands," Canada had admitted only 111, 31 and 56 Jewish immigrants, he said.

The Zionist question, said John Diefenbaker, M.P., was a world problem and should be referred to the assembly of the United Nations as soon as possible. Since the last war, he continued, the 480,000 Jews who settled in Palestine had raised the living and cultural standards of that country, but the British White Paper "defeats the achievement of a Jewish national home in Palestine."

Paying tribute to the "magnificent" record of Jews in Canada's armed forces, Mr. Diefenbaker expressed gratification "that the government is about to introduce legislation to give all races equality of opportunity and equal rights before the law."

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### "Subtle Pressure"

Mr. Joliffe declared that "subtle but powerful forms of economic pressure are being exercised against the British government by those interests opposed to the repeal of the White Paper". He said responsibility in the matter must be shared by all the United Nations.

"There can be no assurance for the position of Jewry anywhere as long as the big power commitments in Palestine are not fulfilled," Rabbi Abraham Feinberg told the meeting. "This is not alone a Jewish problem; it is one in which is involved the very meaning of human character." He said Jews relied "on our historic and unconquerable will to live, and on the moral conscience of the world."

The British "life-line" in the Middle East, the rabbi said, would be preserved by a "strong, loyal and independent Jewish commonwealth. It will not be guaranteed by Arab misleaders who deserted Britain during the war."

Sir Ellsworth Flavelle, chairman of the Canadian Palestine committee, said: "The emergency facing the victors is coming to a focus in a verdict on the fate of the surviving Jews of Europe, and Palestine is a fundamental factor in this verdict."

Mrs. Bebba Idelsohn, Palestine Zionist leader, declared that a free Palestine was "part of the pattern of a secure world at peace."

Support of the Zionist cause "by political opportunists" was decried by Dr. Malcolm Wallace, former principal of University College. He said the issue was frequently used as a means to defame Britain.

Resolutions asking assistance in the transfer of European Jews to Palestine and implementation of the Balfour declaration, to be forwarded to Prime Minister King and Prime Minister Attlee, were read to the rally by Mayor Saunders.

# JEWS DEMAND TRIAL OF TROOPS FOR FRONTIER SHOOTING

## Repudiate Official Version of Incident — Defy Govt. On "Illegal" Immigrants

KFAR GILADI (JPS-Palcor) — Jewish Palestine, at a standstill for six hours in a protest strike against British policy, focused its attention on this village in the far north and endorsed the demands of Kfar Giladi's settlers that an immediate inquiry and trial proceedings be launched against the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force patrols involved in the shooting and wounding of seven Jews here on the afternoon of October 6. A delegation representing this settlement formally protested against the official version of the incident, given by the General Officer in Command of Palestine troops, and broadcast by BBC, that the troops shot in self-defense when the settlers tried to disarm them. Assistant District Commissioner J. F. Cornes of Safad during his visit here after the incident was told by a Kfar Giladi delegation that the Jews were shot at from a distance of several hundred yards. The settlers demand the removal of the T.J.F.F. and the trial of those guilty of the shooting.

Stating that the British officers and constables involved in the incident behaved correctly and were not guilty of any transgressions, the delegation declared that the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, comprised of Arabs, has on numerous other occasions unprovokedly molested Jewish villagers. The Jewish delegation was adamant, however, with regard to Kfar Giladi's role in bringing Jewish immigrants across the border from Belanon. The shooting incident took place several hours after a group of so-called "illegal" Jewish immigrants was seen by the T.J.A.F. entering Kfar Giladi. The delegation meeting with the Assistant District Commissioner did not deny this, and declared that in the future too they'll receive "brethren refugees" under all conditions, whether they come lawfully or without authorization, and even in the face of resistance.

The Hebrew press was unanimous in demanding the removal of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, and this statement by *Davar*, labor daily, was typical: "This frontier force which refused to fire during the war, now uses its rifles without hesitation on the brothers and sisters of those who volunteered for front-line service."

### Three Versions of Incident

The Palestine police retreated and issued a second slightly altered version of the story of the shooting of Jews by the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force near Kfar Giladi, in northern Palestine, following denunciation of the earlier government version by eye-witnesses to the incident, in which seven Jews were wounded.

According to the Jewish version as related to your correspondent:

In the early hours of Saturday morning, October 6, several scores of Jews crossed from Syria into Palestine and entered the village of Kfar Giladi. Trans-Jordan frontier patrols surrounded the village, and police officers arrived later and demanded that the villagers guarantee that the immigrants remain on the spot until the matter had been taken up with the competent Jewish institutions. The villagers agreed. Nevertheless the Trans-Jordan frontier force remained on guard outside the settlement. Saturday afternoon a party of young men and women settlers from the nearby collective settlement Manara, in the hills above, came to visit Kfar Giladi. As they approached from the hillside, T.J.F.F. patrols opened fire without cause, wounding eight persons, "one dangerously, two seriously, three badly and two slightly," according to this version. The casualties were then carried into Kfar Giladi, from where six were later transferred to the hospital at Tiberias.

### Official Statement

The first official statement, issued by the General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine, October 6 in the evening reads:

"On the northern frontier of Palestine this morning, October 6, a patrol of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force intercepted about 70 illegal immigrants in the vicinity of the Kfar Giladi colony, however, without incident. Later the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force placed a cordon around the colony. About three o'clock in the afternoon the cordon was attacked with sticks by colonists from the neighboring colony Tel Hai who attempted to disarm the

## Assistant Executive Director of the J.N.F.



Nathan Shuster, president of Canadian Young Judaea, and a member of the National Council of the Zionist Organization has been appointed Assistant Executive Director of the Jewish National Fund of Canada.

Lo que es curioso, es que no fue revelado que 6 millones de judíos habían sido asesinados, hasta dos meses después de que Croll hiciera su discurso.

# Secret Nazi Records Reveal 6,000,000 Jews Slaughtered

By DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, Dec. 14 (AP).—Six million European Jews were ruthlessly slaughtered in the Nazi campaign of extermination, said German secret police estimates placed today before the international military tribunal trying 21 of Hitler's top leaders on war crimes charges.

Allied prosecutors filed an affidavit by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, right hand man to defendant Ernst Kaltenbrunner in the secret police, giving the estimate.

[Saskatoon Star-Phoenix - Dec 14, 1945 - p.1]



Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

VOLUME LXXIII.—No. 88. 20 PAGES SASKATOON, SASK., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1945.

"Dunkirk", Press Label on London Loan Acceptance

Same to You!

Gallows Brings End to Belsen's Merciless Gang

Secret Nazi Records Reveal 6,000,000 Jews Slaughtered

INDEMNITY BILL PASSED BY COMMONS

Search Hotel Ruins For Missing Guests

Iran City Threatened

Bestiality Charged Against Five Jap Prison Officials

Calmer Seas Help Ships In Distress

HOMEWARD BOUND

Housing Situation Grim for Veterans

Instruct Committee On Palestine Probe

Scotia Freezes In Zero Weather

Tubby's Gong Pleases Newshounds

Masked Men Raid Kingdom House

Satan Harmless By Sunday, Hope

More Troops Reach Java

"No Prisoners," Meyer Order Declares Witness

Ocean Atomic Test Likely in Spring

Hope to Arrange Meeting To Settle Printers' Strike

Butter Ration To Be Reduced

Weather Forecast

DECIDEDLY COLD

Lo que es aún más curioso, es que Croll no era el único sionista en saber que 6 millones de judíos habían sido asesinados antes de lo que se supone que debería. Muchos de ellos lo sabían.

# JEWISH PROPERTY
# USE FOR REPARATIONS

## NEW YORK, October 1

Mr. A. L. Kubowitski, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, returning after a two months' inspection trip of Europe, said that Britain and America should prevent Germany from using expropriated Jewish property for paying reparations.

The 6,000,000 Jews who had been killed left millions of pounds' worth of property, and German law provides that where there are no heirs the property reverts to the State.

Leon Kubowitski World Jewish Congress – October 1945

The Evening Post, 2 October 1945, Page 7



## NOT ACCEPTED
## Indonesian Regime
## MESSAGE BY ALLIES

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 12.10 p.m. BATAVIA, October 1.

**Soekarno and Hatta, President and Vice-President respectively of the Indonesian Republican Government, have been told that the Allied military authorities cannot recognise the "Indonesian Republic."**

They have also been told that they need have no fear of arrest provided they are prepared to co-operate as public figures and not as political office-bearers in removing lawlessness and in helping to relieve distress in Java.

The message, which was given also to a number of the members of Soekarno's "Cabinet," was taken to Soekarno by a British staff officer on behalf of Rear-Admiral Paterson, senior representative in Java of Admiral Mountbatten.

The Indonesian leaders were also told that they could have freedom of movement, although it was desired that they should remain in the neighbourhood of Batavia.

A staff officer said later that Soekarno and Hatta had said they had instructed their followers to co-operate for the good of law and order with the Allied forces. When the officer told them they must not construe his visit as recognition of their Cabinet, they said they realised that the Allied forces which had come to Java could not give them official recognition and that the most important task was the relief of misery.

The Indonesians were also told that the only government was Allied military administration set up by Admiral Mountbatten.

Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, is expected to arrive in Batavia soon.

**TROUBLE FORESEEN.**

**The chief of police, Mohammed Jasin, said that law and order would be maintained in Java so long as there were Allied forces present, but he said that trouble would follow when the Dutch tried to rule alone.**

Allied forces continue to arrive in Java, where Sir Phillip Christison will take over as Allied commander.

The Netherlands Government Information Office, in a statement issued at The Hague, says "Holland has refused to enter into discussions with the Soekarno government. The occupation of Java remains restricted for the time being to the towns of Batavia and Sourabaya, and this leaves open the question of who is to exercise authority on the remainder of the island. It is of course, impossible to turn such authority over to the Japanese, who will have to be disarmed and made prisoners of war."

The statement added that the Dutch were not yet able to move troops to take over authority, and the difficulties in consequence of this probably explained the tendency in some British circles to recognise the Soekarno Government as the de facto administration. The Netherlands Government could not do this.

The Dutch Minister for Overseas Territories, Mr. Logeman, stated that the Australian trade unionists who had struck in sympathy with the Soekarno government were misguided. Mr. Logeman described Soekarno as a distrusted demagogue with Fascist tendencies, and a Japanese supporter, prominent Indonesians now in Singapore states that the Indonesian liberated there declare unanimously that they consider it their principal task to see that Soekarno, who was continuously in league with the Japanese oppressors of the Indonesian people, is taken prisoner. All these people, who have been suffering under Japanese domination, feel the greatest hatred for Soekarno.

### BANK OF JAPAN ALSO
### CLOSED BY MACARTHUR

Rec. noon. TOKIO, October 1.

General MacArthur has closed the Bank of Japan because of its failure quickly to turn over the assets of seized institutions which it held. There is no indication when it will open again. American officers assured crowds of depositors, including many sobbing women, that their funds are safe.

General MacArthur's economic chief, Colonel Kramer, said that the Bank of Japan did not control the financial strength of individual banks.

"I asked Generalissimo Stalin if a new basis for Russian-American cooperation in peace would be found. He answered: 'It may not be easy.' But Christ said, 'Seek and ye shall find.' Generalissimo Stalin assured me that Russia did not want to waste her resources on war, or preparation for war. She was not thinking of aggression against other nations. All her efforts must be devoted to giving the soviet people the things they had so long done without. He thought Russia and America, acting together, could do a large extent keep peace in the world.

"I asked him for some message I could carry away. He hesitated and said: 'Just judge the Soviet Union objectively. Don't either praise or scold us. Just know us. Judge us as we are, and base your estimate of us on facts, not rumours.'"

### INTO PEST-HOLE CAMP
### REMOVAL OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS

TOKIO, September 26.

Twenty-three Japanese war criminals, including General Tojo, will be moved in a few days from Yokohama to Omori, one of the pest-hole camps in which Allied prisoners suffered atrocities, says the "New York Times" Yokohama correspondent. Eleven non-Japanese, including the Philippines puppet, Jose Laurel, are remaining in Yokohama.

The Americans are now cleaning up the Omori area. When the mats on which Allied prisoners were forced to sleep were removed, the boards

### POLICY COMMISSION
### WARMLY WELCOMED BY AUSTRALIA

## MUST BE SEVERE
## STALIN'S COUNSEL
### TREATMENT OF GERMANY AND JAPAN

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

NEW YORK, October 1.

According to the Ninth American Newspaper Alliance, Generalissimo Stalin told Senator Pepper, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an interview that he was concerned that the Allies were at present treating Japan as they treated Germany after the last war, and not as after this war. Generalissimo Stalin made it clear that the Allies would be committing a great folly if they let Germany and Japan rise again as war-makers.

**Cabling from Cairo, Senator Pepper reported: "I told the generalissimo that it was troubled about what we should do to prevent Germany and Japan becoming aggressor nations. Generalissimo Stalin banged his clenched fist on the table and said, 'We must be severe with these two nations. In the case of Germany, we made a mistake after the last war in giving her re-arm. We were too easy. Now that Germany is defeated, we must take away from her the power to wage war in the future. If that is to be done, the Ruhr must be taken away, because the Ruhr furnished Germany with the major part of her power to make war.'**

**SUSPICIONS OF RUSSIA.**

"I asked Generalissimo Stalin what answer could be given to critics who said that if the United States made the $6,000,000,000-dollar loan requested by Russia, such funds would be used by the Soviet not to raise the people's standard of living but to construct large-scale war production. Generalissimo Stalin smiled and said that the statement was ridiculous. He added that it would be suicide for the Soviet to try to keep up large-scale war production. The best evidence that Russia was curtailing production was the fact that it had already demobilised nearly 4,000,000 men, and it would continue the process till the Red Army was about one-third of its wartime strength.

"I asked Generalissimo Stalin if a new basis for Russian-American cooperation in peace would be found. He answered: 'It may not be easy.' But Christ said, 'Seek and ye shall find.' Generalissimo Stalin assured me that Russia did not want to waste her resources on war, or preparation for war. She was not thinking of aggression against other nations. All her efforts must be devoted to giving the soviet people the things they had so long done without. He thought Russia and America, acting together, could do a large extent keep peace in the world.

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*Return of the defeated. With their belongings in a handcart, these Japanese soldiers come home to Tokio.*

## DRAGGING ON
## LONDON CONFERENCE
### DEBATE ON COMMUNIQUE

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 11.30 a.m. LONDON, October 1.

**The Council of Foreign Ministers is meeting tonight, and a diplomatic correspondent says it is expected that the talks will go on until after midnight. The correspondent says there has been a tendency for all the old arguments to be raised, and each delegation is anxious that its viewpoint on every issue should be made clear.**

There has been a long debate, for instance, on the question whether the communique should be long and explanatory, or brief and non-committal. That and other differences have been the cause of the slow progress made, and even tonight no one can tell when the session will end.

Aircraft have been waiting since Saturday for the delegations to the Council of Foreign Ministers which have not approved the final draft of the Protocol and communique even after a meeting which lasted until 1 a.m. today and completed a 17-hour study of the documents, says the Press Association's diplomatic correspondent.

The time spent is a reflection of the complexities of the problems and wide divergencies of opinion. Much time was spent during the day on the translation of documents into three and sometimes four languages. This contributed to the slow progress of the conference.

## WIDE DIFFERENCES
### REVEALED BY CONFERENCE

(Special P.A. Correspondent.)

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, Oct. 1.

**It shows once again how widely delegations have differed and how far they have been of finding a common language with regard to the Balkan regimes, the Italian colonies, the Italian reparations bill, and the scheme for internationalising the main European rivers, says the diplomatic correspondent of "The Times" commenting on the lengthy period required by the Council of Foreign Ministers for drafting the Protocol.**

It also shows the vigour with which the delegations have expressed their different policies and avoided all along the easy way out offered by splendid generalisations. They have not even "agreed to differ." Where they have agreed they have made the agreement also being openly imperialistic in the Far East, where she intends to treat Japan as an American base to be exploited by American business and assimilated as a military asset.

Others deny this view, declaring it pessimistic, and that after reflection there will be a more conciliatory mood when the Foreign Ministers meet again towards the end of the year.

**RUSSIA WILL RESPOND.**

Those who hold the latter opinion are evidently influenced by such facts that since sentiment in the West has never been more cordial to Russia she will respond to it, that the recent conferences was hurriedly summoned and ill prepared, and the Ministers tired, and that things will be better in November or when the next series of meetings is held.

It must be admitted, however, that at the moment some expressed opinion appears to lend towards the view that because four-fifths of the conference's failures can be laid at Russia's door, that since she has the habit of going her own way and consulting her own interests with little regard to those of her Allies, and is rapidly gearing eastern Europe to Soviet economy, then it is best to face up to the fact that spheres of influence already exist, and the world's future should be planned in conformity with that doctrine.

"Peace by division" this is called by "A Student of Europe" writing in the "Observer."

His theory is that if Russia goes her own way, then she must expect others to do likewise and that Russian protests against closer associations inside Western Europe must remain as academic as Western protests against imposed Communist Governments in the East. This may be melancholy and far from ideal, "but it is a natural and inescapable result of our own war policy, we having to pay for total victory over Germany and 'unconditional surrender.'"

**NEED NOT LEAD TO WAR.**

The consequences contain great dangers, but the writer is of the opinion that it would be rash to say that it must necessarily result in permanent conflict and ill will, let alone another world war. Rightly handled, it need not do so. On the contrary, it probably foreshadows the lines on which the world may ultimately settle down—a peace settlement based on mutual acquiescence and demarcation among the present allies.

"Such a division of the world was widely regarded as implicit in the original informal Teheran understandings," he says. He sees as an urgent lesson of the Council meetings the necessity for Britain to hold her own, especially if the United Nations Organisation provides merely another

## BACK TO PEACE
## TRENDS IN BRITAIN
### PARLIAMENT MEETS SOON

(Special P.A. Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 1.

**Britain's new Labour Government starts its first full Parliamentary session on October 9. It will be an arduous period, full of interest, in giving some concrete indication of Labour's ability to govern. The recess has not been inconclusive to the Labour Ministers, providing them with opportunities of becoming acquainted with their Departments, without the necessity of keeping one eye and both ears on Parliament.**

It has also allowed them to begin their work without undue criticism. However, Mr. Richard Law, former Minister of State, has declared that the two months which have passed since Labour took office have proved it to be unfitted to deal with the problems facing it. Every day that passed with the Socialists in power, he said, resulted in great harm being done to the interests of the country and the prospects of every man and woman.

He added that Labour was fumbling over demobilisation, but that if Mr. Churchill had still been Prime Minister, he would have speeded it up to meet the new conditions.

**NOT GENERAL OPINION.**

That is not the general opinion. The "New Statesman and Nation," for instance, expresses the opinion that the British people approve of Labour being tough and obstinate with the American loans over lend-lease and realise that Mr. Churchill and Sir John Anderson, who have behaved very differently, would have had an agreement to display producing an agreement to display serious as that of Mr. Baldwin after the 1914-18 war, when he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, by standing firm, it declares, is rallying the whole country behind him and laying the foundation for genuine Anglo-American understanding.

Though many regard Mr. Attlee as colourless compared with Mr. Churchill and a little on the gloomy side, yet there are many reports of his ability to get on with the job and lead his team.

The latest evidence of this is stated to be his custom of telephoning junior Ministers about 12.30 p.m. "Come at lunch at 12.30 p.m.," he says, and over the austerity meal he asks his guest: "How do you like your job? Have you any difficulties to declare?"

A "No" to the second question soon means more work.

**PROMINENT FIGURES.**

The prominent Ministers in the new session are expected to include Mr. Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, who will doubtless report on the Council of Foreign Ministers; Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, who will be shot at by industry; Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, who will have a full-time job with demobilisation; Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel, who recently declared that the Nationalisation of Coal Bill would be introduced before Christmas and that the mines would be operating under national ownership by next autumn; and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, who has to fulfil Labour's pledges and provide houses.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, as Leader of the House, will have his hands full.

Wide interest has been aroused by the announcement that an inquiry is to be made by a Royal Commission on the trend of population in Britain. About 1,500,000 women will be interviewed, and the main point of the census is to determine how the fall in the birth-rate is distributed—whether, for instance, it is merely that the very large families of 30 years ago which have disappeared, or whether there has been overall reduction.

The information gained may affect various policy matters such as whether the main purposes of family allowances should be to encourage the birth

## FOR PROSPERITY
## PLANNING BY AMERICA
### AID FOR BRITAIN URGED

LONDON, October 1.

**The view that the United States should help Britain to solve her financial difficulties was put forward in Washington today by the American reconversion chief, Mr. Snyder. He said if there was no aid given by America, Britain and the sterling bloc could not take part in world trade.**

Mr. Snyder outlined America's industrial plans. America, he said, now had ample material and equipment for peace-time manufactures, with twice as many machine tools as before the war. Output had increased during the war by 75 per cent, and an endeavour would be made to keep it 50 per cent above pre-war level. He saw a period of expanding business and mounting employment, though there would probably be much unemployment next year.

The American food position was much improved, but it was important to supply food immediately to Europe and part of Asia.

### BRITISH INDUSTRY
### NEW DRIVE FOR EXPORTS

LONDON, October 1.

**British industries received a fresh call today to an all-out drive to win back the export market. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, said British industries would be in difficulty for a long period. There were very few stocks of such things as timber, paper, leather, jute, and cotton yarns, and they would have to be allocated where they were most needed.**

Dealing with nationalisation, he said that alongside public ownership, private enterprise would have its chance, provided it was enterprising and bent on serving the public.

The war had shown that British ingenuity, brains, organisation, scientific, and engineering development and staying power were irresistible as a team.

"We can, and will, organise for prosperity," he said.

## FOR MISSING BRITISH
### RUSSIANS BLOCK SEARCH

Rec. 11 a.m. BRUNSWICK, October 1.

**The British Army Search Bureau announced that 145 British prisoners are still unaccounted in the Russian zone of Germany.**

**"Co-operation does not exist," the bureau said. "The Russians have been adamant in refusing permission to send in our special search teams whose efforts in other zones had excellent results.**

"We have given particulars to the Russians, but after a fortnight they reported: 'Sorry, but we can find no trace.'"

### ALLIED DECISION
### GERMAN FOREIGN ASSETS

LONDON, October 1.

The Allied Control Council, meeting in Berlin, decided to refer to legal experts the question of taking over German assets abroad.

### ANNAMESE REVOLT
### FIGHTING CONTINUES

SAIGON, October 1.

## BIG TRAIN SMASH
## THIRTY-NINE KILLED
### NIGHT SEARCH FOR VICTIMS

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, October 1.

**The death-roll in the train smash between Bozmoor and Tring is now 39, including 37 passengers, the driver and fireman. This morning rescue workers were still digging into the vast mass of twisted steel and shattered woodwork of the wrecked Scottish express, trying to reach a coach in which an unknown number of people are buried.**

Railway workers and American army personnel from a nearby airfield, and firemen and police worked ceaselessly all night. Powerful cranes tore aside the debris or lifted aside wreckage, but a great mass remains to be shifted before the buried coach can be reached.

Three more of the injured have died in hospital.

The Press Association says it is still too early to estimate the final death-roll. Morning mist is hanging over the scene, which is stated to be similar to that which prevailed when the smash occurred.

Pathetic evidences of the identity of passengers, such as shoes, scarves, an occasional suitcase, and a soldier's mess-tin, are being recovered from time to time, taken by the police, listed, and set aside for identification.

The officers in charge of the rescue squads anticipate working through another night. They will not give up until everybody is recovered, but the hope of finding anybody alive has been abandoned.

The fast up and down lines have been cleared for traffic, but there is still obstruction on the slow lines.

Among the killed was Ernest Hill, aged 20, an attendant on the Royal train, who was returning after serving their Majesties on their tour of Scotland. He was decorated by the King this year with the Silver Medal of the Royal Victorian Order for personal services.

### JOYCE UNPOPULAR
### DEMONSTRATIONS BY FELLOW PRISONERS

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, October 1.

Prisoners at Wormwood Scrubbs Prison demonstrated against William Joyce whenever he appeared in the exercise yard, and some threatened to get him, says the Press Association. Joyce has now been moved from Wormwood Scrubbs to Wandsworth, pending the hearing of his appeal against the death sentence. It is understood that the transfer was made following demonstrations.

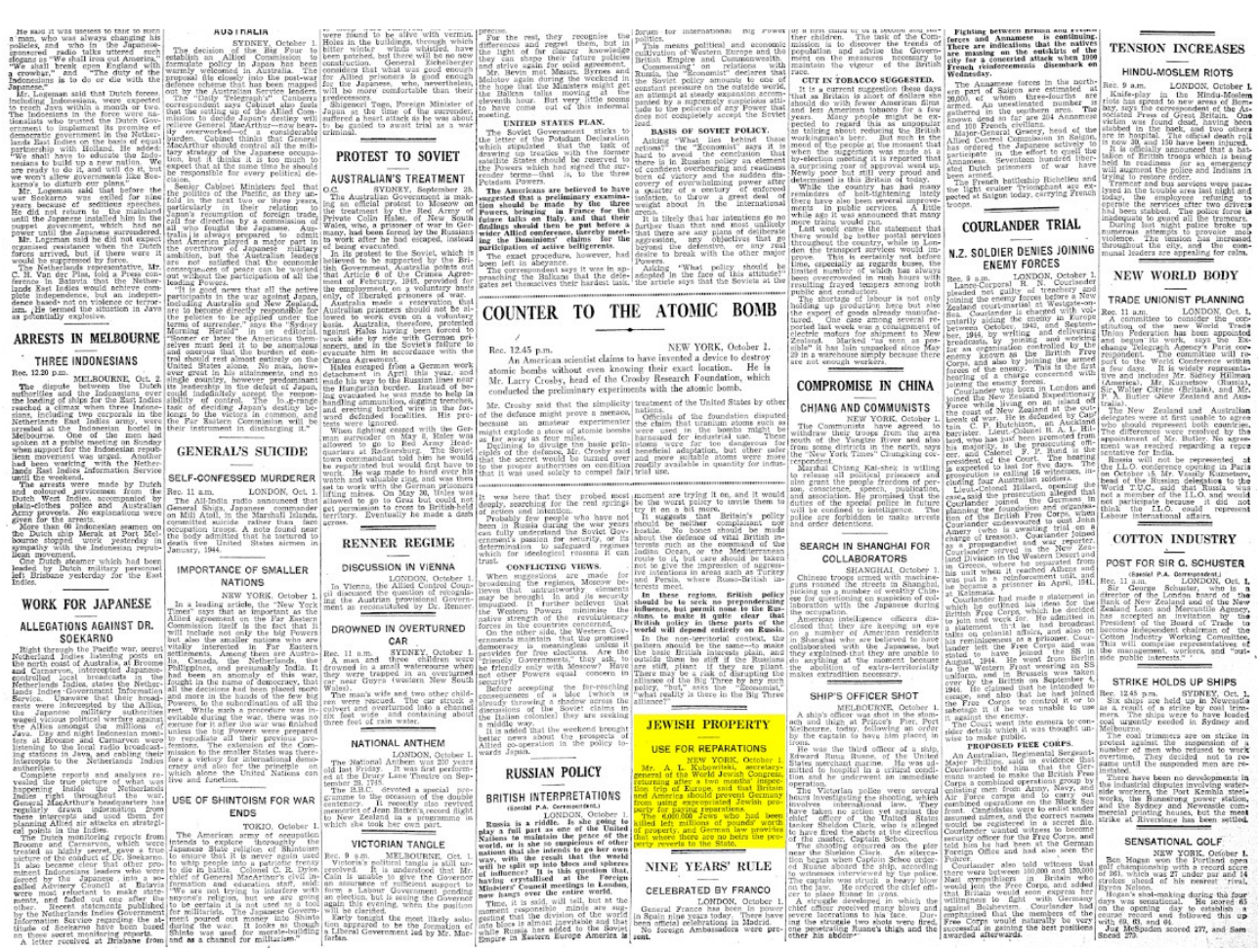
Two hundred prisoners of 16 to 23 years of age in a building overlooking the exercise yard at Wormwood Scrubbs greeted Joyce with cat-calls, abuse, threats, and shouts of "Hell Hitler!" when he heard about the din. Threats to get Joyce were couched in violent terms.

### TAX REDUCTION
### CONGRESS GETS PLAN

Rec. 12.30 p.m. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

In the first tax-cutting legislation placed before Congress in 16 years, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vinson recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee a 5,000,000,000-dollar tax reduction for individuals and business in 1946.

Adoption of the plan would free 12,000,000 persons on low incomes from taxation, eliminate the 85 per cent. wartime excess profits tax on corporations, and reduce the wartime excises on luxury items.



He said it was useless to talk to such a man, who was always changing his policies, and who in the Japanese-sponsored radio talks uttered such slogans as: "We shall iron out America," "We shall break open England with a crowbar," and "The duty of the Indonesians is to do or die with the Japanese."

Mr. Logeman said that Dutch forces, including Indonesians, were expected to reach Java within a month or two. The Indonesians in the force were nationalists who trusted the Dutch Government to implement its promise of democratic government in the Netherlands East Indies on the basis of equal partnership with Holland. He added: "We shall have to educate the Indonesians to build up a new nation. We are ready to do it, and will do it, but we won't allow governmental like Sukarno's to disturb our plans."

Mr. Logeman said that before the war Soekarno was exiled for nine years because of seditious speeches. He did not return to the mainland until the Japanese installed him in the puppet government, which had no power until the Japanese surrendered.

Mr. Logeman said he did not expect organised resistance when the Dutch forces arrived, but if there were it would be suppressed by force.

The Netherlands representative, Mr. C. H. Van der Plas, told a Press conference in Batavia that the Netherlands East Indies would achieve complete independence, but an independence based not on violence or terrorism. He termed the situation in Java as potentially explosive.

## ARRESTS IN MELBOURNE

### THREE INDONESIANS

Rec. 12.20 p.m.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2

The dispute between the Dutch authorities and the Indonesians over the loading of ships for the East Indies reached a climax when three Indonesians, including two members of the Netherlands East Indies army, were arrested at the Indonesian hostel in Melbourne. One of them had just spoken at a public meeting on Sunday when support for the Indonesian republican movement was urged. Another had been working with the Netherlands East Indies Information Service until the weekend.

The arrests were made by Dutch and coloured servicemen from the Dutch West Indies, accompanied by plain-clothes police and Australian Army provosts. No explanations were given for the arrests.

More than 60 Indonesian seamen on the Dutch ship Merak at Port Melbourne stopped work yesterday in sympathy with the Indonesian republican movement.

One Dutch steamer which had been loaded by Dutch military personnel left Brisbane yesterday for the East Indies.

## WORK FOR JAPANESE

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DR. SOEKARNO

Right through the Pacific war, secret Netherland Indies listening posts on the north coast of Australia, at Broome and Carnarvon, intercepted Japanese-controlled local broadcasts in the Netherlands Indies, states the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service. Unaware that their broadcasts were intercepted by the Allies, the Japanese military authorities waged vicious political warfare against the Allies amongst the millions of Java. Day and night Indonesian monitors at Broome and Carnarvon were listening to the local radio broadcasting stations in Java, and relaying their intercepts to the Netherlands Indies authorities.

Complete reports and analyses revealed the true picture of what was happening inside the Netherlands Indies right throughout the war. General MacArthur's headquarters has regularly drawn information from these intercepts and used them for planning Allied air attacks on strategical points in the Indies.

The Dutch monitoring reports from Broome and Carnarvon, which were treated as highly secret, gave a true picture of the conduct of Dr. Soekarno. It also became clear that other prominent Indonesian leaders who were forced by the Japanese into a so-called Advisory Council at Batavia were most reluctant to make statements, and faded out one after the other. Several statements published by the Netherlands Indies Government Information Service regarding the alleged treachery of Soekarno have been based on these secret monitoring reports.

A letter received at Brisbane from

## AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, October 1.

The decision of the Big Four to establish an Allied Commission to formulate policy in Japan has been warmly welcomed in Australia. The proposal fits closely into the post-war defence scheme that has been mapped out by the Australian Service leaders.

The "Daily Telegraph" of Canberra, correspondent says Cabinet also feels that the setting up of the Allied Commission to decide Japan's destiny will relieve General MacArthur—who is badly overworked—of a considerable burden. Cabinet thinks that General MacArthur should control all the military strategy of the Japanese occupation, but it thinks it is too much to expect that at the same time he should be responsible for every political decision.

Senior Cabinet Ministers feel that the politics of the Pacific, as they unfold in the next two or three years, will largely be their relation to Japan's resumption of foreign trade, call for direction by a commission of all who fought the Japanese. Australia is always prepared to admit that America played a major part in the short-lived Japanese military ambition, but the Australian leaders are not yet satisfied that the complete consequences of peace can be worked out without the participation of all the leading Powers.

"It is good news that all the active participants in the war against Japan, including Australia and New Zealand, are to become directly responsible for the policies to be applied under the terms of surrender," says the "Sydney Morning Herald" in an editorial. "Sooner or later the Americans themselves must feel it to be anomalous and onerous that the burden of control should rest almost entirely on the United States alone. No man, however good in his statesmanship and single country, however predominant its leadership in the defeat of Japan, could indefinitely accept the responsibility of control. The strange task of deciding Japan's destiny belongs to the victors in common, and the Far Eastern Commission will be their instrument in discharging it."

## GENERAL'S SUICIDE

### SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER

Rec. 11 a.m. LONDON, Oct. 1.

The All-India radio announced that General Shoji, Japanese commander on Mili Atoll, in the Marshall Islands, committed suicide rather than face occupation troops. A note found near the body admitted that he tortured to death five United States airmen in January, 1944.

## IMPORTANCE OF SMALLER NATIONS

NEW YORK, October 1.

In a leading article, the "New York Times" says that as important as the Allied agreement on the Far Eastern Commission itself is the fact that it will include not only the big Powers but also the smaller nations who are widely interested in Far Eastern settlements. Among them are Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and presumably India. It had been an anomaly of this war, fought in the name of democracy, that all the decisions had been placed more and more in the hands of the few big Powers, to the subordination of all the rest. While such a procedure was inevitable during the war, there was no excuse for it after the war was finished unless the big Powers were prepared to repudiate all their previous professions. The extension of the Commission to the smaller States was therefore a victory for international democracy and also for the principle upon which alone the United Nations can live and function.

## USE OF SHINTOISM FOR WAR ENDS

TOKIO, October 1.

The American army of occupation intends to explore thoroughly the Japanese State religion of Shintoism to ensure that it is never again used to whip people into a patriotic frenzy to die in battle, Colonel C. R. Dyke, chief of General MacArthur's civil information and education staff, said. "We are not trying to interfere with anyone's religion, but we are going to see to it that it is not used as a tool for militarists. The Japanese Government poured out money into Shinto during the war. It looks as though Shinto was used for more than shielding and as a channel for militarism."

were found to be alive with vermin. Holes in the buildings, through which bitter winds whistled, have been patched, but there will be no new construction. General Eichelberger considers that what was good enough for Allied prisoners is good enough for the Japanese, who, nevertheless will be more comfortable than their predecessors.

Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister of Japan at the time of the surrender, suffered a heart attack as he was about to be guided to await trial on a war criminal.

## PROTEST TO SOVIET

### AUSTRALIAN'S TREATMENT

O.C. SYDNEY, September 28.

The Australian Government is making an official protest to Moscow on the treatment by the Red Army of Private Colin Hales of New South Wales, who, a prisoner of war in Germany, had been forced by the Russians to work after he had escaped, instead of being evacuated.

In its protest to the Soviet, which is believed to be supported by the British Government, Australia points out that Article 6 of the Crimea agreement of February, 1945, provided for the employment, on a voluntary basis only, of liberated prisoners of war.

Australia makes a reservation that Australian prisoners should not be allowed to work even on a voluntary basis. Australia, therefore, protested against Hales having been forced to work side by side with German prisoners, and in the Soviet's failure to evacuate him in accordance with the Crimea Agreement.

Hales escaped from a German work camp in April this year, and after finding his way to the Russian lines rejoined the Hungarian border. Instead of being evacuated he was made to help in handling ammunition, digging trenches, and erecting barbed wire in the forward defended localities. His protests were ignored.

When fighting ceased with the German surrender on May 8, Hales was allowed to go to Red Army Headquarters at Reichenberg. The Soviet town commandant told him he would be repatriated but would first have to work. He was made to hand over his watch and valuable ring, and was then set to work with the German prisoners lifting mines. On May 30, Hales was allowed to go to Graz but could not get permission to cross to British-held territory. Eventually he made a dash across.

## RENNER REGIME

### DISCUSSION IN VIENNA

In Vienna, the Allied Control Council discussed the question of recognising the Austrian provisional Government as reconstituted by Dr. Renner.

## DROWNED IN OVERTURNED CAR

Rec. 11 a.m. SYDNEY, October 1.

A man and three children were drowned in a small watercourse when they were trapped in an overturned car near Guyra (western New South Wales).

The man's wife and two other children were rescued. The car struck a culvert and overturned into a channel six feet wide and containing about three feet of rain water.

## NATIONAL ANTHEM

LONDON, October 1.

The National Anthem was 200 years old last Friday. It was first performed at the Drury Lane Theatre on September 28, 1745.

The B.B.C. devoted a special programme to the occasion of the double centenary. It recently also revived memory of John Bull's record flight to New Zealand in a programme in which she took her own part.

## VICTORIAN TANGLE

Rec. 9 a.m. MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.

Victoria's political tangle is still unresolved. It is understood that Mr. Cain is unable to give the Governor an assurance of sufficient support to form a Labour Government pending an election, but is seeing the Governor again this evening, when the position will be clarified.

Early tonight the most likely solution appeared to be the formation of a National Government led by Mr. Macfarlan.

precise.

For the rest, they recognise the differences and regret them, but in the light of the clearer knowledge they can shape their future policies and strive again for solid agreement.

Mr. Bevin and Messrs. Byrnes and Molotov again during the weekend in the hope that the Ministers might get the Balkan talks moving at the eleventh hour. But very little seems to have come out of this informal meeting.

### UNITED STATES PLAN.

The Soviet Government sticks to the letter of the Potsdam Declaration which stipulated that the task of drawing up treaties with the former satellite States should be reserved to the Powers which had signed the armistice terms—that is, to the three Potsdam Powers.

**The Americans are believed to have suggested that a preliminary examination should be made by the Allied Powers, bringing in France for the future talks on Italy, and that their findings should then be put before a wider Allied conference, thereby meeting the Dominions' claims for the participation of active belligerents.**

The exact procedure, however, had been left in abeyance.

The correspondent says it was in appreciation of the Balkans that the delegates set themselves their hardest task.

## COUNTER TO THE ATOMIC BOMB

Rec. 12.45 p.m. NEW YORK, October 1.

An American scientist claims to have invented a device to destroy atomic bombs without even knowing their exact location. He is Mr. Larry Crosby, head of the Crosby Research Foundation, which conducted the preliminary experiments with the atomic bomb.

Mr. Crosby said that the simplicity of the defence might prove a menace, because an amateur experimenter might explode a store of atomic bombs in the air away from cities.

Declining to divulge the basic principle of the defence, Mr. Crosby said that the secret would be turned over to the proper authorities on condition that it was used solely to compel fair treatment of the United States by other nations.

Officials of the foundation disputed the claim that uranium alone such as were used in the bombs might be harnessed for industrial use. These atoms were far too dangerous for beneficial adaptation, but other cheap and more suitable atoms were more readily available in quantity for industrial use.

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In Vienna, the Allied Control Council discussed the question of recognising the Austrian provisional Government as reconstituted by Dr. Renner.

## RUSSIAN POLICY

### BRITISH INTERPRETATIONS

(Special P.A. Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 1.

**Russia is a riddle. Is she going to play a full part as one of the United Nations in sustaining the peace of the world, or is she so suspicious of other nations that she must go her own way, with the result that the world way will be split up into blocs and spheres of influence? It is this question that, having crystallised at the Foreign Ministers' Council meetings in London, Ministers' Council meetings in London, Moscow hangs over the entire world.**

There, it is said, will tell, but at the moment responsible minds are suggesting that everything the world puts blocs is almost inevitable and that while Russia has added to the Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe America is

moment are trying it on, and it would be the worst policy to invite them to try it on a bit more.

It suggests that Britain's policy should be neither complaisant nor hostile. No bones should be made about the defence of vital British interests such as the command of the Indian Ocean, or the Mediterranean route to it, but care should be taken not to give the impression of aggressive intentions in areas such as Turkey and Persia, where Russo-British interests meet.

**In these regions, British policy should be to seek no preponderating influence, but permit none to the Russians, to make it quite clear that British policy in these parts of the world will depend entirely on Russia.**

In the non-territorial context, the pointers should be the same—to make the basic British interests plain, and to guide them in spirit of the Russians are still plant if they are plant. There may be a risk of disrupting the alliance of the Big Three by any such policy, "but," says the "Economist," "what reality is there in the Big Three alliance?"

## JEWISH PROPERTY

### USE FOR REPARATIONS

NEW YORK, October 1.

Mr. A. L. Kolpovitsk, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, returning after a two months' inspection trip of Europe, said that Britain and America should prevent Germany from using expropriated Jewish property for paying reparations.

"The 6,000,000 Jews who had been killed left millions of pounds' worth of property, and German law provides that where there are no heirs the property reverts to the State.

## NINE YEARS' RULE

### CELEBRATED BY FRANCO

LONDON, October 1.

General Franco has been in power in Spain nine years today. There have been official celebrations in Madrid.

No foreign Ambassadors were present.

## FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES

### Annamese is continuing.

**There are indications that the natives are massing on the outskirts of the city for a concerted attack when 1000 French reinforcements disembark on Wednesday.**

The Annamese forces in the northern part of Saigon are estimated at 2000, of whom three-fourths are armed. An unestimated number is gathered in the southern area. The known dead so far are 204 Annamese and 10 French civilians.

Major-General Gracey, head of the Allied Control Commission in Saigon, has ordered the Japanese actively to participate in the effort to quell the Annamese. Seventeen hundred liberated Dutch prisoners of war have been armed.

The French battleship Richelieu and the light cruiser Triomphant are expected at Saigon today, carrying French troops.

## COURLANDER TRIAL

### N.Z. SOLDIER DENIES JOINING ENEMY FORCES

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, October 1.

Lance-Corporal R. N. Courlander pleaded not guilty at a treachery and assisting the enemy forces before a New Zealand court-martial at Wanganui today.

Courlander is charged with voluntarily aiding the enemy in Europe between October, 1942, and September, 1945, by writing and delivering broadcasts, by joining and working for an organisation controlled by the enemy and by joining the British Free Corps, and also by joining the armed forces of the enemy. This is the first hearing of a charge concerned with treason by the enemy.

Courlander was born in London and joined the New Zealand Expeditionary Force while living on an island off the coast of New Zealand at the outbreak of war. He is defended by Colonel P. H. Hutchison, an Auckland barrister. Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Hill, K.C., who has just been appointed Chief Justice of Fiji, is the prosecuting counsel, and Colonel F. P. Hunt is the president of the Court. The hearing is expected to last for five days. The prosecution is calling 16 witnesses, including four Australian soldiers.

Lieut.-Colonel Hillard, opening the case for the prosecution, alleged that Courlander joined the Germans in Berlin and broadcasts for them, planned the foundation and organisation of the British Free Corps, when ten of the members elected to join Adolf Hitler (who is awaiting trial on a charge of treason). Courlander joined as a propagandist and was reporter. Courlander served in the New Zealand Division in the Western Desert and Italy. When he separated from his unit when it reached Athens and was put in reinforcement units. He became a prisoner in April, 1941, at Kalamata.

Courlander had made a statement in which he confirmed his desire for the British Free Corps, which he decided to join of his own free will. He admitted he had not been a prisoner-of-war for all the months he was in captivity. He had broadcast a number of talks on colonial affairs, and also on New Zealand prisoners as a prisoner. Courlander left the Free Corps and was under it have joined the SS in August, 1944. He went from Berlin to the Western Front wearing an SS uniform, and in Brussels was taken over by the British on September 4, 1945. He claimed that he decided in 1940. He claimed that he had joined simply, and also that he had joined the Free Corps to control it or to damage it if he was unable to use it against the enemy.

The Court went into the camera to consider details which it was thought unsuitable for public.

## PROPOSED FREE CORPS.

An Australian, Regimental Sergeant-Major Phillips, said in evidence that Courlander told him that the Germans wanted to make the British Free Corps a combined operations group by putting men from Army, Navy, and Air Force troops and to carry out combined operations on the Black Sea front. Courlander gave to enlist under combined names, and the correct names would be registered in a secret file. Courlander wanted witness to become security officer for the Free Corps, and told him he had been at the German Foreign Office and had also seen the Fuehrer.

Courlander also told witness that there were between 100,000 and 150,000 Nazi sympathisers in Britain who would join the Free Corps, and added that Britain would soon express her sympathies in fighting with Germany against Bolshevism. Courlander had emphasised that the members of the Free Corps would naturally be very successful in gaining the best positions awarded afterwards.

## TENSION INCREASES

### HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTS

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, October 1.

Knife-play in the Hindu-Moslem riots has spread to new areas of Bombay, says the correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain. One victim was found dead, having been stabbed in the back, and two others are in hospital. The official death roll is now 30, and 150 have been injured.

It is officially announced that a battalion of British troops which is being held in readiness for an emergency will augment the police and Indians in trying to restore order.

Tramcar and bus services were paralysed in the trouble area last night and today, the employees refusing to operate the services after two drivers had been stabbed. The police force is inadequate to guard all the tramcars.

During last night police broke up numerous attempts to provoke mob violence. The tension has increased throughout the city, and the communal leaders are appealing for calm.

## NEW WORLD BODY

### TRADE UNIONIST PLANNING

Rec. 11 a.m. LONDON, Oct. 1.

A committee to consider the constitution of the new World Trades Union Federation has been appointed and began its work, says the Exchange Telegraph Agency's Paris correspondent. The committee will report to the World Conference within a few days. It is widely representative and includes Mr Sidney Hillman (American), Mr. Kuznetsov (Russia), Sir Walter Citrine (Britain), and Mr. C. A. Bittar (New Zealand and Australia).

The New Zealand and Australian delegates were at first unable to agree with the delegates of both countries. The differences were resolved by the appointment of Mr. Bittar. No agreement was reached regarding a representative for India.

Russia will not be represented at the I.L.O. conference opening in Paris on October 15. Mr. Vassily Kuznetsov, head of the Russian delegation to the World T.U.C., said that Russia was not a member of the I.L.O. and would not participate because it did not think the I.L.O. could represent Labour internationally affairs.

## COTTON INDUSTRY

### POST FOR SIR C. SCHUSTER

(Special P.A. Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Rec. 11 a.m.

Sir George Schuster, who is a director of the London board of the Bank of New Zealand and of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, has accepted an invitation by the President of the Board of Trade to become independent chairman of the Cotton Industry Working Committee. This will comprise representatives of the management, workers, and "outside public interests."

## STRIKE HOLDS UP SHIPS

Rec. 12.45 p.m. SYDNEY, Oct. 1.

Six ships are held up in Newcastle as a result of a strike by coal trimmers. The ships were to have loaded coal urgently needed in Sydney and Melbourne.

The coal trimmers are on strike in protest against the suspension of a number of men who refused to work overtime. They decided not to resume until the suspended men are reinstated.

There have been no developments in the industrial disputes involving waterside workers, the Port Kembla steelworks, the Bunnerong power station, and the Sydney and Newcastle commercial printing houses, but the meat strike at Riverstone has been settled.

## SENSATIONAL GOLF

NEW YORK, October 1.

Ben Hogan won the Portland open golf championship with a record score of 281, which was 27 under par and 14 strokes ahead of his nearest rival, Byron Nelson.

Hogan's shot-making during the four days was sensational. He scored 65 on the opening day to establish a course record and followed this up with 69, 69, and 68.

Joe McSpaden scored 277, and Sam Snead 279.

Fuente: https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/evening-post/1945/10/2/7




Randolph Churchill – November 1945

El único hijo de Winston Churchill, Randolph Churchill también era sionista al igual que su padre. Él supo también que 6 millones de judíos habían sido holocausteados por los nazis mucho antes de que ningún recuento de víctimas fuese realizado y antes de que ningún nazi "confesara" que habían matado a seis millones de judíos.

**Says America Should Take 40,000 Jews**
*Daily Boston Globe (1928-1960)*; Nov 22, 1945; INTERNAL USE ONLY ALL HNP TITLES ETC.
pg. 9

# Says America Should Take 40,000 Jews

## Randolph Churchill Thinks Britain Would Then Act

LONDON—Ever since I began to take an interest in politics, I have been an ardent supporter of Zionism. Those of us here in Britain who support the Zionist experiment have always been grateful for the sympathy and financial support which has flowed in such generous measure from the United States. It must be admitted, however, that British Zionist have been considerably embarrased in recent weeks by certain activities in Washington.



CHURCHILL.

First of all, there was President Truman's letter to Prime Minister Attlee, the gist of which was permitted to leak out in Washington. Then there was the unfortunate affair of Charles Ross' statement at a press conference that no letter had been received from Mr. Attlee in answer to the President's demarche. Now, while Washington continues to put pressure on the British Government to open the doors of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration, which might well provoke great bloodshed in the Middle East, we learn that the few American troops who were in Palestine have all been withdrawn.

• • •

There are people in Washington who believe that the British do not wish for American penetration into the Middle East. This is a complete delusion. The British Government would like to encourage American interest in the Middle East on the basis that we should have an extra friend in a difficult part of the world.

If America wishes to help to build a real home for the Jews in Palestine, she must be prepared to shoulder some of the responsibility. It is not enough merely to give advice which, though no doubt arising mainly from philanthropic motives, is recognized to be partly inspired by political managers, who are keeping a shrewd eye cocked on the Jewish vote.

Six million Jews have been murdered in the last six years and the problem of finding a home for the two or three million European Jews who remain is one of urgent importance.

One way in which America could help would be by admitting some of these Jews to the United States. I believe that, if the United States Government would offer to admit 40,000 Jews, the British Government would be prepared to issue 50,000 immigration certificates into Palestine and to admit the balance of some 20,000 into Great Britain. It should be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of these unhappy people have friends and relations in the United States and would rather go there than to Palestine.

A solution such as I have proposed would be just and fair, and would relieve England and America of the Arab imputation that we are trying to give rein to our humanitarian and philanthropic instincts entirely at the expense of the Arabs. A gesture of this kind would have far-reaching results. It would not only provide an immediate home for the 112,000 Jews, but it would immensely strengthen the moral authority of Britain and America in Arab eyes.

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Fuente: Boston Globe - Nov 22, 1945

Churchill admite que era sionista.




Dijo Churchill (mientras todavía era el Primer Ministro británico) al Washington Press Club el 28 de junio de 1954.

En 1954 Churchill fue premiado con el *Theodor Herzl Prize*, entregado a individuos quienes habían prestado unos espectaculares servicios a la causa sionista.

Wikipedia afirma que el premio fue entregado por primera vez en 2004!

WINS HERZL AWARD

# Churchill Honored By Zionists

NEW YORK — Over 1,000 leaders in the Zionist movement in civic and community affairs participated last week in a tribute to Sir Winston Churchill sponsored by the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) at its annual dinner.

The dinner highlighted the presentation of the annual Theodor Herzl Award — Gold Medallion of the ZOA to Sir Winston Churchill in tribute to his historic accomplishments as an architect of the Jewish State and protagonist of Zionism.

The Gold Medallion was accepted in behalf of his father by Randolph S. Churchill, only son of Sir Winston.

The Theodor Herzl Award, which was named for the founder of modern Zionism, was created in 1958 to be awarded to individuals who have rendered outstanding services to the Zionist cause. Previous recipients of the award were Israel president Itzhak Ben-Zvi; the Earl of Balfour who received the award posthumously in behalf of his late uncle, the author of the Balfour Declaration; Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky and Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

Dr. Max Nussbaum, president of the ZOA, presented a comprehensive review of Churchill's role in the past 60 years in lifting his powerful voice against persecution of the Jewish people in all lands of oppression, and his ardent endeavors in the furtherance of the Zionist goals for the establishment of a Jewish State.

*Crossed Path With Herzl*

Quoting extensive excerpts from Sir Winston Churchill's utterances and writings since 1903 when the British statesman first crossed paths with Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism, when the latter negotiated with the then British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain for proposed Jewish autonomous settlement in the



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sinai Peninsula, Dr. Nussbaum said that: "In the over-all spectrum of the unparalleled lifetime accomplishments of Sir Winston Churchill, the shining chapters recordng his great humanitarian achievements in behalf of the persecuted of our people and the furtherance of the Zionist movement constitute a vital part of history."

The speaker cited at length Churchill's expressions of wrath against persecution of Jewry during the Czarist Russian pogroms of 1905 when, in that year for the first time, he was introduced to Dr. Chaim Weizmann who later became the first President of Israel. Dr. Nussbaum traced Churchill's consistent championship of the cause of Zionism throughout the long years when Churchill was both in and out of office and his ardent fight against the forces of anti-Semitism which were particularly reflected in his denounciations of Hitler's program of Jewish extermination.

The speaker also referred to Sir Winston Churchill's renewed avowal of his Zionism during his visit to Washington on June 28, 1954, when Sir Winston Churchill publicly stated:

"I am a Zionist. Let me make that clear. I was one of the original ones, after the Balfour Declaration, and I have worked faithfully for it."

BEN-GURION'S VIEW

# Churchill's Action Saved Jews

In his response following acceptance of the Herzl Award in his father's behalf, Randolph Churchill recalled the following conversation with former Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

"I asked Mr. Ben-Gurion why it was that he always spoke of my father with such veneration. Was it I asked him, because of his life-long support of Zionism or was it because of his refusal to give in to Hitler in 1940?

Ben-Gurion replied with extraordinary emphasis: For the second reason. We Jews are a realistic people. We could not conceive how Britain could carry on the war after the fall of France; and we knew that if Britain gave in, every Jew in Europe and Palestine would be exterminated. This is what we expected and for this fate we had steeled our souls.

Then Churchill spoke his famous words: We will fight on the beaches and in the streets, we will never surrender. Against all the odds, against every defeat and misfortune he prevailed. Other peoples might have survived the defeat of Britain but for the Jews it would have been the end. That is why his name will always be honoured in Israel."

[The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - Dec 25, 1964 - p.6]

*"El premio Theodor Herzl el cual fue llamado así por el nombre del fundador del sionismo moderno, fue creado en 1958 para ser entregado a individuos que hubiesen prestado unos magnificos servicios a la causa sionista."*

*"Soy un sionista. Déjemoslo claro. Yo fue uno de los originales, después de la Declaración Balfour, y he trabajado fielmente por ello."*



# Only in America

by HARRY GOLDEN

New Year's Eve is the only religious holiday that no one has any inhibition about celebrating. Many of our religious holidays are meaningless to others. The sikhs, for instance, who come here from India to study, are interested in Christmas and Thanksgiving Day only as cultural phenomena. But everybody gets the idea of New Year's Eve.

On the Lower East side we all looked forward to New Year's Eve. It made no difference whether you were a hat presser or a tailor or a law student or a peddler who tramped New Jersey with a pack of needles and thread on your back. New Year's Eve made everyone a sophisticate.

The question you heard all over was: "Have you got a table?" People always rented tables for a New Year's eve party. They rented them in halls, in restaurants, in coffee shops, even in kosher delicatessens.

The tables were free and vacant every night in the year. Many of them would have been free and vacant on New Year's Eve too. But young men put a special emphasis on a table for their party. So you went into Moscowitz's or Katz's and told them you wanted a table for New Year's Eve. This was the assurance that you'd have a good time.

It is true that at many of these places you took pot luck. The table that happened to be empty was the table you had reserved.

"Have you got a table?" was what they asked and if you didn't have one you got one. You asked a friend to split the cost with you and if neither of you had a sweetheart, the table was still worth the price so that you could answer, "Yes, I have a table."

If you had a sweetheart and a job and you'd met her family and she'd met yours you were not only expected to have a table but also to go to a show. You went uptown to see Frank Bacon or Ethel Barrymore or Walter Hampden. Or you went to the Yiddish Theatre on Second Avenue and applauded David Kessler or Jacob Adler. The theatre impresarios saved the real tragedies for New Year's Eve. No one ever complains or feels too sadly about the play he sees on New Year's Eve.

AFTER THE BALL

In the days before the movies, radio, and television, our songs were popularized by singers and musicians.

The publishers advertised the sheet music on little cards, on one side, the lyrics, on the other, an advertisement for dance hall or catering establishment.

You can mark off the milestones in your life rehearing them. I think that is the reason why one generation keeps humming the songs of the preceding generation. Sometimes you recall a song that was popular on your honeymoon, sometimes you associate a sad event with a song, or a birthday.

I have always associated my 13th anniversary with, "I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad." My friends sang that the night of my Bar Mitzvah.

And perhaps a song that comes to mind early on New Years Day:

After the ball is over, after the break of morn,
After the dancers' leaving, after the stars are gone—
Many a heart is aching, if you could read them all;
Many the hopes that have vanished after the ball.

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[The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - Jan 29, 1965. p.3]

*"Personalmente mi corazón (léase mi cartera) ha latido con el Sionismo desde hace 12 años (1909) cuando hice los 'amigos' de la Judería de Manchester."* - Dijo el Secretario Colonial Churchill a un grupo de Sionistas en Palestina durante 1921.



# Winston Churchill And Zionism

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Zionism, the idea of restoring the Jewish People to the Holy Land, captured Winston Churchill's imagination way back at the turn of the century. He never wavered, since then. But he was not one of those vague Anglo-Zionists who prayed for the restoration of the Temple as described in the Bible, pillars and all. He was a practical politician and, having acquainted himself with the Jewish problem (he was at one time Member of Parliament for Manchester and represented an area thickly populated by Jews) he asked himself the question: surely, there must be a solution; what is it, then?

After Herzl's historical interview with Joseph Chamberlain, the Uganda Project emerged to baffle and torment Zionists and to exercise some British politicians. At the time, 1904, Churchill told a reporter that the Uganda proposal "deserves fair and patient consideration . . ."

commended suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine until a census was taken the following year and suggested curtailment of land purchases by Jews in Palestine — Churchill joined in worldwide protests against the document. He wrote a special article for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the implications of the White Paper and took sharp issue with the recommendations in it. He called upon the British Government to return to the basic principles of the Balfour Declaration which pledged the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

In 1943, during the critical Cairo and Teheran conferences of the Allied leaders, he held a press conference at the British Embassy in Cairo at which a large number of Arab journalists were among the 150 correspondents present. To them he said "I personally have always been a Zionist." He also said that the Jews in Palestine "have made the desert bloom" and said that it would be "madness" for the Arabs to cut themselves off from the benefits of this Jewish effort.

After the assassination of Lord Moyne in Cairo, Churchill was bitter for a few weeks but not hostile. "Can it be that our dream of Zionism would end in the smoke of assassin's pistols and our labors for its future to produce only a few set of gangsters?" he asked when reporting to the House of the murders.

**Formed Jewish Brigade**

But his greatest contribution, the decisive one, the one which changed the course of Zionism and probably brought the Jewish State a decade or more near-



er, was the Jewish Brigade. No one but Churchill could have broken down the determined resistance to a Jewish fighting force of the War Office and the War Minister himself, the majority of the Cabinet, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the majority of members of Parliament.

Churchill's note to Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the Cabinet

wal of Britain from Palestine. He told Parliament: "If we cannot fulfill our promises to the Zionists, we should, without delay, place the Palestine Mandate at the feet of the United Nations and give notice of our impending evacuation." Later, in 1947, he warned again that "we are fighting the Jews (in Palestine) in order to give the country to the Arabs."

ALPERT'S

"Personally my heart has throbbed with Zionism since 12 years ago when I made the acquaintance of Manchester Jewry". Thus, already in 1908 he became a single-minded Zionist, not to be distracted by Utopian or crackpot solutions for the tragedy of the Jews.

THE CANADIAN
# JEWISH CHRONICLE
The oldest Jewish weekly journal of news and opinion.
Editor-in-chief MAX WEINTRAUB
Advertising Manager DAVID NOVEK
(Published every Friday by Jewish Chronicle Enterprises Inc., 6291 Decarie Blvd., Montreal 29, Quebec, Tel.: 735-2000. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash).

SUBSCRIPTION: $4 per annum SINGLE COPY: 15 cents

## Jewish Education And Our Future

Within the next two weeks an expected 400 teachers will assemble in conference in Montreal to discuss teaching methods in Jewish schools.

It is a professional conference, and the tentative regard it as important enough for them to give up two days of their free time in order to further their knowledge of audio-visual aids and other techniques which increase the effectiveness of teaching. They will study the most modern methods of imparting knowledge, of developing character, of inculcating commitment, so that the standards of the Jewish schools may be second to none.

The conference is a reminder to us of the importance of maintaining the highest quality at our Jewish day and afternoon schools. Parents who send their children there ought to be able to do so in the knowledge that teaching levels are equal to the best to be found anywhere in this city's educational system.

But important as quality is, we must also endeavor to increase quantity. It is estimated that there are some 12,000 Jewish children of schooling age in this city. Of these only about 9,000 attend Jewish day schools or afternoon schools. The picture is even less encouraging when one takes into account that of the 25,000 about 6,000 are of high school age, and that of these not more than 700 attend either a Jewish day school or an afternoon school.

Jewish education is perhaps the greatest challenge before our community today and is likely to grow in urgency in the decade ahead. Anti-Semitism at the present time is no real threat to Jewish security in the free countries of the west. True, it needs to be watched, and the various defence agencies should be encouraged to maintain vigilance, but there is no foreseeable danger — unless, of course, there is some unpredictable cataclysm of an economic or political character.

Our welfare agencies will, as the years pass, find themselves with diminished problems. Many of the factors which provided a rationale for separate welfare services for Jews no longer have the same force. As the Jewish community becomes more deeply integrated into the general community, Jews sacrifice a greater readiness to avail themselves of the complex of welfare services provided as public expense, and such separate facilities as the community finds necessary to maintain, become increasingly eligible for state subsidization.

In the years ahead, religion must play a more vital role in Jewish leadership, and it would be heartening if the orthodox, conservative and reform rabbinates could jointly confer on the best way of injecting a religious presence in our community leadership echelons. Even confirmed secularists are beginning to doubt the viability of Jewishness without Judaism. The crucial question, however, is: What kind of Judaism.

But most important of all the items on the community's agenda for the next decade is education. In little crisis, as much needs to be done that there is plenty of room for all who wish to labor in this vineyard. If the Zionist Organization now, in pursuance of its policy of Pnoim l'Olah, wants to add its shoulder to those already behind the wheel, this will gladden the hearts of those presently carrying the burden. If, as Dr. Judah J. Shapiro urged at the recent congress in Jerusalem, Zionists must assert themselves as protagonists of an interior Jewish cultural life and participate in every program which aims at sustaining a pattern of conservative Jewish community life, they could surely find no more rewarding sphere in which to begin than that of education. But they must step forward as co-workers not as would-be supplanters.

As individuals, of course, many Zionists are already involved in education. Several Zionist groups, moreover, have been among the pioneers. The Labor Zionists, for example, are responsible for the establishment of the Peretz School, the Jewish People's Schools and the Jewish Public Library.

We hope the Zionist Movement will try to provide leadership, manpower and finances to strengthen and give added impetus to what is already being done for Jewish education. We hope any organized Zionist entry into the educational field will make for greater unity, not for disunity.

## Israel Launches Its Counter-Boycott

The Counter-Boycott Office of the Israel Foreign Ministry announced this month that it will circulate to all Israeli importers the names of firms which have submitted to the demands of the Arab Boycott Office not to trade with Israel. Special approval will be required to import goods from such firms, said to number between two and three thousand, and this approval will not be lightly given.

The list will not be given official publication beyond the distribution to importers, but obviously it will not be long before it comes into the hands of newspapers and others, both in Israel and outside, who are interested in its contents.

The Israel Government does not want anything resembling an organized counter-boycott by the Jewish communities of the Diaspora, but once the centers of the firms become known, it will be difficult to prevent any Jew from deciding for himself whether or not he wants to give his business to any manufacturer who, however reluctantly, makes himself a party to Arab attempts to squeeze Israel out of existence.

At this time, we do not know whether there are on the list any Canadian firms or firms doing business in Canada. If there should turn out to be such, we shall make their names public and leave it to our readers to decide for themselves whether they want to continue to deal with them.

## Auschwitz And This Hour Has 7 Days

Last Tuesday marked the twentieth anniversary of the liberation by the Red Army of the Auschwitz concentration camp. When the Russian troops arrived, on January 26th, 1945, they found 5,800 emaciated wrecks, little more than skeletons in which some life still flickered.

Of the men, women and children done to death, only ashes remained. There was no certain way of counting those of many nationalities, cultures and creeds who went to a dreadful death in the gas chambers. Estimates have varied between one million and four million.

And Auschwitz was but one of several camps. To round up, transport, imprison, guard and finally put to death as many millions required the efforts of large numbers of Germans and the operations must have been known to even larger numbers.

West Germany has made efforts to purge itself of guilt for this monstrous crime against humanity, but it must do more. However, it is about CBC's program, This Hour Has 7 Days, that we wish to speak in this week of the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz inmates.



## THIS, THAT AND, THE OTHER

By The Editor In Chief

Winston Churchill's pride of family and descent showed itself in his choice of burial ground. He preferred to lie in Bladon village, close to the ducal Blenheim castle of his illustrious ancestor, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, rather than in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's.

His literary output includes biographies of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, and his great warrior ancestor, Marlborough.

We Jews, who talk so much about bloodstock, curiously, can appreciate Sir Winston's prevailing sense of heritage, tradition and continuity. He walked with history. His compeers, his intellectual companions, were the great men of English history.

One of my readers believes I underrated Churchill in last week's editorial by describing him as "one of the greatest and most unlawful leaders of this century." He contends that Churchill was in a class of his own.

This is an issue we must leave to a future generation to decide. Let us not forget that the twentieth century has seen other great leaders, too. How shall we rank men like Lloyd George, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, de Gaulle, Lenin, Mao Tse-Tung, Hon Tai Sze, Mahatma Gandhi?

History has a way of making its own evaluations. Take Albert Schweitzer, for example. In 1952, when he won the Nobel Peace Prize, he was widely regarded as one of the saints of our world. Today he is under attack from all sides. To hear some of the African leaders speak about him, one would think he is little better than a racist tyrant.

Historians fortunately do not reverse their judgments with the ease and celerity of literary critics. I remember some years ago, when Colin Wilson brought out his first book, "The Outsider", critics fell over themselves in their eagerness to acclaim him one of the great geniuses of our time. Then, like the child in the story, The Emperor's Clothes, one critic exclaimed, "Why he's naked", and like a cloud of pterodactyl, all who had until then been shouting hosannas, closed in on Wilson and tore the flesh off him until he was just a literary skeleton.

* * *

When I wrote two weeks ago about my walk along Baker Street with two Sherlock Holmes devotees from South Africa, I did not know that there is in New York a society of such devotees, the Baker Street Irregulars. It was founded in 1934 and, according to reports, is still going strong.

A new musical, Baker Street, described as A Musical Adventure of Sherlock Holmes, will shortly make its appearance on Broadway after total runs in Boston and Toronto. It is said to include in its stage effects a London fog, the booming chimes of Big Ben, and a view from a window of a passing military parade.

It will be interesting to see how Broadway takes to it. The London setting is not a drawback. "Oliver", a musical version of Charles Dickens' novel with a Fagin outcrown to Alec Guinness, is still running on Broadway and, of course, the great, great "My Fair Lady" has its setting in London.

London and New York do not always see eye to eye where theater is concerned. On my last visit I saw Irvin Wardell's "A Resound Head," which ran for only four weeks on Broadway and lost its backers more than $100,000. It has been quite successful in London. "Poor Bitos" flopped on Broadway but did well in London. On the other hand, Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf is still playing to packed houses in London, as big a hit as it was on Broadway.

Theater audiences are different in London. Except at Royal Ballet and Covent Garden performances, smartness is not much in evidence. At the Harold'Sale performances and Dame's "The Master Builder," I observed mink stole by side with tweeds. Fishermen's knit sweaters, with mink in the minority. London theater does not depend on corporate account, after-dinner audiences; indeed, most performances start at about 7.30 in the evening, so there is no time for a leisurely dinner before the show.

* * *

Talking about "My Fair Lady", last week end some Israeli friends of mine dined with us. We got talking about Ekkard and Ben-Gurion and one of them, no Maguelch by the way, told me that when Ekkard entered the movie theater in Tel-Aviv where the film version of "Lady" recently made its debut, the whole audience, every person in the theater, rose and gave him a standing ovation.

It was, he said, a very fashionable first-night audience, representative of all sections of the professional, business and academic community, and the ovation was given at a time when the clash between B-G and Ekkard was at its height. It was an impressive demonstration of support for Levi Ekkard from a broad cross-section of the people of Israel.

* * *

From Israel to the Bible. I was impressed by the quotation with which Lyndon Johnson closed his inaugural address. It is from II Chronicle, I, Solomon's supplication to God on the occasion of his following David to the throne of Israel: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this thy people, that is so great."

Another of President Johnson's favorite quotations is from Isaiah: "Come now, and let us reason together." A quotation from Isaiah ("And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.") adorns the wall outside the United Nations Building. The bible is still a source of inspiration to those who seek its message.



## Winston Churchill And Zionism

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Zionism, the idea of restoring the Jewish People to the Holy Land, captured Winston Churchill's imagination way back at the turn of the century. He never wavered, since then. But he was not one of those vague Anglo-Zionists who prayed for the restoration of the Temple as foretold in the Bible, pillars and all. He was a practical politician and, having acquainted himself with the Jewish problem (he was at one time Member of Parliament for Manchester and re-possessed an extra Orderly population) by Israel he asked himself the question: surely, there must be a solution, what is it, then?

After Herzl's historical interview with Joseph Chamberlain, the Uganda Project emerged in baffle- and torment Zionists and in countries some British politicians. At the time, 1904, Churchill said a reporter that the Uganda proposal "deserves fair and patient consideration..."

He repeated this sentiment several times in the coming months. But he soon realized the difficulties of settling Jewish refugees in Uganda . . . and wrote in a letter to Jacob Moser (I am indebted for the text to Dr. Oscar E. Kalbfleisch who accosted Churchillians on the Jewish question in his book and illustrated them with his own commentary) that "the restoration of the Jews to racial and political integrity would be a tremendous event in the history of the world."

In 1911, Churchill, by then Colonial Secretary, visited Jerusalem and told a gathering of Jews on Mount Scopus:

"Personally my heart has inclined with Zionism since 12 years ago when I visits the engagement of Manchester Jewry, Then, already in 1906 he became a single-minded Zionist, was to be discarded by Utopian or crackpot solutions for the tragedy of the Jews.

Churchill's White Paper of 1922, which interpreted the Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate over Palestine, was not universally applauded by all Zionists, to say the least. Nevertheless, it was the document of a dedicated friend torn by various demands and guided by humble civil servants. It was not a betrayal, to be sure. Immigration continued and to did settlement. He said years later that the Jews could have done much more with his White Paper. How well we know it. Given Eastern European Jews did not go to Palestine in their masses; it was a tragedy of idealism.

A quarter of a century later, speaking of a loan which the Treasury refused to grant Israel, Churchill remarked: "Sometimes even I cannot follow my instincts and have to give way." He was then Prime Minister, the victor of the Second World War — Churchill as we know him. How much did he have to give way in 1922.

### Always A Zionist

In 1936, after the British Labor Government hauled its Passfield White Paper — which excepts present. To them he said "I personally have always been a Zionist." He also said that the Jews in Palestine "have made the desert bloom" and said that it would be "madness" for the Arabs to cut themselves off from the benefits of this Jewish effort.

After the assassination of Lord Moyne in Cairo, Churchill was bitter for a few weeks but soon wrote: "Can it be that our dream of Zionism would end in the stunks of assassin's pistols and our labors for the future to produce only a few net of assassins?" he asked when reporting to the House of the murders.

### Formed Jewish Brigade

But his greatest contribution, the decisive one, the one which changed the course of Zionism and probably brought the Jewish State a decade or more nearer, was the Jewish Brigade. He ate but Churchill could have broken down the determined resistance to a Jewish fighting force of the War Office and the War Minister himself, the majority of the Cabinet, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the majority of members of Parliament.

Churchill's note to Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, dated July 22, 1941, was the act which created the Brigade. All his important war decisions used to be conveyed in this fashion, by notes dictated from his bed in the early hours. This one reads:

"In your report about the War Cabinet meeting on forming a Jewish Fighting Unit, you say that it was decided that a brigade group would be carefully examined. I certainly understood and held very strongly the view that a brigade group should be made. When the War Office say they will carefully examine a thing they mean they will do it. So, the matter must therefore be set down for an early meeting of the War Cabinet only this week, and the Secretary of State for War should be warned of my objection."

Churchill dictated this note after having received a letter from Dr. Chaim Weizmann. He appended a copy of Weizmann's letter to the note. On July 26, 1941, the War Cabinet decided to form the Jewish Brigade Group — and the dream became a reality.

The brigade gave the Jews new heart in the dark days of the Nazi era. Members of the Brigade were among the first to enter the conquered Nazi Germany and to liberate Jews from Nazi camps. Later they formed the basis of the Israeli army when Israel was proclaimed an independent state and the defeat of the Arabs in 1948 was in no small measure due to their contribution.

After World War II, when the British people voted the Churchill Government out of office, and Clement Attlee became Prime Minister while Ernest Bevin took over as Foreign Minister, Churchill's voice was raised in the House of Commons to plead, urge and demand justice to the Jewish cause in Palestine.

### Urged Israel's Recognition

It was Churchill who first nominated the parasitic withdrawal of Britain from Palestine. He told Parliament: "If we can not fulfill our promises to the Zionists, we should, without delay, place the Palestine Mandate at the feet of the United Nations and give notice of our impending evacuation." Later, in 1947, he warned again that "we are fighting the Jews (in Palestine) in order to give the country to the Arabs."

After Israel had been established in 1948, Churchill described the rebirth of the Jewish State as an outstanding event in world history, applauded the Labor Government for its "lucky bipartisan" of Israel, demanded support that a British representative be sent to Israel "immediately". Nationalized up the Jewish achievements in Palestine, he told Parliament: "The Jews have driven out the Arabs from a larger area than contemplated under the United Nations partition decision; they have established a Government which functions efficiently; they have a victorious army at their disposal; and they have the support of both the Soviets and the United States."

Still later, in 1948, Churchill took the lead in entering Foreign Minister Bevin of "people die" against the Jews in Palestine. "The Foreign Secretary," he thundered in the House of Commons, "was wrong in facts, wrong in methods, wrong in principle. We have lost the friendship of the Palestine Jews for the time being." He insisted that Israel, as well as the Arabs, must be given access to the shipping lance in the Gulf of Akaba.

In answer to a Soviet statement, accusing the Palestinian Jews of "invading" Egypt, Churchill said, of that Egypt invaded Israel first, and charged Russia was making Israel into "a monkey and trumpet." Over and over again, Churchill demanded in Parliament that Israel be recognized by Great Britain — as was finally achieved.

If anybody deserves the accolade of Ethad Mechaseikei Umot Haolam (one of the right-ones of the nations) it is Sir Winston Churchill. He remained true to his early Zionist convictions for sixty-five years and kept faith with Zionism and Israel to the end. His name is already enshrined in Israel. He goes down in Jewish history as one of its favorite sons.



## ALPERT'S NOTEBOOK

by CARL ALPERT

HAIFA — There is an organization in Israel which calls itself the League for the Abolishment of Religious Coercion. Regrettably it appears to campaign against the monopoly of religion held by the orthodox groups here. It calls for religious freedom, liberty of conscience and individual rights which, the League says, are restricted by orthodox provisions for public observance of the Sabbath and by laws governing marriage and divorce.

I have been watching the development of the League for some time with curious interest. There was something about its operations and its activities which seemed vaguely familiar, but I could not place what it was.

There is hardly a case involving religious problems in which the League does not project itself if by so doing it can stir up a fuss. When there was question of the validity of non-rabbinical marriages, it was the League which encouraged a mass marriage program without benefit of clergy, in a left-wing kibbutz. When question arose regarding the Jewishness of a Nazareth woman who had claimed to be Jewish, it was the League which agitated the case into headlines, while most sensible people felt the matter could be settled quietly and without making a scandal. When there is protest against intermarriage — as between Jew and Arab for example — it is members of the League who sneer at the old-fashioned "racial purity" theories of the orthodox.

Only recently an active member of the League proudly told a group of young Israelis for whom he was serving as educator, that he celebrates Yom Kippur by reading the New Testament.

All that mystified it struck me what was so familiar about the League. Its techniques and its activities parallel very closely the techniques of the American Council for Judaism. In the case of the Israel group, however, the negativism applies to religion — not only to orthodoxy, but to all religion. In all its forms. Some Israelis had initially cooperated with the League for the Abolishment of Religious Coercion believing that the attacks against orthodoxy would open the way for Conservative and Reform Judaism to win adherents in Israel. They were quickly disillusioned when they learned the true nature of the League's philosophy. There are still a few Reform rabbis here who continue to cooperate with the League, thinking that they can influence its program in a constructive way. Undoubtedly some of the members do have religious interests and seek religious outlets other than orthodoxy. These are in a small minority, yet they are used to give the League its religious "respectability".

Even more regrettable is the fact that a parallel group has been set up in the United States, known as the American Friends of Religious Freedom in Israel. It may have no organic relationship with the Israel League, yet the initiative came from the same heads which organized the League. It is disturbing to find the names of distinguished men like Prof. Horace Kallen, Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, Rabbi Joachim Prinz and Rabbi Gunther Plaut among the leaders of the "American Friends". Unless they can very closely control the program of the organization, they will find that they are being used as pawns by a small group of determined secularists and leftwingers who are out to undermine and destroy organized religion as such. The latter do not mind cooperating with Conservative and Reform Jews so long as the first target is orthodoxy. The format of the "front" organization is a familiar one.

Meanwhile, in Israel the League continues to muddy the waters of community life. Behind high-sounding phrases it pursues a program which is calculated to plunge the country into open fratricidal strife between the religionists and the secularists. It is sad to find that the League is receiving encouragement and back support from religious leaders abroad.

GIVE Jewish National Fund TREES FOR ALL OCCASIONS CALL 931-1313
BIRTHS ANNIVERSARIES WEDDINGS BAR MITZVAHS
PROUD IN MEMORY
WE'LL DO THE REST. A CERTIFICATE IS SENT TO THE RECIPIENT INCOME TAX RECEIPTS ARE SENT TO DONOR

En septiembre de 1945, los sionistas nos contaron (de nuevo), que 6 milliones de judíos habían sido asesinados por los nazis y que sólo quedaban 1.600.000 judíos en Europa.



# SIX MILLION JEWS KILLED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Wednesday.

Throughout the war the Germans killed 6,000,000 Jews, the number still in Europe being approximately 1,600,000, said Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, on return to Jerusalem from Central Europe.

He added that most surviving Jews desired to emigrate to Palestine.

The agency plans to send six groups of six men each to help Jews in German camps. Military authorities have already agreed to this.

It is planned to erect a monument on the summit of Mount Scopus to commemorate the Jews who died. It will bear the names of all the 6,000,000, including soldiers, partisans and ghetto fighters.

All Jewish cultural documents and religious objects left in Central and Eastern Europe are to be collected in Palestine.

*The Canberra Times - September 6th, 1945*

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

He who prorogues the honesty of to-day till to-morrow, will probably prorogue his to-morrow to eternity. — Lavater.

# The Canberra Times

To Serve the National City, and through it the Nation

Vol. 20: No. 5747 CANBERRA: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1945 FOUR PAGES

Flavour-Fresh! HARRIS' PURE COFFEE "a good Coffee"
Ground before your eyes at time of purchase, ensuring really fresh coffee.
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## Coral Sea Battle Turned Japs From Australia

NEW YORK, Wed.

The Japanese Fleet was heading for Port Moresby, then going down to Australia, when the Coral Sea battle occurred in 1942, Vice-Admiral Tamon Kanakowa told the Mutual Broadcasting System correspondent (Robert Brumby).

Kanakowa said the Japanese did not invade Pearl Harbour because it was feared they would not be able to keep supplies moving to the troops.

"When we lost Guadalcanal, we knew we had overextended our supply lines," he added.

### STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED AT WAKE IS.

WAKE IS., Wednesday.

[illegible]

## BURNING PETROL USED TO TORTURE WAR PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Wed.

A report, issued by the State Department, reveals more shocking Jap atrocities against prisoners, says the American Associated Press, which adds that the report was not released earlier because it was thought that the Japs might increase their savagery and cut off relief supplies for the captives.

On December 14, Jap guards at a Philippine camp forced American prisoners into a cave and poured petrol after them, then setting it alight; when the men ran out screaming they were bayoneted and machine-gunned.

[illegible]

## SURRENDER TO-DAY OF JAPANESE ON NEW GUINEA

(From Our Correspondent, Eric Thornton)

The Japanese forces on Bougainville, New Guinea and adjacent islands, have been ordered to surrender to Australian commanders in those areas, and Lieut.-General Imamura, the Jap commander, is to sign the surrender document on board the aircraft carrier Glory at 9 a.m. on Thursday.

[illegible]

# MACARTHUR TELLS JAPS TO SPEED UP DEMOBILISATION

TOKYO, Wednesday.

**Japan moved to-day toward a speedy and complete demobilisation under a blunt "step on it" order from General MacArthur who directed the Jap commander to report to General Eichelberger for instructions covering the entry of American troops into Tokyo on Friday.**

**A similar order was issued in connection with the occupation of Southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, as well as Korea.**

**The American forces were authorised to requisition anything they may need.**

[illegible]

### Landings on Kyushu

[illegible]

### Geisha Houses to Remain

[illegible]

## AXIS DIPLOMATS LIVING IN LUXURY JAP HOTEL

TOKYO, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## British Troops Landed at Singapore

LONDON, Wednesday.

Singapore radio announced that British and Indian troops landed at Singapore at 6 a.m. to-day. There were no incidents and the landing was effected with great smoothness.

[illegible]

### RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIAN PORT

DAIREN, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## BRITISH ADMINISTRATION TAKES OVER AT HONGKONG

(By Our Special Correspondent, Hong Kong)

HONGKONG, Wednesday.

A British military administration has assumed control of the Hongkong colony. Although the official surrender has not yet been signed the Jap military authorities readily accepted Vice-Admiral Harcourt's demand that they quit the island immediately.

[illegible]

### Filth at Jap Hospital

[illegible]

## NEARLY 5,000 AUSTRALIANS IN THAILAND

NEW DELHI, Wed.

[illegible]

## JAP WAR LORDS NOT YET LICKED IS U.S. VIEW

PEARL HARBOUR, Wednesday.

**On his return to Pearl Harbour, following the surrender of Japan, Vice-Admiral McCain, Commander of Task Force 38, declared that the Jap war-lords are not yet "licked and will take a lot more killing in the future." He did not like the look in their eyes.**

[illegible]

### Japs Were Cheated by Government

TOKYO, Wednesday.

[illegible]

### GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND

LONDON, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## HITLER PLANNED ANNEXATION OF LOW COUNTRIES

WIESBADEN, Wednesday.

The American Army investigators discovered conclusive evidence that Germany intended to annex France, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

[illegible]

### LIBERATORS AS GUESTS OF ENEMY

NANKING, Wednesday.

[illegible]

### CANADIAN AID FOR BRITAIN

OTTAWA, Wednesday.

[illegible]

# SPAIN ORDERED BY PARIS CONFERENCE TO LEAVE TANGIER

LONDON, Wednesday.

**The Paris conference of the Big Four decided that Spain must evacuate the Tangier international zone and that the sovereign rights of the Sultan be re-established on the basis of the 1923 convention with an international administration.**

[illegible]

### ECONOMIST PREDICTS GREAT BOOM PERIOD FOR AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

[illegible]

### Raising Level of Wages

[illegible]

### AIRCRAFT CARRIERS TO EVACUATE WAR PRISONERS

TOKYO, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## French to Vote on Future Form of Administration

PARIS, Wednesday.

"It is obvious to all Frenchmen that another system of representation will be necessary to give expression to the real ideas of the Republic if France is to survive," declared General de Gaulle in a broadcast.

[illegible]

### Social Reforms for Spain

MADRID, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## SIX MILLION JEWS KILLED BY GERMANS

LONDON, Wednesday.

[illegible]

### "PREACHER" DIED FROM SNAKE BITE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wed.

[illegible]

### U.S. WOOL INTERESTS WELCOME SALES PLAN

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

[illegible]

## RUSSIAN ZONE DEFINED IN JAPANESE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

Before leaving to attend a meeting in London of the Foreign Ministers Council, the Secretary for State (Mr. Byrnes) revealed that the United States had tacitly agreed for the Soviet to take possession of all Sakhalin and Kuriles.

He said that the matter was first broached to the United States at Yalta as an informal plan, but no agreement was reached or even attempted; however, the United States had no particular objection against Russia's desires.

Mr. Byrnes added that he wanted it made clear that the United States made no commitment regarding the Kuriles. [illegible]

the Temple, 12:30.

## JR. HADASSAH

We, as a people, are serious today, more serious than ever before, and there can be no doubt that our reasons are justified. Six million Jews were slaughtered in Europe. The thousands of children who are left homeless and parentless are not asking the impossible of us. They ask only for a chance to live and grow up as you and I have lived and grown. Their dreams are of a home, an opportunity to do work with willing fingers and of the normal childish things that you and I have done in America.

Let us look at the picture this way, if by the grace of God, the setting were reversed, you and I might have been those victims. Our fathers and mothers, the slaughtered one; our sisters and brothers, ragged and neglected; your child and mine, yet unborn, destined to live in poverty and destruction.

Yes, if the situation were reversed, we would pray for deliverance as they have prayed, for truly, there is no reason in today's world for the suffering that they have suffered.

You, and every Jewish girl in Columbus can help them personally, by answering Jr. Hadassah's appeal for more members. Jr. Hadassah's answer is the children's village, of Meier Shfeyah in Palestine. All young Jewish women of Columbus are cordially invited to join Jr. Hadassah by contacting Ruth Berliner, membership chairman.

The first open meeting of the season will be held at the Deshler-wallick Hotel, on Thursday evening, Sept. 27.

## A. A. JR. SISTERHOOD

## Tarshish Honored By District B'nai B'rith President

Allan Tarshish, President of Zion Lodge, was honored this week with three appointments by Albert Wolman, President of District No. 2, B'nai B'rith.

He will serve as Chairman of the Synagogue Cooperation Program. In this office he will further the promotion of a project which was begun three years ago, in having one Sabbath every year designated as a B'nai B'rith Sabbath program.

Tarshish will serve as Vice-chairman of the ADL Committee Program for the District, of which activity Benj. Schwartz of Cincinnati is Chairman. He has also been designated to be a member of the Americanism Committee under Judge Lewis Drucker of Cleveland.

### DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF RACE-BIGOT FROM N. Y. C. SCHOOL SYSTEM

NEW YORK (JPS) — Immediate dismissal action against Miss May Quinn, Brooklyn public school teacher, accused of promoting racial and religious intolerance in her classes, was demanded by Assemblyman Schupler (D. Brooklyn) in a letter to Superintendent of Schools Wade.

Miss Quinn, a civics teacher, was accused of preaching in tolerance by fellow teachers. A libel suit which she brought against them was dismissed by the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

### ERAS NOSHIM SOCIETY

Mrs. A. Goldberg, president of Ezras Noshim Society, wishes to acknowledge and thank the following contributors to the organization:

Mrs. Sam Meizlish, in honor of 25th wedding anniversary; Mrs. Fannie Schlansky, on recovery from recent illness; Mrs. H. Shiffman, in memory of sister-in-law, Mrs. Shiffman; Mrs. Harry Bender, in honor of newborn grandchild; Mrs. Bessie Herbert, donation; Mrs. Marcus Cohen, donation; Mrs. Moe Glassman, in memory of uncle Harry Krakoff; Mrs. Harry Schwartz, donation; Misses Beatrice and Marguerite Thall, donation; Mrs. Minnie Friedman, in memory of husband; Mrs. Joe Feinstein, in memory of husband.

### PIONEER WOMEN NO. 2

Pioneer Women's Organization, Chapter 2, will hold the first meeting of the season, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19th, at 8:15, at the home of Mrs. D. Gaiser, 788 Wager St.

New officers and executive board for the new season are: Mrs. Max Bernstecker, Pres.; Mrs. H. Rosenthal, 1st Vice Pres.; Mrs. D. Gaiser, 2nd Vice Pres.; Mrs. D. Rich, Sec'y.; Mrs. Wm. Kisch, Cor. Sec'y.; Mrs. J. Shaucet, Treas.; Mrs. J. Minkin, Membership Chairman; Mrs. M. Schaffer, J. N. F. Chairman; Mrs. L. Meyers, Program Chairman; Mrs. H. Delman, Soap Chairman; Mrs. H. Rubin, Hospitality Chairman; Mrs. M. Alexander, Telephone Chairman; Mrs. B. Greenberg, Remembrance Fund; Mrs. J. Steinberg, Card Chairman; Mrs. H. Zisenwine, Tax Stamp Chairman, and Mrs. M. Wise, U. S. O., Chairman.

We are planning an interesting and entertaining evening following our business meeting—so keep that date open.

Hostesses for the evening will be Mrs. D. Gaiser, Mrs. H. Kay, and Mrs. Wm. Kisch.

The membership committee, composed of Mrs. J. Minkin, Mrs. Wm. Kisch, Mrs. J. Shaucet and Mrs. L. Meyers, held a card party for prospective new members at the home of Mrs. L. Meyers, 852 S. Roosevelt Ave., on Thursday evening, Aug. 20th. Our Sister Organization in Cleveland, Pioneer Women's Organization Chapter 2, sent us their very charming president, Mrs. Janette Merlin, to help open our membership drive which will close with a paid up membership luncheon sometime in October.

## Calendar of Events

SEPTEMBER —

11—A. A. Sisterhood luncheon and Board meeting.
13—Board meeting of the B'nai B'rith Women's Auxiliary at Schonthal Center, 8 P. M.
13—Jewish Community Council Quarterly meeting, Schonthal Center, 7:30 P. M.
18—Zion Lodge 62 B'nai B'rith meeting, Broad Street Temple.
20—Broad St. Temple Men's Club.
25—Regular meeting of B'nai B'rith Women's Auxiliary at the Bryden Road Temple, 8 P. M.
29—A. A. Junior Sisterhood Open House Membership Dance.

OCTOBER—

1—Opening meeting of the T. I. Sisterhood, 2 P. M., at the Broad St. Temple.
7—T. I. Sisterhood Simchas Torah Dinner, at Broad St. Temple.
7—A. A. Junior Sisterhood Membership meeting at the A. A. Institute.
11—Schonthal Center, Jewish Welfare Federation Joint annual meeting at the Center, 7 P. M.
14—Beth Jacob Sisterhood Bingo and Cafeteria Supper at the Synagogue.
18—Bureau of Jewish Educational Institute for Religious School Teachers, 8:15 P. M.
21—Ahavath Sholom Sisterhood Victory Jitney Dinner at the Synagogue, 5:30 P. M.
28—Agudath Achim Sisterhood Annual Dinner at the Synagogue.

NOVEMBER—

4—Seventh Annual Bazaar of B'nai B'rith Women of Zion Lodge, Chittenden Hotel.
11—Beth Jacob Sisterhood Bingo and Cafeteria Supper at the Synagogue.
18—Annual Ivreeyoh Dinner, 6 P. M., at the A. A. Synagogue.

DECEMBER—

2—Ahavath Sholom Congregation Installation Banquet at the Synagogue.

JANUARY—

20—Mizrachi Ladies Annual Supper.
23—Tifereth Israel Individual Quota Project Luncheon at the Temple, 12:30.

### JR. HADASSAH

We, as a people, are serious today, more serious than ever before, and there can be no doubt that our reasons are justified. Six million Jews were slaughtered in Europe. The thousands of children who are left homeless and parentless are not asking the impossible of us. They ask only for a chance to live and grow up as you and I have lived and grown. Their dreams are of a home, an opportunity to do work with willing fingers and of the normal childish things that you and I have done in America.

Let us look at the picture this way, if by the grace of God, the setting were reversed, you and I might have been those victims. Our fathers and mothers, the slaughtered one; our sisters and brothers, ragged and neglected; your child and mine, yet unborn, destined to live in poverty and destruction.

Yes, if the situation were reversed, we would pray for deliverance as they have prayed, for truly, there is no reason in today's world for the suffering that they have suffered.

You, and every Jewish girl in Columbus can help them personally, by answering Jr. Hadassah's appeal for more members. Jr. Hadassah's answer is the children's village, of Meier Shfeyah in Palestine. All young Jewish women of Columbus are cordially invited to join Jr. Hadassah by contacting Ruth Berliner, membership chairman.

The first open meeting of the season will be held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, on Thursday evening, Sept. 27.

### A. A. JR. SISTERHOOD

The Agudath Achim Jr. Sisterhood is announcing the following new officers and board members for the coming year:

Gloria Maggied, pres.; Helen Cohen, vice pres.; Tillie Cohen, corresponding sec'y.; Florence Cooper, recording sec'y.; Sarah Komessar, treasurer. Board members include Tibie Thall, ex-officio; Lena Dworkin, social; Betty Brier, religious and telephone; Esther Zisenwine, project; Phillis Parish, hospitality; Freda Finkle, Sales Tax; Ruth Schlang, program; Belle Poling, J. J. C. C.; Rosebud Barnett, financial; Bernice Ribner, scrap book and publicity. Senior Advisors for the year are Mrs. L. Grossman and Mrs. J. Kauffman.

Plans are now being made for the Membership Dance which will be in the form of an Open House in the very near future.

### A. A. SISTERHOOD

The Agudath Achim Sisterhood will hold a luncheon—board meeting at the Seneca Hotel next Tuesday, Sept. 11th, at 12:30 P. M. All board members are urged to be present.

## A. Z. A. Notes

The second hayride of the 1945 season will take place Saturday night, Sept. 15. Members of A. Z. A. will be charged $1.00 with a fee of $1.50 for non-members.

The bowling league will begin its sessions for the 1945 season on Sunday, Oct. 7th. Membership in the league will be limited to Alephs of A. Z. A. Anyone wishing to bowl should contact Jerry Esterkin immediately. A bowling stag will be held at Schonthal on Sunday night, September 8, at 8 o'clock. Bowling league officers will be elected at this meeting.

### CLASSIFIED

**WANTED—Couple to share modern 5-room home East. Close to transportation. Call Chronicle office, AD. 2954.**
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**WANTED: Room with young couple, East, near carline. Call the Chronicle Office, AD. 2954.**
8-24, 31. 9-7

## Legal Notices

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Louise K. Haynes, P. O. Box 254, Columbus 9, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Sam L. Haynes, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 24th day of August, 1945. No. 105051. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Wanda L. Houchin, 528 Richards Rd., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Administratrix de bonis non, of the Estate of Bernard F. Houchin, late of Franklin County, Ohio deceased. Dated this 24th day of August, 1945. No. 116007. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Helen M. Roach, 455 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executrix of the Estate of William A. Roach, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 27th day of August, 1945. No. 116331. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Clarence E. Palmer, 340 S. Parkview Ave., Bexley, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of Mary E. Palmer, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of August, 1945. No. 116510. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Harruff, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Charles W. Harruff, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 25th day of August, 1945. No. 116551. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Dora Shepard, 819 Taylor Ave., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the Estate of John S. Shepard, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 27th day of August, 1945. No. 116552. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Frances J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Eva E. Wittlinger, 350 Sheldon Ave., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Frank William Wittlinger, late of Franklin County, Ohio deceased. Dated this 27th day of August, 1945. No. 116564. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Frances J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Raymond C. Bracken, 1219 Bryden Rd., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of William C. Bracken, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 27th day of August, 1945. No. 116568. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Frances J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Robert O. Read, 16 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Harriet Jane Dutton, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of August, 1945. No. 116573. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Frances J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45

**NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT**
Notice is hereby given that Margaret R. Rea, 1999 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio, has been duly appointed and qualified as Executrix of the Estate of Arthur C. Rea, late of Franklin County, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 28th day of August, 1945. No. 116578. C. P. McClelland, Probate Judge. By Francis J. Eberly, Chief Deputy Clerk.
9-7, 14, 21, '45


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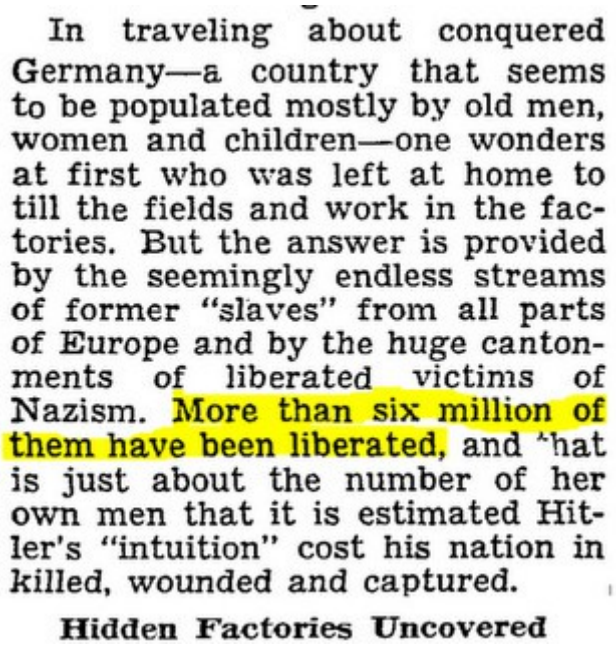
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Fuente: Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1945-09-07

En Mayo de 1945 el New York Times informó de que "más de 6.000.000 de personas" habían sido "liberadas" de los campos de concentración nazis.



In traveling about conquered Germany—a country that seems to be populated mostly by old men, women and children—one wonders at first who was left at home to till the fields and work in the factories. But the answer is provided by the seemingly endless streams of former "slaves" from all parts of Europe and by the huge cantonments of liberated victims of Nazism. More than six million of them have been liberated, and that is just about the number of her own men that it is estimated Hitler's "intuition" cost his nation in killed, wounded and captured.

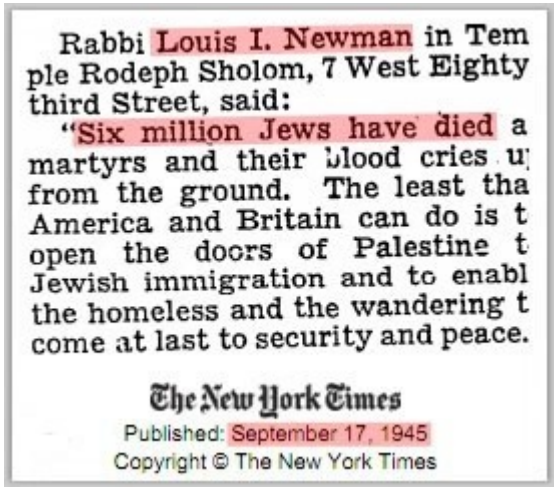
**Hidden Factories Uncovered**

*6.000.000 "liberados", no asesinados.....oops.*

**Ben Gurion sabía "lo de los seis millones" cuatro meses antes de ser oficial**

El futuro primer Primer Ministro del Estado de Israel afirmó que fueron seis millones de muertos en discurso de 2 de agosto de 1945 a la Conferencia Sionista Mundial en Londres.

[Ben Gurion at the 1945 Zionist Congress in London]



Rabbi Louis I. Newman in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty third Street, said:

"Six million Jews have died a martyrs and their blood cries u from the ground. The least tha America and Britain can do is t open the doors of Palestine t Jewish immigration and to enabl the homeless and the wandering t come at last to security and peace.

The New York Times
Published: September 17, 1945
Copyright © The New York Times

*New York Times – September 17, 1945*

existence here."

**Plea to Lord Halifax**

An impressive moment in the demonstration was the public reading of a letter British Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U. S. The letter read:

"For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people. We waited in vain. In the meantime, six million Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaningless words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe! Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to suffer British injustices silently. As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized—until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established."

---

**Show your appreciation**

## Local Zionists Launch Membership Campaign

Last Monday evening the Columbus Zionist District formally launched its fall membership campaign with a rally of some 75 workers in attendance at a dinner arranged by Ben Grossman, membership chairman. Among those who were heard were Rabbi Hyman Chanover, Rabbi Harry Kaplan, Leonard Manekin, Dr. Harry Topolosky, David Gaiser and Ben Neustadt. The speakers stressed the importance of 100% enrollment of Columbus Jewry in the Zionist organization which is today attempting to salvage the remnant of European Jewry, with Palestine as the major solution. To accomplish this herculean task requires manpower, with every self-respecting Jew enlisting in this greatest of all humanitarian efforts, it was stated.

Together with members of Ben Grossman's committee, including Morris Lessure, David Gaiser and Dr. Harry Topolosky, the workers have this week gone out into the community for a goal of 200 new members —It is hoped that the solicitors will find a hearty response among the hundreds of prospects and thus help pave the way to freedom for the Jewish people overseas.

## *Mrs. Wm. Bronska Heads B'nai B'rith Women Bazaar*

Mrs. William Bronska has been appointed by Mrs. Irving Cohen, president of the Columbus Chapter, B'nai B'rith Women, to head the Seventh Annual Charity Bazaar, which is to be held at the Chittenden Hotel on Sunday evening Nov. 4th. Mrs. Bronska has chosen Mrs. Robert Raphael as her co-chairman.

An outstanding feature of this annual fund raising project of the B'nai B'rith Women will be the Bazaar Year Book, and Mrs. Joseph D. Schecter, chairman, has as her co-workers Mrs. B. B. Caplan and Mrs. Yetta Waisman. Included in this years edition of the Year Book will be tried and true recipes of well known Columbus Jewish women. Mrs. Schecter has requested that those women who have not as yet sent her their favorite recipes to do so by Oct. 14th.

Other Bazaar chairmen, as announced by Mrs. Bronska, are as follows:

DINNER: Mrs. Joseph Schaffer and Mrs. Harry Lichtenstein.
SEWING: Mrs. Edw. Kellner, chairman; Mrs. Jack Cohen and Mrs. Sol Rising, co-chairmen.
TICKETS: Mrs. Harry Schwartz and Mrs. Milton Leeman,
MONTE CARLO: Mrs. Sam Schlonsky.
GROCERIES: Mrs. Louis Robbins, chairman; Mrs. William Nullman, co-chairman.
CAKE BOOTH: Mrs. I. M. Harris, chairman; Mrs. Oscar Smilack and Mrs. Jule Mark, co-chairmen.
SALAMI BOOTH: Mrs. Ben Katz, chairman.
SOFT DRINKS: Mrs. Nathan Radzek, chairman; Mrs. Joseph Sherman co-chairman.
CANDY BOOTH: Mrs. M. G. Knolls, chairman, and Mrs. Harry Munster and Mrs. David Paine, co-chairmen.
SPECIAL DOOR PRIZES: Mrs. John Comeras.
PHOTOGRAPHY BOOTH: Mrs. Al Fogel.
WAR BONDS: Mrs. Isaac Goldberg and Mrs. John Comeras.
PUBLICITY: Mrs. Jack Shore.
FLOWER BOOTH: Mrs. Theo. Schlonsky; co-chairmen, Mrs. Leon Ginsburg and Mrs. A. Pollock.
CHILDREN'S MENORAH: Mrs. Jack Schilling and Mrs. David Feerer, co-chairmen.

**—Buy Victory Bonds—**

## Zionists Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

the fetters of persecution. They are entitled to live away from the scenes haunted by memories of loot, torture and murder. They art entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they can live as free, equal men and women."

**La Guardia Demands 100,000 be Admitted to U. S.**

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, whose appearance at the rally was unexpected, demanded that President Truman and the State Department insist that British grant certificates of 100,000 European Jews to enter Palestine. "We must make it very clear to the President," he said, "that we expect the fulfillment of pledges. We can't address the British people directly, but we can direct our pleas to the President, and we will hold him responsible." At the same time he suggested that the United States offer receive at least 100,000 displaced European Jews.

**Letter to Attlee**

The demonstration approved a cable to Attlee, read by Henry Monsky warning the British Prime Minister that "unless you act quickly and justly, irreparable damage will be done to Britain's name and prestige in the world."

Stressing that "hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of European Jews could have been saved during the war years if your Government had not kept the doors of Palestine closed to the Jewish people," and that "tens of thousands are doomed today as a result of your Government's brutal policy," the cable demanded that Great Britain fulfill "the letter and the spirit of the solemn pledges given to the Jewish people," that Britain "open the gates of Palestine to free and unrestricted Jewish immigration" and that it "announce an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth."

**Rabbi Wise Warns Against Despair**

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Dr. Abba H. Silver of the American Zionist Emergency Council, in a stirring address warning against despair at this time thundered "I will live to see the day when a Jewish Commonwealth is established in Palestine."

Flaying Prime Minister Attlee, Dr. Wise declared that "justice to the Jew does not mean a Jewish ghetto in the arid empire — the only status for a free and great people is the status of statehood."

**Dr. Silver Lauds Truman Letter to Attlee**

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, called on Prime Minister Attlee to open the doors of Palestine to Jews, warning that "British bayonets will not bar the way to our survivors, nor will British tanks crush our hopes." At the same time he called on Winston Churchill, as leader of the Opposition, to speak up on behalf of the Jewish cause. He reminded Churchill of his denunciation of the White Paper in 1939.

Referring to President Truman's letter to Prime Minister Attlee, Rabbi Silver said it was "the first forthright act by a Chief Executive of our country in many years designed to help our people in the most fearful and tragic crisis in its history."

Appealing to the President to support Jewish demands on Palestine, Rabbi Silver stressed that "the Jewish problem is not a refugee problem. It cannot be solved by palliative measures. It is the age-old problem of Jewish homelessness." The American people, he said, had given multiple evidence that it approved the reconstitution of Palestine as a Jewish homeland. At the same time he flayed the opponents of a Jewish Commonwealth, declaring that "they speak for an insignificant number of our people, those who are afraid lest the establishment of a Jewish state will endanger their own comfortable existence here."

**Plea to Lord Halifax**

An impressive moment in the demonstration was the public reading of a letter British Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U. S. The letter read:

"For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people. We waited in vain. In the meantime, six million Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaningless words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe! Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to suffer British injustices silently. As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized—until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established."

**Show your appreciation to the Chronicle's 24 years of loyal and devoted service to Columbus Jewish Community by paying your subscription now—$3.00 for the year.**

**ELECTED PRESIDENT OF LOCAL HILLEL ALUMNI**



**Roy J. Stone**

Roy J. Stone, 278 S. Ardmore Rd., well known attorney, has been elected president of the Columbus Hillel Alumni Club, which was organized last Sunday by former students and alumni members of the Ohio State University B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, 46 E. Sixteenth Ave.

Other officers are: Melville D. Frank, vice president; Mrs. Dorothy Daly, secretary; I. C. Benis, treasurer, and Rabbi Harry Kaplan, advisor.

The next meeting of Hillel Alumni will be held Sunday evening, Dec. 2nd, when a Chanukah program, consisting of Jewish music, will be presented.

**HILLEL GRADUATE CLUB**

A Hillel Graduate Club is planning to meet on Sunday evening, Oct. 7th. Mrs. Joan M. Gerver, of the Psychology department, is in charge of organization plans.

**COLS. HEBREW SCHOOL**

Registration in the adult Hebrew courses may still be made on Monday, Oct. 8, and Wednesday, Oct. 10. The following courses are being offered: Monday, 8:15 to 9:30 P. M., Elementary Hebrew, Reading of Hebrew Prayers; Interpretation of Holidays, Customs and Ceremonies; Wednesday, 8:15 to 9:30 P. M., Jewish History, Advanced Hebrew.

For additional information call AD. 2855.




# Signs of the times

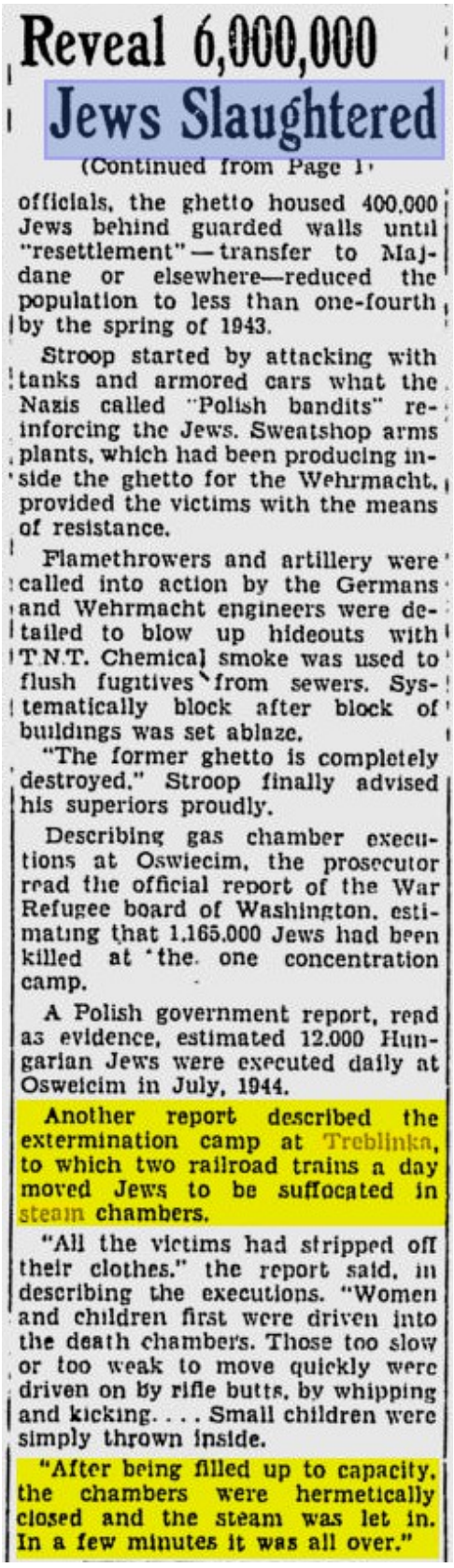



The biggest construction program in our history is getting under way. Throughout the state "Men Working" signs are going up on telephone projects, which are the forerunners of more and better telephone service. Our postwar construction program calls for an expenditure of $100,000,000 involving 130 separate projects ranging from completely new dial exchanges and apparatus to extension of rural telephone lines.

Soon we will be installing more telephones. The Western Electric Company, the manufacturing unit of the Bell System, is making 100,000 telephone instruments a month now and is steadily stepping up production. Manufacture of more instruments and dial apparatus enables us to start filling orders long delayed because of wartime shortages. Where new buildings and extensive exchange equipment are required, it will take longer before everyone who wants it can get telephone service. But we're going ahead at full speed and in 1946 we hope to do the major part of the job of catching up with the demand for telephone service.

THE OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CO.


Fuente: Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1945-10-05



# Reveal 6,000,000 Jews Slaughtered

(Continued from Page 1)

officials, the ghetto housed 400,000 Jews behind guarded walls until "resettlement" — transfer to Majdane or elsewhere—reduced the population to less than one-fourth by the spring of 1943.

Stroop started by attacking with tanks and armored cars what the Nazis called "Polish bandits" reinforcing the Jews. Sweatshop arms plants, which had been producing inside the ghetto for the Wehrmacht, provided the victims with the means of resistance.

Flamethrowers and artillery were called into action by the Germans and Wehrmacht engineers were detailed to blow up hideouts with T.N.T. Chemical smoke was used to flush fugitives from sewers. Systematically block after block of buildings was set ablaze.

"The former ghetto is completely destroyed," Stroop finally advised his superiors proudly.

Describing gas chamber executions at Oswiecim, the prosecutor read the official report of the War Refugee board of Washington, estimating that 1,165,000 Jews had been killed at the one concentration camp.

A Polish government report, read as evidence, estimated 12,000 Hungarian Jews were executed daily at Oswelcim in July, 1944.

Another report described the extermination camp at Treblinka, to which two railroad trains a day moved Jews to be suffocated in steam chambers.

"All the victims had stripped off their clothes," the report said, in describing the executions. "Women and children first were driven into the death chambers. Those too slow or too weak to move quickly were driven on by rifle butts, by whipping and kicking. . . . Small children were simply thrown inside.

"After being filled up to capacity, the chambers were hermetically closed and the steam was let in. In a few minutes it was all over."

Edmonton Journal - December 13, 1945

*"Otro informe describía el campo de 'exterminio' en Treblinka, en el cual dos ferrocarriles transportaban judíos a diario para ser asfixiados en cámaras de vapor."*

*"Después llenar la capacidad de las cámaras eran herméticamente cerradas y se dejaba entrar al vapor. En unos pocos minutos todo había terminado."*

# Banking Committee Advances Ratifying of Bretton Woods

PRODUCER



## Japanese Getting Treat for Holiday

## The Times Says--

## Chungking Orders Expulsion Germans, Austrians in China

## More British Units Arrive in Java

## Moscow Renews Call Help Occupy Japan

## Atomic Bomb Test Likely for Spring


ALL-IN-ONE Vitamin Tablets GIVE YOU 5 VITAMINS 3 MINERALS PLUS YEAST


## May Raise R.C.M.P. Personnel For New Air, Coastal Service

## Reveal 6,000,000 Jews Slaughtered

## Electric Workers Vote for Strike

## Iran Insurgents Surround Tabriz


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# GERMANS SLAUGHTERED SIX MILLION JEWS IN EXTERMINATION DRIVE

## Estimates of Secret Police Revealed At Trial

By DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, Dec. 14 (AP)—Six million European Jews were ruthlessly slaughtered in the Nazi campaign of extermination, said German secret police estimates placed today before the international military tribunal trying 21 of Hitler's top leaders on war crimes charges.

American prosecutors filed an affidavit by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, right hand man to defendant Ernest Kaltenbrunner in the secret police giving the estimate.

"Approximately 4,000,000 Jews had been killed in the various extermination camps while an additional 2,000,000 met death in other ways, the major part of which were shot by operational squads of security police during the campaign against Russia," Hoettl said in his affidavit.

Hoettl attributed his figure to Adolf Eichman, chief "Jew catcher" in the secret police. He said Eichman confessed it to him in August, 1944, in expressing the conviction that he would have to pay for "the millions of Jewish lives on his conscience."

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler thought Eichman's total was too low, Hoettl's affidavit revealed. But Hoettl added that Eichman was the best informed official on Jewish executions.

Thousands were killed when SS troops wiped out the Warsaw ghetto in a 29-day massacre in 1943, according to records submitted by Major Frank Walsh of New York City, assistant U. S. prosecutor.

Details of the mass murder in Warsaw were read from the reports of the SS police chief of the city, who wrote that he ordered troops "to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire."

## GEN. PATTON IS OUT OF DANGER OF DEATH

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Dec. 14 -Col. G. Glenn Spurling, chief specialist attending Gen. George S. Patton Jr. said today the Am-

## HOUSE VOTE DUE ON DIRKSEN BILL

### Amendment Would Establish National Inventory Commission of 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—In the House today Representatives lined up for their first voting showdown on the "full employment" controversy. At issue was a proposed substitute by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill.) for a bill setting forth federal policy in maintaining employment.

The Dirksen amendment would establish a national inventory commission of 30, named by the President, to make a study of the domestic economy and recommend remedial measures to the chief executive.

The Illinoisan contended this would be more desirable than an expenditures Committee bill which which would declare a policy of mainaining "a high level of employment, production and purchasing power."

In the Senate, Virginia's Harry F. Byrd, long a crusader for economy in government spending and hiring, spoke up for economy of words in drafts of proposed legislation.

"Half a dozen Philadelphia lawyers," he declared, could hardly determine the meaning of some bills which government departments had the congressmen to introduce. He said maybe there should be a rule requiring members to write the measures they offer.

Senators on the Atomic Energy Committee began exploring whether a proposed world wide inspection system to ferret out hot-leg atomic bombs might clash with the fourth amendment to the constitution. One clause of the amendment declares a guarantee against "unreasonable searches and seizures" of persons, houses and possessions.

Senator Donnell (R Mo.) remarked that the courts might have to determine whether it was unreasonable to shake down the suspected hiding place of an atomic bomb.

*Waycross Journal-Herald – December 14, 1945*

"E" BONDS SOLD VICTORY LOAN $147,050 — "E" BOND QUOTA $295,000

# WAYCROSS JOURNAL-HERALD

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The Journal-Herald is a member of the A. P. Leased Wire Service — WAYCROSS, GA., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 14, 1945 — Afternoons and Sunday; Delivery $5.00 Per Year

## GERMANS SLAUGHTERED SIX MILLION JEWS IN EXTERMINATION DRIVE

### Estimates of Secret Police Revealed At Trial

## HOUSE VOTE DUE ON DIRKSEN BILL

### Amendment Would Establish Natural Inventory Commission of 24.

## SAILORS INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK



Forty sailors were injured when a Pere Marquette train hit the rear end of the train from which they were detraining (setting seven) cars and overturning one near Chicago. The injured were rushed to nearby hospitals for treatment.

## COMMONS OKAYS BRETTON WOODS MONETARY PACT

### Measure Passed Without Dissent on Third And Last Reading.

## BARKLEY ANNOUNCES HE MAY RESIGN FROM PEARL HARBOR GROUP

## CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS FAVOR WORK STOPPAGE

### Strike Not To Be Called Until After Jan. 1 Says Union Spokesman.

### The Entire Legal Staff Asks to Be Excused

## Murder of Eight Prisoners Charged Against First Five Nips To Be Tried In Japan

### Arraignments May Be Held Monday Morning

## PROSECUTOR FOR HOMMA SELECTED

### Jap Charged With Leading Atrocities Including Death March.

## TABRIZ CAPTURE SEEMS IMMINENT

## PENNSYLVANIA HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

## REICH MAY GET SURPLUS COTTON

### Won't Aid Germany Toward Recovery, Premier Clothes for Needy.

## DEWITT MACKENZIE - - -

(Associated Press World News Analyst)

## ELEVEN NAZIS HANGED FOR BELSEN CRIMES

### Kramer and Irma Grese Among Those Executed

## DEATHS OF FOUR WOMEN BE PROBED

### Mason Asked To Send Police Official To Confer on Case.

## GEN. PATTON IS OUT OF DANGER OF DEATH




## SULLIVAN APPOINTED HOUSING EXPEDITER

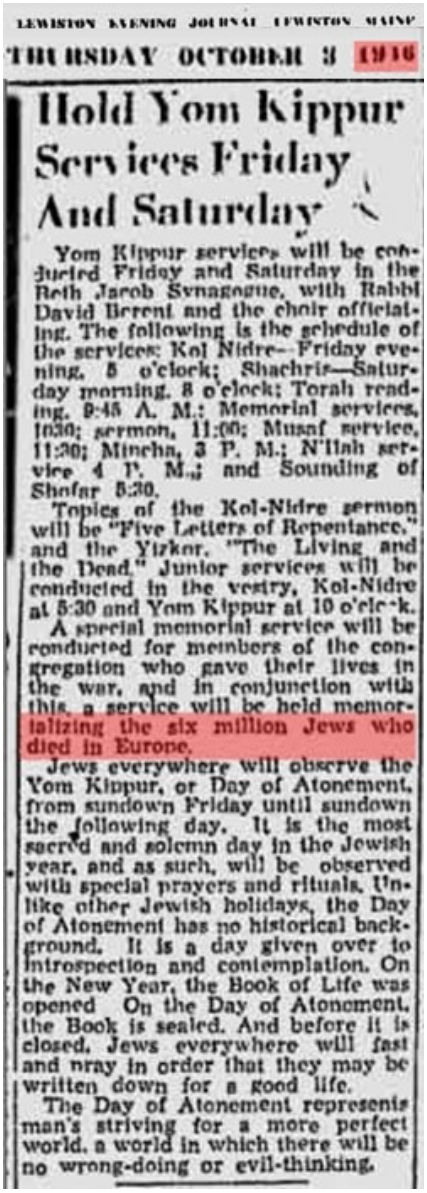
### Conferees Draw Up a Seven Point Program

## LABOR HEARINGS TO BE RECESSED

Fuente: [https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=XWZaAAAAIBAJ&sjid=_0wNAAAAIBAJ&dq=six-million+jews&pg=6221,1529316&hl=es](https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=XWZaAAAAIBAJ&sjid=_0wNAAAAIBAJ&dq=six-million+jews&pg=6221,1529316&hl=es)

# 1946

Un año después de la guerra los Judíos siguen soltando el mito de los "seis millones" como un hecho.



LEWISTON EVENING JOURNAL LEWISTON MAINE

THURSDAY OCTOBER 3 1946

## Hold Yom Kippur Services Friday And Saturday

Yom Kippur services will be conducted Friday and Saturday in the Beth Jacob Synagogue, with Rabbi David Berent and the choir officiating. The following is the schedule of the services: Kol Nidre—Friday evening, 5 o'clock; Shachris—Saturday morning, 8 o'clock; Torah reading, 9:45 A. M.; Memorial services, 10:30; sermon, 11:00; Musaf service, 11:30; Mincha, 3 P. M.; N'ilah service 4 P. M.; and Sounding of Shofar 5:30.

Topics of the Kol-Nidre sermon will be "Five Letters of Repentance," and the Yizkor, "The Living and the Dead." Junior services will be conducted in the vestry, Kol-Nidre at 5:30 and Yom Kippur at 10 o'clock.

A special memorial service will be conducted for members of the congregation who gave their lives in the war, and in conjunction with this, a service will be held memorializing the six million Jews who died in Europe.

Jews everywhere will observe the Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, from sundown Friday until sundown the following day. It is the most sacred and solemn day in the Jewish year, and as such, will be observed with special prayers and rituals. Unlike other Jewish holidays, the Day of Atonement has no historical background. It is a day given over to introspection and contemplation. On the New Year, the Book of Life was opened On the Day of Atonement, the Book is sealed. And before it is closed, Jews everywhere will fast and pray in order that they may be written down for a good life.

The Day of Atonement represents man's striving for a more perfect world, a world in which there will be no wrong-doing or evil-thinking.



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The Day of Atonement represents man's striving for a more perfect world, a world in which there will be no wrong-doing or evil-thinking.

ON CAMPUS—Opening day always finds a group of students gathered around the ever-popular bulletin board, in front of the Little Theatre on the Bates campus.

## Believe Roland L. Albert Held As Slave In China

Possibility that Lt. Roland L. Albert, Lewiston native, may have survived the 1944 crash of a B-29 [illegible] sufficient credence placed in the story now to decide Bishop Beaudry, who spent some 20 years among the Lolos, to enter the remote fastnesses

BATES OPENS—Among the many students registering today at Bates College, as the Fall season opened, were Richard Sorenson, '47, of Melrose, Mass., and Barbara Beattie '48, of Belmont, Mass.

Buying an Automobile?
use the NEW
AMERICAN BANK CREDIT PLAN
available through
DEALERS and This BANK
You'll like this modern low-cost plan for buying your new or used car.
Convenient Installment Payments
Low Bank Rates and Courteous Service
Dignified Bank Credit Relationship
Deferred Purchase Deposit Plan
Valuable Bank Credit Reference Card
Essential Insurance Coverages including "safe travel" features
Come in and let us tell you about the advantages of this outstanding BANK-CREDIT plan, so that the entire transaction can be completed for you by your Dealer when you select your car. You'll find this plan gives you "more than money can buy."
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
LEWISTON • AUBURN
MAINE
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



En septiembre de 1945, los sionistas nos contaron (de nuevo), que 6 millones de judíos habían sido asesinados por los nazis y que sólo quedaban 1.600.000 judíos en Europa.

Pero en junio de 1946, los oficiales del ejército de los Estados Unidos dijeron a 12 periodistas de tour por Alemania, que había 3.000.000 de judíos tan sólo en la zona de Alemania ocupada por los norteamericanos, la mayoría de ellos de Rusia, donde algunos afirmaban que se habían refugiado en 1939.

# ARMY SEES INFLUX OF 3,000,000 JEWS

## Tells Newspaper Executives in Germany That Refugees Have Created Grave Problem

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 23 (AP) – Twelve United States editors and newspaper executives, at the outset of their German tour, were told today by high United States officers that the United States faced the possible responsibility of caring for "up to 3,000,000 Jews" in its occupation zone.

Army sources said that Eastern European Jews were flooding into the zone at the rate of 10,000 a month.

"Many of them are coming from Russia and if they join those in Poland in an apparent mass movement toward Palestine, we may have to look after 3,000,000 of them," one Army informant said.

The newspaper chiefs were told that the mass infiltration was growing into one of the gravest problems facing United States occupation authorities.

Visiting the Zeilsheim Jewish displaced persons camp near Frankfort, the editors learned that an "underground railway" for Jews had operated in at least one instance from the British to the United States zone.

A convoy of German trucks with German drivers arrived at Zeilsheim three days ago, they were informed, and unloaded 178 Polish Jews at the camp.

"The passengers got out and said, 'We are Jews and we are here,'" an Army source said. "The trucks drove off as suddenly as they had appeareed and we admitted the passengers.

"These new arrivals apparently chartered the German trucks in the British zone, slipped across the border past our patrols and drove to Zeilsheim. The camp could not refuse them admittance."

He added that the group had come from the Soviet Union—where they had taken refuge in 1939—and had journeyed through Berlin and Hanover.

"More than 1,000 have come in the last few weeks from the British zone," he said.

The New York Times
Published: June 24, 1946
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[The New York Times - June 24, 1946]

Vol. 24, No. 38

# Strictly Confidential

**Tidbits From Everywhere**
**By Phineas J. Biron**

## WHAT'S THE HURRY?

There are a number of deceived liberals on the Executive and National Committees of the American Association for a Democratic Germany..The statement of policy of the Association is an appeal for Germany to be permitted to join the United Nations Organization..The German criminals responsible for the extermination of six million Jews are still alive..Countries raped by Germany are still outside of the United Nations..So what's the hurry, gentlemen?..Germany must prove herself before she can aspire to be considered a member of the family of Nations....

# OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE

Serving Columbus and Central Ohio Jewish Community

Vol. 24, No. 38 | COLUMBUS, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1946 | 39 | Devoted to American and Jewish Ideals


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**HATS OFF**

Rev. L. H. Ball of the Methodist Church, Lake Mahopac, and Rev. L. H. Chamberlin of the Federated Church of Croton Falls deserve great credit. They contacted the Jewish community of Sommers, N. Y., and pledged their cooperation in the building of the Synagogue.... Anti-Semitic groups had warned the Jewish community that they would not allow "the erection of a Jewish house of worship". The only Jewish personality who cooperated in this case was James Waterman Wise, director of the Council Against Intolerance. His quick action reassuring the local Jewish community that "Jewish-Christian" liberal leaders would back them, was an important factor in driving the prejudice-mongers under cover....

**MUSICAL NOTES**

Nehamal Bloch, daughter of Jeshua Block, the scholar and librarian, has been appointed to the faculty of the Music School of the Henry Street Settlement. Nehamal is a graduate of Radcliffe College. Violinist Heifetz and pianist Artur Rubenstein will be featured in a film "Carnegie Hall" now in production in New York City.... Pianist William Kapell on his recent Pan-American clipper trip to South America carried along a 16 pound portable piano made of tubular aluminum and fiber glass to practice on while en route....

**GOOD LUCK, BARNEY**

Barney Ross, who gave himself up as a drug addict, will head a large youth movement after his cure.... Barney, the great boxing champion wants to devote his life to social work... That is why he is making a public example of himself in his fight against the dope habit. As you know Barney is a casuality of the war. He started

(Continued on Page Eight)


**SEND IN YOUR NEW YEAR GREETINGS**

**Although it is too late to be inserted in the Annual Jewish New Year Magazine, which will get to all the homes Sept. 26th, your New Years Greeting to friends and relatives may be inserted in our regular weekly editions of Sept. 27th or October 4 A beautifully composed boxed greeting, two columns in width, for only $2.00.**

**Call the Chronicle office now AD. 2954 and have one of these appropriate greetings inserted.**


## Admission Of 250,000 Jews To U. S. Urged By N. Y. Mayor

NEW YORK (WNS)—Claiming that there is room enough within 100 miles of New York City to absorb 250,000 displaced Jews, Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City, reiterated here this week his plea that the U. S. admit these homeless wanderers.

Addressing 500 persons at the ground breaking of a new Jewish Center, Mr. O'Dwyer said:

"Nearly two years have gone by since the war ended and the people who were hardest hit are still the worst off. We had high principles when we went into the last war; where are those principles now?... As an immigrant who was admitted to the United States and was given the privilege of citizenship, I advocate that something more than fund raising is needed to help the Jewish survivors in Europe."

**B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN TO HOLD FIRST MEETING OF SEASON MONDAY**

A Card and Mahjong Party will feature the opening meet- of the Columbus Chapter of B'nai B'rith Women, to be held next Monday evening, Sept. 23, at the Bryden Road Temple, with Mrs. Morrey Tarcov, hospitality chairman, and Mrs. B. B. Caplan, program chairman, in charge.

Mrs. William Bronska, president of the local group, advises that particulars of the 8th Annual Fund Raising Project will be revealed at the meeting. This undertaking will be climaxed by a mammoth Variety Show. Full details of this undertaking will be given to the members by Mrs. Jack Schilling and Mrs. Joseph D. Schecter, Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, of the Ways and Means Committee.

All members and friends of B'nai B'rith Women are advised to make every effort to attend this important meeting.

**REGISTRATION FOR CITIZENSHIP SEPT. 24th AT SCHONTHAL CENTER**

Registration for citizenship and Americanization classes, sponsored by the Council of Jewish Women and the Columbus Board of Education, will be held next Tuesday evening, Sept. 24th, at 7 P. M., at Schonthal Center, 555 E. Rich St.

It is important that everyone who is eligible for citizenship to register at that time. Regular classes will begin Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, at 7 P. M.

**IVREEYOH BOARD TO MEET THURSDAY**

Mrs. Joseph Minkin and Mrs. Wm. L. Goodman will be hostesses at the next regular Board meeting of the Ivreeyoh Society, next Tuesday Sept. 24, 8:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Minkin, 959 Berkeley Rd.

All members are urged to attend this important meeting for final discussion of the coming Annual Pledge Dinner, scheduled for Sunday evening, Nov. 10, at the Agudath Achim Social Hall.

Further details concerning this dinner will appear in later issues of the Chronicle.


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## Agency Leaders Meet At Paris

LONDON (WNS)—Three Jewish Agency executive members flew to Paris to attend a special meeting summoned by the organization's top committee after, what an informed source described here, "informal contact" over the week end between British and Jewish leaders.

Although there was no official statement by the Agency or any of its spokesmen here, it is believed that the Paris discussions may lead to the Agency's participation in the Palestine conference. However, one Agency informant here said that if the Agency agrees to attend the conference it will be only "on the basis of our original demand —which envisaged the establishment of 'viable Jewish state within an adequate area'."

The Agency executives who flew to Paris were Prof. Selig Brodetsky, Dr. Nahum Goldman and Berl Locker. Their departure was said to have been preceded by a private conference by Agency executives with either Colonial Secretary George Hall or Foreign Secretary Bevin, or with both.

Over the week end, the delegates of the Arab states were reported to have prepared counter-proposals to the British "provincial autonomy" plan. It is believed the Arab states' statement will reiterate the position taken last week by individual Arab delegations. In their individual statements the Arabs rejected the idea of a Jewish national home in Palestine and demanded recognition of Palestine's independence as an Arab state with equal rights for Jews. Sources close to the Foreign Office said that the Arabs may offer to guarantee the existence in Palestine of a Jewish national home, but without territorial constitution and without added Jewish immigration.

In the meantime the Board of Deputies of British Jews has voted by a vast majority against participation in the conference if the Agency did not attend. Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president, said: "The Board of Deputies cannot participate in the conference if the establishment of a Jewish state is ruled out." The Agudas Israel is expected to decide the question of partcipation within the next few days.

**COUNCIL TO MEET OCTOBER 1st**

The opening meeting and tea of the Council of Jewish Women will be held on Tuesday, October 1st, at the Bryden Rd. Temple. Watch next week's Chronicle for complete details.

**HADASSAH INTER-RELATIONS COUNCIL**

Mrs. Max Schottenstein, 642 Wilson Ave., chairman of the Hadassah Interracial Council, was hostess to members of the group at a meeting at her home recently. This council, composed of the president and duly appointed representatives of senior, junior and B. & P. Hadassah, aims to correlate the activities of the Hadassah family within the city, Miss Helen Nutis, 255 S. Cassady Ave., will serve as secretary to the council during the coming year.

**ALL COPY MUST BE IN BY TUESDAY FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE**

**On account of Rosh Hashanah next Thursday and Friday, all news of organizations, synagogues and social items must reach our office NO LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, to insure publication in our issue of Sept. 27th.**

**—THE EDITOR**

## Large Attendance Anticipated For B'nai B'rith Meet



O. John Rogge

A record-breaking attendance is anticipated for the first autumn meeting of Zion Lodge, B'nai B'rith at Broad St. Temple Monday, Sept. 23, at 8:30 p. m., when members and their guests will hear an address by O. John Rogge, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

Attendance, augmented by new members, also will include a large number of veterans, who recently have renewed their active membership in the lodge after war service.

The program committee expressed confidence that the gathering would give Mr. Rogge a warm reception as his subject matter carries a wealth of pertinent and interesting material. His subject will include treason and sedition in the U. S., American fascism reconverts, the challenge to Democracy and the Berlin blueprints.

These topics comprise a top place in Mr. Rogge's background as he spent considerable time and achieved singular success in prosecuting the notorious 29 seditionists. In April, 1946, Mr. Rogge headed a mission to Germany to investigate Nazi links to fascist groups in America. The evidence he uncovered after extensive research particularly in Nuernburg, formed the bulk of a 20,000 word report on seditious activities in this country.

Previous to his sedition work, Mr. Rogge won reknown for his prosecution of the defendants in the Louisiana oil scandals and in the Dawes Bank case of Chicago. In that case, Mr. Rogge represented the RFC, fighting the government's battle against some 300 private attorneys in 26 states. The litigation covered four years and at the conclusion depositors recovered $10,000,000 out of a total $14,000,000.

## BIG RALLY WILL FEATURE J. N. F. MEETING OCT. 6

All Columbus Zionist organizations have combined in the sponsorship of a big rally meeting on Sunday, Oct. 6th, at 8 p. m., in the Ballroom of the Deshler-Wallick Hotel. The project behind the effort is that of the Jewish National Fund, for over 35 years the Zonist land acquisition and reclamation agency, for the purchase of new land areas to establish agricultural settlements and to provide homes and work for Jewish survivors of Europe.

Just recently the Jewish National Fund of America forwarded to Palestine the sum of $5,000,000, the largest single remittance in the history of American Zionism. It was an expression of faith in the justice and the ultimate triumph of the Zionist cause. The remittance was also an encouragement to the gallant Jewish community of Palestine which is today desperately fighting to save the remnants of the Jewish people in Europe thru the opening of the gates of Holy Land to them.

For the Oct. 6th meeting an outstandng program is being arranged which will include prominent speakers, headed by Mr. Archibald Silverman, nationally known Zionist leader.

This first public gathering of Columbus Jewry will also serve as a demonstration of the solidarity of our community in this hour of crisis, when the future of Palestine is being decided.

## Dr. Morgenstern Will Retire On July 1, 1947

Dr. Julian Morgenstern, age 65, for 40 years a facutly member and since 1921 president of Hebrew Union College, America's oldest Jewish seminary, has asked the board of governors for retirement from presidency effective July 1, 1947. He asked for privilege of continung as faculty member and in research at H. U. C.

Cited two reasons for retirement: first, desire to do scientific work in Bible and history of Judaism: and second, belief that H. U. C. is on threshold of a new era.

Committee will report in January 1947 on Dr. Morgenstern's request.

Dr. Morgenstern is the college's fifth president. Founder Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, served 1875-1900; Moses Mielziner 1900-03; Gotthard Deutsch 1903; Kaufman Kohler 1903-21.

Dr. Morgenstern ordained 266 reform rabbis in the period of 1922-46.

**WON'T YOU HELP O. S. U. STUDENTS WITH ROOMS?**

**Students attending Ohio State University are urgently in need of rooms in any part of the city. Many of them will not be able to go to the university if they are unable to find housing.**

**If you have an extra room that you could rent to a student please call the Hillel Foundation at UN. 4457.**


Fuente: Ohio Jewish chronicle. (Columbus, Ohio), 1946-09-20

Entre tanto, mientras los Judíos se quejan de un falso Holocausto en Europa, grupos terroristas Sionistas hacen estragos en Palestina matando a hombres, mujeres y niños árabes, a voluntad, como en la masacre de Deir Yassin.

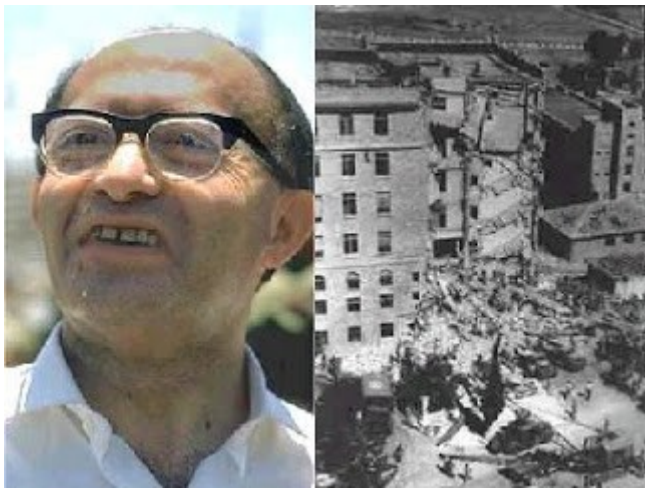
http://www.deiryassin.org/



Inhumanos agentes del terror Judíos del Irgun sacrificaron sin piedad a mujeres y bebés árabes, después mutilaron sus cadáveres en la aldea palestina de Deir Yassin. (¿Hara Judenwood trillones de películas sobre ello?)

En 1946, agentes del terror Judío de la despiadada red terrorista de Irgun en Palestina, encabezada por el asesino de masas (((Menachem Begin))) (quien más tarde se convertiría en el Primer Ministro de Israel), hizo volar el Hotel King David, disfrazados de árabes. 91 personas resultaron asesinadas, 28 de las víctimas eran funcionarios británicos. Los británicos eran el verdadero objetivo del atentado ya que el hotel era la sede de la comandancia militar británica.

http://www.whatreallyhappened.com/WRHARTICLES/kd.html



*(((Menachem Begin))), líder terrorista del Irgun, cerebro del atentado del Hotel King David en 1946 y otras atrocidades; Primer Ministro de Israel. Un completo animal.*

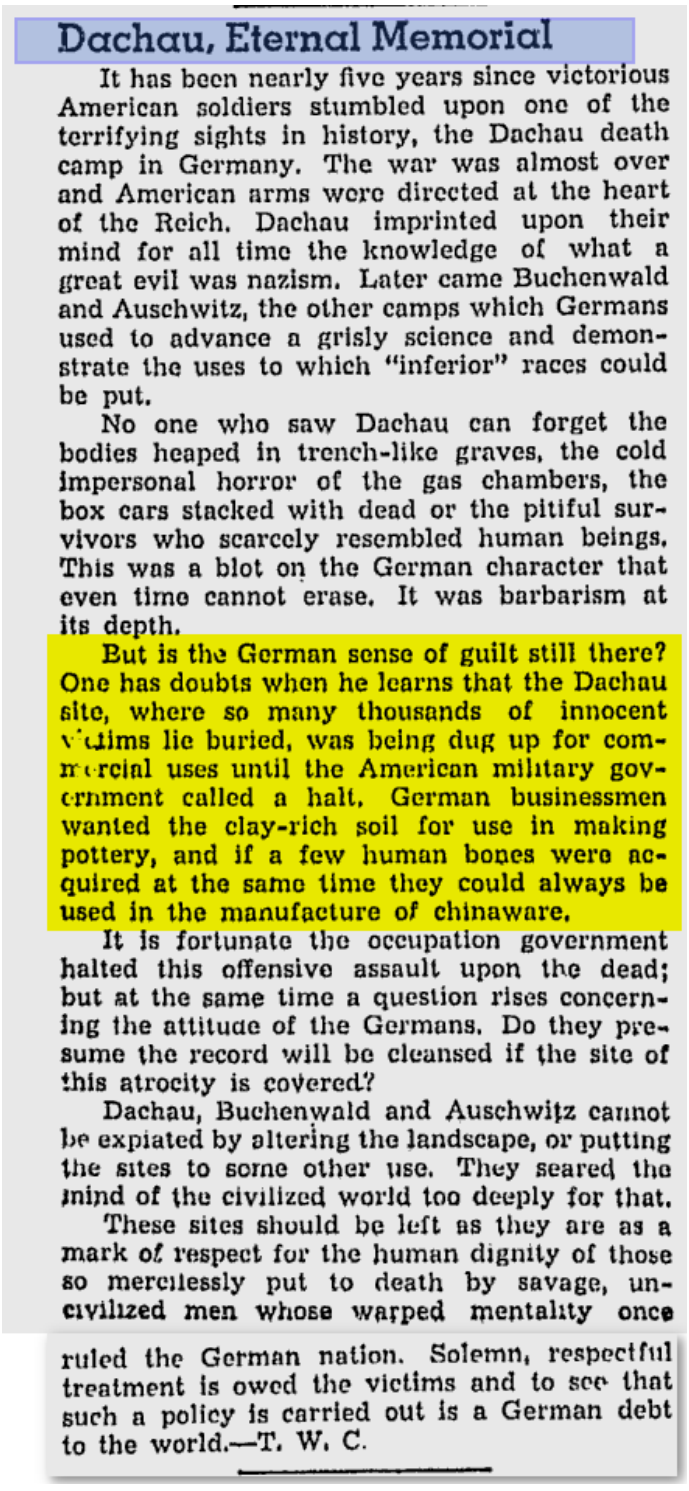
# 1947-1949

En el transcurso de dos años los Judíos Sionistas borraron del mapa 419 aldeas árabes y construyeron asentamientos judíos en su lugar. Este proceso de limpieza étnica de los palestinos en su propia tierra por los Judíos continúa hasta el día de hoy.




La colonización sionista y la limpieza étnica de Palestina , un crimen contra la humanidad que sigue impune y es, de hecho, apoyado por muchos gobiernos Occidentales.

En septiembre de 1949, el *Lewiston Morning Tribune* publica un artículo afirmando que "los alemanes siguían usando huesos de judíos para hacer platos."



## Dachau, Eternal Memorial

It has been nearly five years since victorious American soldiers stumbled upon one of the terrifying sights in history, the Dachau death camp in Germany. The war was almost over and American arms were directed at the heart of the Reich. Dachau imprinted upon their mind for all time the knowledge of what a great evil was nazism. Later came Buchenwald and Auschwitz, the other camps which Germans used to advance a grisly science and demonstrate the uses to which "inferior" races could be put.

No one who saw Dachau can forget the bodies heaped in trench-like graves, the cold impersonal horror of the gas chambers, the box cars stacked with dead or the pitiful survivors who scarcely resembled human beings. This was a blot on the German character that even time cannot erase. It was barbarism at its depth.

But is the German sense of guilt still there? One has doubts when he learns that the Dachau site, where so many thousands of innocent victims lie buried, was being dug up for commercial uses until the American military government called a halt. German businessmen wanted the clay-rich soil for use in making pottery, and if a few human bones were acquired at the same time they could always be used in the manufacture of chinaware.

It is fortunate the occupation government halted this offensive assault upon the dead; but at the same time a question rises concerning the attitude of the Germans. Do they presume the record will be cleansed if the site of this atrocity is covered?

Dachau, Buchenwald and Auschwitz cannot be expiated by altering the landscape, or putting the sites to some other use. They seared the mind of the civilized world too deeply for that.

These sites should be left as they are as a mark of respect for the human dignity of those so mercilessly put to death by savage, uncivilized men whose warped mentality once ruled the German nation. Solemn, respectful treatment is owed the victims and to see that such a policy is carried out is a German debt to the world.—T. W. C.

[Lewiston Morning Tribune - Sept 15, 1949]

*"Pero aún sigue ahí el sentimiento de culpa alemán? Uno tiene dudas cuando aprende que el lugar de Dachau, donde tantos miles de víctimas inocentes yacen enterradas, estaban siendo desenterradas para usos comerciales hasta que el gobierno americano militar llamara un alto, los hombres de negocio alemanes quisieron el suelo rico en arcilla para emplearlo en la fabricación de la cerámica, y si unos huesos humanos fueran adquiridos al mismo tiempo estos siempre podrían ser usados en la fabricación de porcelana.*

## LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE

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ED. E. ROSS

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in the Tribune and also local dispatches herein.

Pursuant to Sec 68-108 I. C. A. as amended by chapter 154 1933 Session Laws all legal notices required by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction to be published weekly will be published by this paper on Wednesday of each week

The Tribune assumes no financial responsibility for errors which may appear in advertisements published in its columns but in case where this paper is at fault will print a correction of that part of an advertisement in which the typographical error occurs


### The Weather

Lewiston and vicinity—Mostly cloudy Thursday and Friday with occasional showers. Gusty surface winds and cooler Thursday, with an expected high temperature of 68.

Northern Idaho—Mostly cloudy Thursday and Friday with occasional rain. Slightly cooler Thursday with expected high temperature between 68-76. Expected high Friday between 65-75. Expected low temperature Friday morning between 40-50.

Eastern Washington—Mostly cloudy Thursday and Friday with occasional light rain. Slightly cooler Thursday in the extreme eastern portion Thursday, with an expected high temperature between 68-75 both days. Expected low Friday morning between 46-56.

Data for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. Sept. 14:

Lewiston

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest temperature | 78 |
| Lowest temperature | 42 |

Lewiston Orchards

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest temperature | 76 |
| Lowest temperature | 44 |
| Highest humidity | 75 |
| Lowest humidity | 20 |

River levels yesterday:
Snake river 1.5 ft. above zero, up .1.
Clearwater river 1.36 ft. above zero, down .13.

| | Mx. | Mn. | Pc. | | Mx. | Mn. | Pc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albuquerque | 76 | 52 | .07 | Phoenix | 86 | 72 | T |
| Bismarck | 68 | 47 | | Pocatello | 77 | 45 | |
| Boise | 84 | 47 | | Portland | 64 | 49 | .15 |
| Chicago | 66 | 52 | | Rock Springs | 70 | 34 | |
| Denver | 82 | 49 | | Salt Lake | 81 | 45 | |
| New Orleans | 89 | 74 | | San Fran. | 72 | 59 | |
| New York | 81 | 70 | .01 | St. Louis | 82 | 65 | T |
| Ogden | 79 | 47 | | Seattle | 60 | 53 | .56 |
| Omaha | 84 | 66 | | Washington | 82 | 69 | .35 |

### Bible Thought And Prayer

If parents will have their children memorize the daily Bible selections it will prove a priceless heritage to them in after years.

For thou has trusted in the wickedness; thou hast said, None seeth me. The wisdom and thy knowledge, it hath perverted thee; and thou hast said in thine heart, I am, and none else besides me. Isa. 47:10.

## Conserving The Future

Fortunately for the American farmer, there is no government agency more enthusiastic in its mission than the soil conservation service. From the federal government on down through the states, counties and community soil conservation districts, the SCS is devoted to saving the soil.

The latest manifestation is the farm-in-a-day demonstration, whereby an entire farm receives a face lifting through the application of soil conservation techniques.

A full scale program has been scheduled on the Washington-Idaho border just west of Moscow today. Through the joint sponsorship of the Latah county SCS district and the Moscow Chamber of Commerce, the Ralph Bursch farm is going to get the "works." Seventy-five pieces of equipment have been donated that the project may be completed in five hours.

After five hours have elapsed Farmer Bursch will have 200 of his acres converted to contour strips in order to keep soil from washing down the steep Palouse hills; a one-million gallon pond; and 8,500 feet of waterways and diversion ditches.

This is a dramatization of the need for soil conservation, but it is hard to think of a better way to get the idea across. Holding the soil in place is the most pressing economic problem in the Palouse empire, whose basic industry is farming. Through today's demonstration other farmers may be impressed that they must adopt conservation practices in order to remain the masters of an abundant earth now being shredded by the elements.—T. W. C.

## Dachau, Eternal Memorial

It has been nearly five years since victorious American soldiers stumbled upon one of the terrifying sights in history, the Dachau death camp in Germany. The war was almost over and American arms were directed at the heart of the Reich. Dachau imprinted upon their mind for all time the knowledge of what a great evil was nazism. Later came Buchenwald and Auschwitz, the other camps which Germans used to advance a grisly science and demonstrate the uses to which "inferior" races could be put.

No one who saw Dachau can forget the bodies heaped in trench-like graves, the cold impersonal horror of the gas chambers, the box cars stacked with dead or the pitiful survivors who scarcely resembled human beings. This was a blot on the German character that even time cannot erase. It was barbarism at its depth.

But is the German sense of guilt still there? One has doubts when he learns that the Dachau site, where so many thousands of innocent victims lie buried, was being dug up for cement reinf uses until the American military government called a halt. German businessmen wanted the clay-rich soil for use in making pottery, and if a few human bones were acquired at the same time they could always be used in the manufacture of chinaware.

It is fortunate the occupation government halted this offensive assault upon the dead; but at the same time a question rises concerning the attitude of the Germans. Do they presume the record will be cleansed if the site of this atrocity is covered?

Dachau, Buchenwald and Auschwitz cannot be expiated by altering the landscape, or putting the sites to some other use. They reared the mind of the civilized world too deeply for that.

These sites should be left as they are as a mark of respect for the human dignity of those so mercilessly put to death by savage, uncivilized men whose warped mentality once ruled the German nation. Solemn, respectful treatment is owed the victims and to see that such a policy is carried out is a German debt to the world.—T. W. C.

## George Did It

The somewhat placid atmosphere which climax to Princeton's verdant campus is deceptive. It masks a subsurface of ceaseless cannons on the playing fields, even occasionally in football, can be cited. And there are such exploits as that of George P. French III. French, aged 19, a Princeton sophomore, went home to Santa Monica, Calif., by bicycle. He traveled from Asbury Park, N. J., to the Pacific coast in 23 days, 20 hours, 48 minutes.

Some doubt exists as to whether this will be recognized as the official cross-country record. It is better than Jerry Persons's time last year, but not as good as Leslie Seaward's on his cross-country cycle trip from Savannah a few weeks ago.

Record or not, French has performed a feat calling for both brains and brawn, for strength and endurance beyond the ensurance of ordinary persons. He also made the trip financially profitable. A series of $5 bets with classmates will yield him more than $250.

The course is approximately $14 a day, which is considerably more than his expenses and a better rate, incidentally, than he is likely to earn soon again, prospects being as they are. However, transcontinental cycling will appeal to no one, including doubtless French, as a way of earning a living. There's no future in it. No one can count on his legs lasting as long as those of Seaward, who is 54, and skeptics willing to venture $5 on a bet that it cannot be done will be less numerous from now on.

"but, although French's future obviously does not lie in cycling, it looks like a pretty good future. A young fellow with his determination, daring and endurance should have no trouble getting along.—Ellensburg Record.

## Sweet September

Ah, sweet September, sweet! Month of change, and for the better. Borne in on gentle breezes, herald of autumnal mantle, overlooked will be some relapse, but a reminder of dying summer—we can take it, torrid noons—even a day or two of penance.

Still on hand is daylight-savings' golden, hoarded hour—gentle sleep, a blessed thing, a dividend from Central Standard. Pattering footsteps out will go, to school and willing teachers; a void at home, but pleasant silence in which to work, perchance to think.

These gladsome, thou first child of fall, • We confess but one complaint: "Thirty days hath September," like April, June and November. Thirty days? There should be a hundred—in deserved tribute to sweet September!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The rustleproof bag of popcorn for moviegoers leaves but one course open—purchase of peanuts in the shell.

What this country's politicians need are some effective gags—literally speaking.

The quicker you are satisfied the sooner your progress ends.

## About People 'n' Things

By K. C. B.

Dear K. C. B. A thousand or so years ago, when we both were young men and when your country was first beset to answer, I had one great ambition. It was that it might have money enough to buy outright every newspaper in which any criticism appeared so that I might file them day by day in a waste paper basket. However, you grow on one and it was not long before I was actually enjoying them. Now—many thousands of editions later—I never fail to read your words of gentle wisdom and praise for every living thing. It is my hope and prayer that your own "30" is long in the future. Carry on, old friend, knowing that your message is appreciated.—FRANK C. LOWRY

PAST OUR gateway,
AND THOUGH it is,
IT'S BEEN my custom,
THROUGH ALL the years,
OF MY columning,
TO ACCEPT such letters,
AS SOMETHING meant,
FOR MYSELF alone,
AND JUST to be saved,
FROM A little while
THERE SOMETIMES
come.
MAYBE BE it pride,
OR WHAT it is,
SOMETHING OR other,
THAT I want to share,
WITH ALL the readers,
OF THESE lines I write,
FROM DAY to day,
AND SO it is.

I AM passing along.
THE LETTER above,
BE IT vanity,
OR WHAT it is,
THAT HAS moved me,
TO PUT it here.
AND TO Mr. Lowry,
GO MY thanks,
FOR A big uplift.

## THAT BODY OF YOURS

By James W. Barton, M.D.

### LIVING SAFELY WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

As it is generally known that high blood pressure is the cause of heart strokes (coronary thrombosis) and brain strokes (apoplexy), it is only natural that when the blood pressure is higher for the age than what is considered normal, the individual would be concerned if not alarmed. Because the blood pressure is high, the individual is likely to be nervous and a little afraid when next examined and the blood pressure would still, of course, be high. In cases where the physician suspects that nervousness is to blame for the raised blood pressure he has the patient report a number of times until some, if not all, of his nervousness has disappeared, and the true or basic blood pressure is established.

What many of us forget or do not know is that our blood pressure varies within hours or even minutes so that when the blood pressure is taken it may be high if we are excited and low when we are calm.

In "Medical Clinics of North America," Dr. Hilmert A. Ranges, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York University College of Medicine, reports his observations made on a group of 241 individuals with hypertensive disease (high blood pressure) who have remained working and for the most part free of any symptoms (due to high blood pressure) over a period of from ten to 25 years. They were all employes of the home office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. The observations were made by Dr. Ranges to show that individuals with high blood pressure may carry on at their work without any noticeable embarrassment from their disease.

All of the patients in this series have been observed for at least ten years, the average length, 14 years. All of the group were alive and waking about, at the end of the observation. During and at the end of all these years of observation, 189 of the 241 offered no complaints caused by high blood pressure. Those with complaints suffered with tiredness and headaches.

The purpose of Dr. Ranges' report is to show that high blood pressure may exist over many years without causing any symptoms. A regular checkup by the family physician and advice as to diet and exercise is however advisable.

### THE EYES HAVE IT!

Feeling a little belligerence coming on, a guy with a glass eye took out the eye and put it in his mouth for safety, with the result that no sooner had somebody made a good swipe at him than he swallowed it. His friends rushed him to the nearest medico. Since he was clutching his stomach, the doctor made low first points at examination, and showed a long instrument with a light on the end down the patient's gullet.

Suddenly the doctor passed out cold. When they revived him he seem worse than the patient.

"Good grief," exclaimed the medico. "I've looked into hundreds of stomachs in my time—but that's the first one that ever looked back at me!"—Investment Dealers' Digest.

### LOST DEPENDENCY

When the colonel came into the living room, seeking his pipe, he found instead his pretty daughter sitting on the lap of her favorite lieutenant. But the young officer proved to be as smart as he was handsome.

Gently lifting his lady-love to her feet, the lieutenant arose, saluted, and announced, "Sir, I have the honor to report an engagement at close quarters. In which I have been entirely victorious. It merely remains for you to give sanction to the terms of surrender

"Carry on, young man, carry on!" the colonel rejoined. —Exchange.

*Washington Calling*

## New Hunt Awaits Brave Solons

By Marquis Childs

Washington, Sept. 14.—Now that the 3 per center investigation has subsided, the black headlines called forth by this sensatory sensation are receding into memory.

If anyone in congress had the courage to go into it, there is a far more obvious example of the use and abuse of influence right on the doorstep of congress.

That is the growing custom of members of congress making themselves, nothing but special pleaders for special interests. This has gone so far that lawyer members even defend the right to take fees for services rendered.

These fees are, of course, above and beyond the congressional salary of $12,500 a year plus a $2,500 tax-free expense allowance.

This situation was highlighted by an incident last spring that received too little attention. Rep. Earl Chudoff, democrat of Pennsylvania, appeared in federal district court representing a client charged with sending obscene literature through the mail. The judge was James P. McGranery, former congressman from Pennsylvania and former assistant to the attorney general.

Judge McGranery told Chudoff he would be violating the law in appearing in court. Chudoff replied that he remembered the congress had appeared in federal court under similar circumstances.

"You are right," the judge was quoted by the Associated Press as replying, "and I don't care to mention names, but that's no reason why I should allow you to do the same."

One of the firms which the judge may well have had in mind was that of another Pennsylvania congressman, Francis E. Walter, democrat, now serving his ninth term in congress from the 20th district.

In a sharply contested campaign last fall Walter's republican opponent, Roy James, brought out that the congressman had represented stockholders in a suit against the Pennroad Corp. and the Pennsylvania railroad.

That suit was, indirectly, the outgrowth of a congressional investigation into railroad holding companies. Some months ago Federal Judge George A. Welsh awarded Walter a fee of $170,000 in the Pennroad case, a reduction from $175,000.

* * *

In the campaign last fall Walter said in reply to James that as one of the counsel for the Pennroad stockholders he had succeeded in recovering $15,000,000 from the Pennsylvania railroad. Congressman Walter is also reported to have acted for a group of slate companies in his district when they were charged with violating the anti-trust law. An executive of one of the leading companies tells me it is his impression that Walter "helped them out" without charging a fee.

The question of whether it is illegal for a member of congress to defend persons charged with violating the federal law or to serve as trustee in bankruptcy for a fee was put up not long ago to the department of justice. The reply from the same body, signed by Peyton Ford, assistant to the attorney general, was full of evasive double talk. But after citing various laws covering the matter, Ford in a memorandum said:

"In the absence of a judicial determination of the question it is not possible to deny that a violation could result."

Walter is now on a congressional junket in Europe. I called him asking for his comment and he replied saying that when he returned in the middle of October, he would tell me the "truth." The Pennroad case is, of course, a matter of court record.

This is far from being an isolated case. When Rep. Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania was nominated to be a federal judge, one reason given by the American Bar Association for opposing his confirmation was that he had acted as attorney for a bidder in a WPA contract while serving in congress.

It is not hard to see how the lines of power and influence are intermixed. Walter is the ranking majority member of the house judiciary committee. He might in all honesty urge the nomination and confirmation of a federal judge. But if he were to appear in court later before that federal judge representing a client, the most righteous judge in the world would have a hard time convincing the public he was not influenced in favor of the friendly congressman.

It is not a matter of one political party or another. In both the senate and the house, as will be indicated in a following column, the abuse of influence has become a matter for serious inquiry.

(Copyright, 1949)

## Winchester

Winchester, Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Currin and son, Douglas, Clarkston; Mr. and Mrs. Art Rush and son, Irwin, Lewiston Orchards, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payne, Moscow, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Rush.

Mrs. John Garten and daughter, Sue, Mission, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Robertson. Mrs. Mrs. Garten returned home Wednesday. Sue remained for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey and daughters left last week for Julietta to make their home. Mr. Bailey plans to operate a planing mill there.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Robertson spent the weekend with her uncle, Curtis Harwood, at Plummer.

Lynn Merrill was appointed chairman of the school board at a recent reorganization meeting. Mrs. Hilah Eggart is clerk, and Stanton, Ready, treasurer.

## Jaycees Provide Safety Booklets

Distribution of safety booklets by Lewiston merchants to employes is underway as part of their cooperation with the Lewiston Junior Chamber of Commerce's safety week drive, James O'Toole, Jaycee safety committee chairman, said last night.

The booklets are furnished by a non-profit organization of Kansas City, Mo., and the Jaycees sponsor their distribution, O'Toole said.

In addition to the booklet distribution the Jaycees have arranged signs on principal street, urging motorists to be courteous and avoid accidents. A display featuring an automobile crushed in a wreck is at Main and 13th Sts.

### Infant Boy's Body Taken From Canal

Buhl, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Jimmy Dean Mills, 33-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Mills, Buhl, drowned in a canal today.

The boy's body was found a mile below the spot where he was believed to have fallen in.


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## 20 Years Ago

From the Lewiston Tribune, Sept. 15, 1929

The Bristol packing plant in Lewiston suffered fire damage of $15,000 last night.

Clarkston—Mrs. N. N. Nelson won high honors in the annual flower show.

A large producing copper and silver mine is being developed in the Deer creek-Winchester area.

Seattle—A campaign for organization and education of non-union printers to trade unionism and the restriction of the number of apprentices was recommended in a report by the executive council of the International Typographical union. The council continued deliberation in the matter of adopting a five-day week and opposed the move at the present time.

Temperatures here yesterday, high 95; low 61.

## 40 Years Ago

From the Lewiston Tribune, Sept. 15, 1909

The Open River Transportation Co. has resumed boat service between Portland and Lewiston after temporary suspension because of the low stage of water in the Snake. The steamer Inland Empire was the first to reach port at Lewiston, under command of Capt. Fred Lundy.

Lewiston business men are forming a caravan of 11 cars for a good will tour to Camas prairie towns. W. D. Jesse will be pilot and pacemaker and other drivers will include E. J. Hall, Matt Dowd, Harvey Gaut, Dr. J. F. Atkinson, O. A. Kjos, Frank Thompson, G. W. Tannahill, L. B. Howard, W. A. Everett and J. H. Bethel.

Viola—The two Viola school houses and a barn were destroyed by fire.

The north Idaho WCTU will hold its annual convention at Kendrick, it was announced by Mrs. Cora E. Kreis, Lewiston, president.

Juliaetta—Juliaetta business men have subscribed a fund to repair the wagon grade to American ridge, damaged by the recent cloudburst.

George W. Tannahill has purchased Ole Hether's one-third interest in the Last Chance and Eagle Standard placer claims on Snake river.

### Collision Kills Three

Wichita Falls, Texas, Sept. 14 —(AP)—Three members of an Oklahoma family were killed today in a bus-car collision on Wichita Falls' eastern outskirts.


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## How's Your I. Q.?

How to score—Based on 100 questions (10 days), with a daily average as follows, 9 or 10 correct answers rates you a memory genius; 7 or 8, very superior; 5 or 6, excellent; 4, good. Turn to classified page for the correct answers.

1. Identify the man, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 92 years ago, who served as president of the United States 1909-1913, and later became the chief justice of the U. S. supreme court.

2. The bite of both sexes of the so-called "black widow" spider is dangerous; true or false?

3. A portion of Turkey lies in Europe; true or false?

4. A common name for the disease tetanus is l—j—?

5. Exclusive of a $50,000 taxfree expense fund, and a $40,000 travel-entertainment allowance, what is the annual salary of the president of the United States?

6. Which is the correct spelling—attendence, or attendant?

7. Gibraltar, the British naval base, commands the westernmost access to which sea?

8. Is hickory wood classed as a hard wood, or a soft wood?

9. The Marshall plan, a program to aid European recovery, originated in the last months of F. D. Roosevelt's administration; true or false?

10. A number of tests have established the fact that which lower case letter of the English alphabet is used most frequently?

## Missing Man Eludes Police, Aerial Search

Area law enforcement officers have been unable to determine whether Loren C. Tannahill, 26, Lewiston, threw himself off the center of the interstate bridge last Thursday evening at 6:40.

Tannahill, an ex-marine, has not been seen since he handed his wallet to two boys on the bridge and told them to take it to the Lewiston police station. An aerial search of the stream west of Lewiston is being made each day by Zimmerly Air Transport pilots, Lewiston police said.

Police requested anyone having information on Tannahill to report to the station.

He is 6 feet tall, weighing 160 pounds. His eyes are blue, and he has blonde hair. Tannahill has tattoos on both arms and shrapnel scars on the small of his back. He was dressed in marine fatigue pants and a marine wool shirt when last seen.

Tannahill had been living with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George Tannahill, Lewiston Orchards. His sister, Mrs. Hale Hanchett, lives at Potlatch, police said.

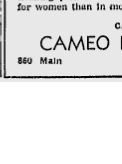
The native Lucayan Indians, found by Columbus in the Bahama islands, have become extinct.


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Learn all branches of Beauty Culture under constant supervision of highly qualified instructors.
We know of no career that offers such opportunities, particularly to young women, as does the beauty shop industry. The training period is short and the earning capacity is greater for women than in most business enterprises.
Call or Write Today.
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## What's Cookin'

### VEGETABLE CHOWDER

Savory Sauce Sizzlers* Steamed Rice
Tossed Green Salad Hot Yeast Rolls
Chocolate Angelfood Cake
Beverages

(Recipe for Starred Dish Follows)
SAVORY SALTY SHRIMP

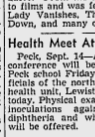
Ingredients: 1 pound medium-size fresh shrimp (about 30), 1 cup boiling water, ¼ teaspoon peppercorns, ¼ teaspoon whole cloves, bay leaf, top of 1 celery stalk, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ cup milk, 1½ teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, 2 tablespoons chili sauce salt and freshly ground pepper. Wash the shrimp under cold running water and drain.

Method: Put the boiling water in a small saucepan with the peppercorns, cloves, bay leaf, celery top, and vinegar; simmer covered for about 5 minutes. Add the shrimp, cover tightly and allow water to come to a boil again rapidly, then reduce heat but keep water bubbling gently, and cook 5 minutes longer, or until all the shrimp are pink and cooked through. Pour the stock through a strainer and reserve; there should be 1 cup. If there is not, add water to make up. Cool the shrimp (use cold water if you like or let them stand), and shell remove black vein down center back with small sharp knife; wash vein away under cold running water. Slice each shrimp in two lengthwise. Make a white sauce of the butter or margarine, flour, shrimp liquid, milk, and add the Worcestershire sauce, chili sauce, and salt and pepper to taste. Add the shrimp and heat thoroughly. Makes 4 servings.

## Today's Birthday

### MARGARET LOCKWOOD

She was born Sept. 15, 1916, in Karachi, India, daughter of a British official. Three times winner of the British Film Industry award, English equivalent of Hollywood's "Oscar," she made her first stage appearance at 12 as a fairy in A Midsummer Night's Dream in London. She had been schooled by Italian Contessa Cenci, teacher of Noel Coward, Gertrude Lawrence and others. As a girlhood ambition to become a missionary, she played the lead in her class play at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and attracted the attention of a producer. From the stage she went to films and was featured in The Lady Vanishes, The Stars Look Down, and many others.



### Health Meet At Peck

Peck, Sept. 14—A child health conference will be held at the Peck school Friday afternoon, officials of the north central Idaho health unit, Lewiston, announced today. Physical examinations and inoculations against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough will be offered.


FOR SALE OR TRADE
The owners of Riverview Hotel would like a rest. Will accept modern home as part payment on said hotel. If interested call 2035 for information.


### Lewiston Orchards Notes

FRIDAY
Daughters of the Nile will sew starting at 9:30. Luncheon at 12:15 at the Masonic Temple.

Lewiston Orchards Advent Church will hold a fruit & vegetable sale starting at 10 a.m. at Spencer's place on Grelle, 1 mile east of Walker's store. Proceeds for Church.

SAT. & SUN.
Our Lady of Lourdes Church will hold a fall festival at Stanislaus Hall. Dinner served at 5 p.m. Sat. & from noon on Sunday. A white elephant sale will be held on school grounds. Articles for sale call Mrs. Earl George 3734-J or Mrs. Avery Gentry 2876-J.

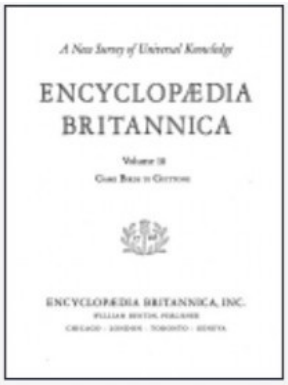
Courtesy of
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Phone 275

# 1963

La Enciclopedia Británica imprime su edición de 1963, en la que se señala que 2.000.000 de personas, en su mayoría judíos, fueron exterminados por los nazis en Mauthausen, un campo de concentración en Austria. Esta cifra absurda ha sido oficialmente revisada bastantes veces. Ahora se dice que sólo 95.000 personas murieron en Mauthausen, de los cuales sólo 14.000 eran Judíos. Una exageración de 1.905.000!

Este campo ya no es considerado por fuentes oficiales que apoyan la leyenda del holocausto como un "campo de exterminio", ni tampoco se afirma aún que cualquiera de los campamentos en territorio alemán lo fuese.

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/05/close-to-2000000-mostly-jews-killed-at.html




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288 GERMANY

take advantage, at a time when Hitler was most anxious to keep the whole of eastern Europe quiet until his preparations against the U.S.S.R. were complete. The situation was made worse by the total failure of the invasion of Greece and by the rapid retreat of the Italians in North Africa before Sir Archibald Wavell's advance (Dec. 1940). Hitler was obliged to come to the aid of his axis partner. He sent German reinforcements to North Africa (where Erwin Rommel succeeded in driving the British back in the spring of 1941), and he took steps in readiness for a German invasion of Greece. Hungary and Rumania had already been reduced to the status of German satellites and made no difficulties about the movement of German troops toward the Greek frontiers; nor did Bulgaria, where, after a sharp diplomatic contest with the Russians the Germans proceeded to occupy key positions throughout the country in March. The remaining Balkan country, Yugoslavia, was induced under pressure to accede to the tripartite pact in March 1941, but the Yugoslav government was overthrown by a palace revolution in the name of the young king Peter. Thereupon Hitler ordered drastic measures to make an example of Yugoslavia. In the course of April 1941 German forces invaded both Yugoslavia and Greece, the former operation being accompanied by brutal air attacks on the defenseless city of Belgrade. By the end of the month both countries had been occupied, and in the last half of May German parachute troops completed the Balkan campaign by the capture of Crete.

**Invasion of the Soviet Union.**—With the occupation of Crete and Rommel's success in driving back the British to the Egyptian frontier, Raeder and others urged that the situation was ripe for a decisive blow against the whole British position in the middle east. But Hitler was set upon attacking the U.S.S.R. and insisted that all other operations must be postponed until it had been defeated, a task which he confidently expected to accomplish within six or eight weeks.

The invasion began on June 22, 1941, and in the opening stages of the campaign the German army drove deep into Soviet territory. Despite imposing successes, however, the Germans failed to achieve a decisive victory and by dispersing his forces Hitler left the frontal assault on the Soviet armies defending Moscow until late in the year. At the beginning of Dec. 1941, the onset of the dreaded Russian winter and the unexpected Soviet counter-offensive faced the German high command with a major military crisis. This brought to a head the strained relations between Hitler and the army leaders. Since the reluctance of the high command to undertake offensive operations in the west in the winter of 1939-40, Hitler had become increasingly critical of the generals, and was less and less prepared to listen to their advice. In Dec. 1941 he dismissed Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, the commander in chief of the German army, and assumed the direct command of the armies in the field himself. The fact that by drastic measures he succeeded in holding the Soviet attacks during the winter greatly increased his confidence in his own military genius. Henceforward he refused to listen to any views, or even information, which ran counter to his own conception of how the war should be conducted.

**Germany Declares War on the United States.**—The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Dec. 1941 now extended the war to the whole world. Hitler promptly declared war on the United States, whose resources he underestimated as grossly as those of the U.S.S.R. He failed however to grasp the unity of the war or the importance of seapower and in his growing preoccupation with

sibilities at an earlier stage.

Hitler had shown an equal blindness to the importance of the Mediterranean theatre of operations. At the close of 1942, the advance of the British 8th army from the east and the joint Anglo-U.S. landings in northwest Africa were driving the German and Italian forces under Rommel into a trap. Hitler now hurriedly made available the reinforcements he had earlier refused, but without being able to halt the Allies' advance; the only result was to increase the size of the forces captured in Tunisia, where more than 250,000 German and Italian troops surrendered in May 1943.

Meanwhile, in the east, ignoring the warnings of his professional advisers, Hitler had embarked on still more ambitious operations for the campaign of 1942, aiming at the occupation of the Caucasus oil fields in the south and a drive to the Volga in the southeast. The invasion of the Caucasus fell short of its objective, while the drive to the Volga turned into a desperate contest for the city of Stalingrad, where Hitler's obstinate refusal to withdraw in time led to the encirclement and capitulation of the German armies under Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus at the end of Jan. 1943.

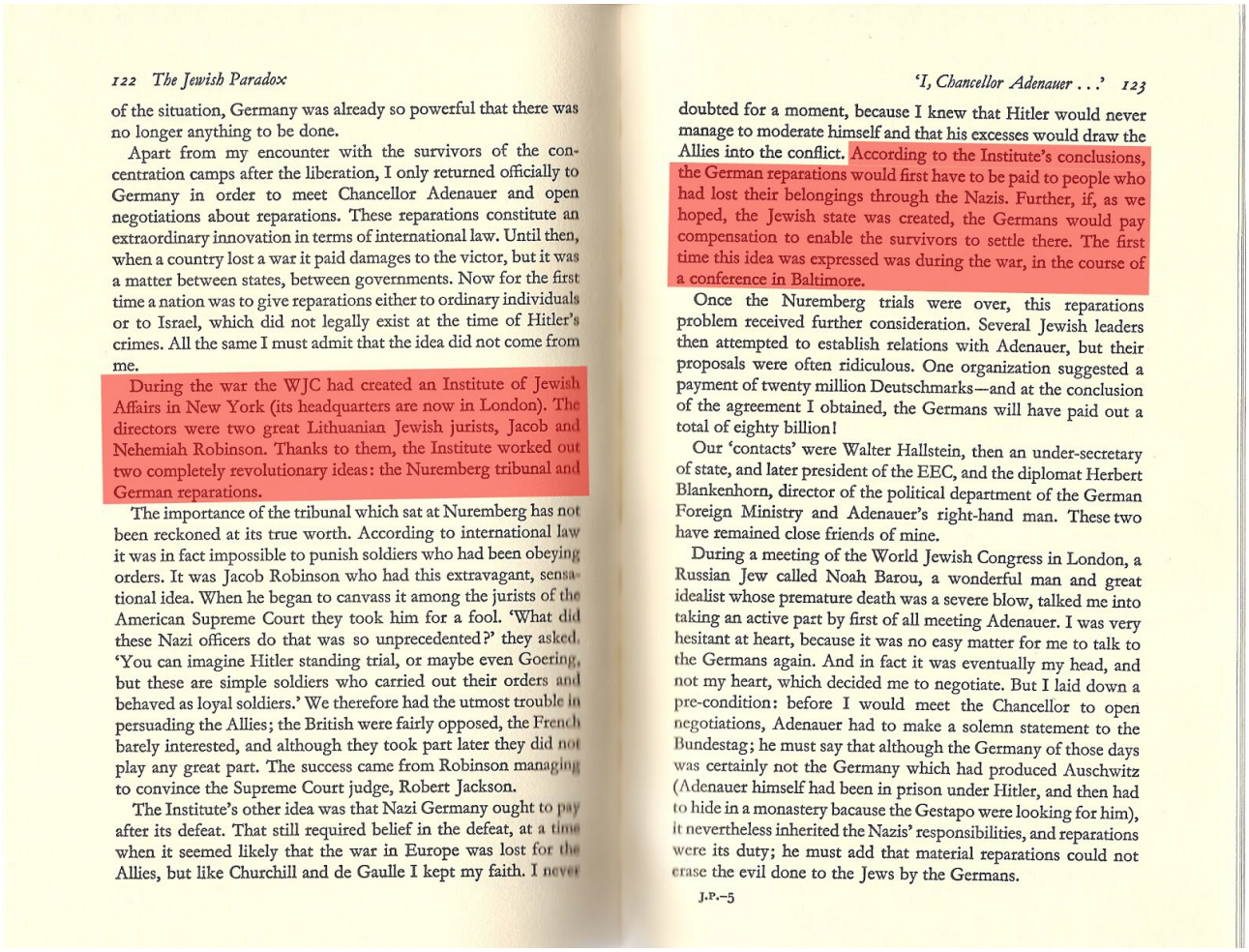
The double defeat of Stalingrad and Tunisia represented the turning point of the war. By mid-1943, Hitler had lost the initiative and from that time the German forces everywhere stood on the defensive.

**The Nazi Empire.**—At the height of his success, Hitler was the master of the greater part of the European continent. German rule in the east was extended to wide areas of the Baltic states, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and European Russia; Poland (part of which was annexed, the rest organized as the government-general) and the protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia; Serbia and Greece (where the occupation was shared with the Italians); and the nominally independent, satellite states of Slovakia, Croatia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. In the west, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France were all under German occupation, part of France from the summer of 1940 and the whole country from Nov. 1942.

German economic exploitation of these territories was ruthless. The needs of the native population were subordinated to the demands of the German economy, often at the cost of widespread hunger and shortages, while German industrial and business firms as well as officials made the most of the advantages the situation offered. In eastern Europe German policy treated the population not only as conquered peoples, but in accordance with Nazi teaching, as inferior races without rights, fit only to serve as slaves. Those classes of the population which on account of their education or position might be expected to provide leadership, together with the Jews and any who showed signs of resistance, were put to death. At Mauthausen, one of the extermination camps in Austria, close to 2,000,000 people, mostly Jews, were exterminated between 1941 and 1945; at Oswiecim (Auschwitz) in Poland, 2,500,000 were executed in the gas chambers, while another 500,000 died from starvation and disease. Frequent man hunts were carried out to round up labour for deportation to Germany; at the end of 1944, 4,795,000 foreign workers had been recruited in this way, the three largest groups being Russians (1,900,000), Poles (851,000) and French (764,000). Those from the east were treated entirely as slave labour and the conditions under which they lived were often appalling. Hitler's and Himmler's plans for the new order they meant to build in eastern Europe were only

# 1976

El influyente líder sionista (((Nahum Goldmann))), co-fundador y durante mucho tiempo cabeza del Congreso Judío Mundial, publica un libro sobre los Judíos: "La paradoja judía". En el libro Goldmann admite cándidamente en las páginas 122 y 123 que años antes del final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial dos influyentes co-conspiradores Judíos concibieron la idea de un Nuremberg tras la guerra como un tribunal-espectáculo y las "reparaciones alemanas" que se pagarían a los Judíos. Goldmann describe cómo él, y su compañeros Sionistas en connivencia del Congreso Judío Mundial, idearon la estafa de las reparaciones para financiar los asentamientos de Judíos en Palestina después de la guerra.



122 *The Jewish Paradox*

of the situation, Germany was already so powerful that there was no longer anything to be done.

Apart from my encounter with the survivors of the concentration camps after the liberation, I only returned officially to Germany in order to meet Chancellor Adenauer and open negotiations about reparations. These reparations constitute an extraordinary innovation in terms of international law. Until then, when a country lost a war it paid damages to the victor, but it was a matter between states, between governments. Now for the first time a nation was to give reparations either to ordinary individuals or to Israel, which did not legally exist at the time of Hitler's crimes. All the same I must admit that the idea did not come from me.

During the war the WJC had created an Institute of Jewish Affairs in New York (its headquarters are now in London). The directors were two great Lithuanian Jewish jurists, Jacob and Nehemiah Robinson. Thanks to them, the Institute worked out two completely revolutionary ideas: the Nuremberg tribunal and German reparations.

The importance of the tribunal which sat at Nuremberg has not been reckoned at its true worth. According to international law it was in fact impossible to punish soldiers who had been obeying orders. It was Jacob Robinson who had this extravagant, sensational idea. When he began to canvass it among the jurists of the American Supreme Court they took him for a fool. 'What did these Nazi officers do that was so unprecedented?' they asked. 'You can imagine Hitler standing trial, or maybe even Goering, but these are simple soldiers who carried out their orders and behaved as loyal soldiers.' We therefore had the utmost trouble in persuading the Allies; the British were fairly opposed, the French barely interested, and although they took part later they did not play any great part. The success came from Robinson managing to convince the Supreme Court judge, Robert Jackson.

The Institute's other idea was that Nazi Germany ought to pay after its defeat. That still required belief in the defeat, at a time when it seemed likely that the war in Europe was lost for the Allies, but like Churchill and de Gaulle I kept my faith. I never

*'I, Chancellor Adenauer . . .'* 123

doubted for a moment, because I knew that Hitler would never manage to moderate himself and that his excesses would draw the Allies into the conflict. According to the Institute's conclusions, the German reparations would first have to be paid to people who had lost their belongings through the Nazis. Further, if, as we hoped, the Jewish state was created, the Germans would pay compensation to enable the survivors to settle there. The first time this idea was expressed was during the war, in the course of a conference in Baltimore.

Once the Nuremberg trials were over, this reparations problem received further consideration. Several Jewish leaders then attempted to establish relations with Adenauer, but their proposals were often ridiculous. One organization suggested a payment of twenty million Deutschmarks—and at the conclusion of the agreement I obtained, the Germans will have paid out a total of eighty billion!

Our 'contacts' were Walter Hallstein, then an under-secretary of state, and later president of the EEC, and the diplomat Herbert Blankenhorn, director of the political department of the German Foreign Ministry and Adenauer's right-hand man. These two have remained close friends of mine.

During a meeting of the World Jewish Congress in London, a Russian Jew called Noah Barou, a wonderful man and great idealist whose premature death was a severe blow, talked me into taking an active part by first of all meeting Adenauer. I was very hesitant at heart, because it was no easy matter for me to talk to the Germans again. And in fact it was eventually my head, and not my heart, which decided me to negotiate. But I laid down a pre-condition: before I would meet the Chancellor to open negotiations, Adenauer had to make a solemn statement to the Bundestag; he must say that although the Germany of those days was certainly not the Germany which had produced Auschwitz (Adenauer himself had been in prison under Hitler, and then had to hide in a monastery bacause the Gestapo were looking for him), it nevertheless inherited the Nazis' responsibilities, and reparations were its duty; he must add that material reparations could not erase the evil done to the Jews by the Germans.

J.P.–5

*Goldmann admite la estafa*

## 1990

El auto de procesamiento aliado de Nuremberg acusó a los nazis de asesinar a 4.000.000 de personas en Auschwitz. Esta cifra se imprimió en las placas mostradas a los turistas que visitaban Auschwitz, y la cifra se repitió como un "hecho" por los gobiernos, historiadores, periodistas, políticos, y todas las figuras de autoridad durante 45 años. En 1990 se destapó todo como una gran mentira cuando el Museo Estatal de Auschwitz oficialmente revisó la cifra de muertos de 4 millones a 1.1 millones, de los cuales 960.000 se dice que fueron Judíos.

# Poland reduces Auschwitz death toll estimate to 1 million

By Krzysztof Leski
and Ohad Gozani
LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

LONDON — Poland has cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from 4 million to just over 1 million.

The vast majority of the dead are now accepted to have been Jews, despite claims by the former Polish

960,000 Jews, between 70,000 and 75,000 Poles, nearly all of the 23,000 gypsies sent to the camp and 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war. Mr. Piper stressed that the figures are minimum estimates but said the total number of dead was unlikely to exceed 1.5 million.

Shmuel Krakowsky, head of research at Israel's Yad Vashem memorial for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, said the new Polish figures

# Auschwitz deaths reduced to a million

By Krzysztof Leski in Warsaw and Ohad Gozani in Tel Aviv

POLAND HAS cut its estimate of the number of people killed by the Nazis in the Auschwitz death camp from four million to just over one million.

The vast majority of the dead are now accepted to have been Jews, despite claims by Poland's former Communist government that as many Poles as Jews perished in Nazi Germany's largest concentration camp.

The revised Polish figures support claims by Israeli researchers that Poland's former government exaggerated the number of victimes by inflating the estimate of non-Jews who died.

The new study could [illegible] the controversy over



the scale of Hitler's "Final Solution". Prof Shevach Weiss, a death camp survivor and Labour member of the Israeli parliament, expressed disbelief at the revised estimates, saying, "It sounds shocking and strange."

But other Israeli experts said evidence to support the lower estimate had been mounting for some time.

Auschwitz, about 30 miles south-west of Krakow, was established in 1940 as a camp for political prisoners. It was later expanded with a huge [illegible]

nearby Birkenau, which included gas chambers and ovens to destroy the bodies.

Dr Franciszek Piper, director of the historical committee of the Auschwitz-Birkenau museum, said yesterday that, according to recent research, at least 1·3 million people were deported to the camp, of whom about 223,000 survived.

The 1·1 million victims included 960,000 Jews, between 70,000 and 75,000 Poles, nearly all of the 23,000 gipsies sent to the camp and 15,000 Soviet prisoners of war. Dr Piper stressed that the fig[illegible] minimum estimates

but said the total was unlikely to exceed 1·5 million.

Dr Shmuel Krakowsky, head of research at Israel's Yad Vashem memorial for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, said the new Polish figures were correct. "The four million figure was let slip by Captain Rudolf Hoess, the death camp's Nazi commander. Some have bought it, but it was exaggerated."

Dr Krakowsky accused Poland's former Communist government of perpetuating the false figures in an attempt to minimise the Holocaust and support claims that Auschwitz was not exclusively a Jewish death camp. He said that at most, 300,000 non-Jews perished at Auschwitz.

According Dr Krakowsky, 5,860,000 Jews perished dur[illegible]

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# Poland lowers Auschwitz toll

30 The Toronto Sun, Wednesday July 18, 1990

WARSAW (UPI) — A government commission has lowered the number of people believed to have perished at Auschwitz during World War II.

It drops the number from four million to 1.5 million and conceded the overwhelming majority were Jews.

The revision doesn't change the accepted historical figure of six million Jews killed by the Nazis.

The decision to revise the official Auschwitz number was a rejection of figures released after the war by the Soviets, who still have the records kept by the Nazis.

It is also in line with figures used by historians in West Germany, the U.S. and Israel who have documented the number of victims of the Holocaust.

Poland's former communist regime relied on the four-million figure in a bid to make Auschwitz a symbol of Nazi oppression of all peoples, not just the Jews.

El número de victimas en Auschwitz se ha reducido a un millón y medio, pero todavía la figura sagrada de los "Seis Millones" permanece inalterada y sigue siendo repetida por los Judíos y sus propagandistas.




Las placas originales fueron retiradas y sustituidas por otros nuevas mostrando la "nueva" figura farsante de 1.5 millones. Esto es al menos 2,5 millones de personas borradas con nocturnidad de la cifra oficial de victimas. Ni siquiera pueden hacerse una idea acerca de cual debería ser la nueva cifra. Esto debería decirnos que simplemente están improvisando.

El acta de acusación del Juicio de Nuremberg acusó a los nazis de asesinar a 1.500.000 personas en Majdanek, un campo en Polonia. Esta cifra ridícula fue conjurada por Saul Hayes, periodista canadiense a sueldo de una Organización Sionista Canadiense, el Congreso Judío Canadiense. Ahora se afirma que tan sólo 79.000 personas murieron en este campo, oficialmente. Una exageración de 1.421.000!

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/02/convicted-fraudster-majdanek-death-camp.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majdanek_concentration_camp

A pesar de una reducción sustancial del número oficial de víctimas mortales de Mauthausen, Auschwitz y Majdanek, la mítica y obviamente falsa figura de los "Seis Millones" nunca se revisa y continua siendo pregonada por Judios Sionista por todas partes. Esto es porque tiene un significado religioso para los Judíos y satisface las delirantes profecías antiguas de la Torá. El Holocausto ™ no es más que una religión a inocular perniciosamente al "Goyim".

También en 1990, otro mito del Holocausto fue desbancado: la absurda mentira de que los Nazis usaban la piel de los Judíos para hacer "lamparas" y su grasa para hacer "jabón humano". Grupos Judíos en Israel han confesado que este rumor generalizado era un mito.



A2 THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1990

## Human fat wasn't used by Nazis, Israel's Holocaust Museum says

Reuter

JERUSALEM

Israel's Holocaust Museum, rebutting a common belief, said yesterday that the Nazis never made soap from human fat of murdered Jews during the Second World War.

"Historians have concluded that soap was not made from human fat. When so many people deny the Holocaust ever happened, why give them something to use against the truth?" said Shmuel Krakoski of the Yad Vashem Museum.

Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer said there is no evidency Nazi Germany used corpses for soap, although it did use skin for lampshades and hair for matresses.

He said many Jews believed murdered families had been turned into soap because the Nazis themselves propagated the idea as "a sadistic tool for mental torture."



## Holocaust expert rejects charge that Nazis made soap from Jews

By HIGH ORGEL
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

TEL AVIV — Professor Yehuda Bauer, head of the Hebrew University's Holocaust history department and regarded as one of the foremost researchers of the Holocaust, has denied the frequently quoted charge that the Nazis used the bodies of Jewish death camp victims to make soap.

Yehuda Bauer

## Nazis never made human-fat soap

THE JERUSALEM POST
INTERNATIONAL EDITION

By BILL HUTMAN

Yad Vashem, the Israel Holocaust Memorial Authority, last week upheld the recent statement by Professor Yehuda Bauer, an eminent Holocaust historian, that the Nazis never made soap from human fat.

No documentation exists to back up such allegations against the Nazis, Yad Vashem spokesman Menachem Fogel said. "That is the position Yad Vashem has always held."

Bauer, a professor at the Hebrew University and head of the International Centre for Research on anti-Semitism, said at Wizo House in Tel Aviv, "The Nazis never made soap from Jews because they did not have such technology."

Shmuel Krakoski, archives director at Yad Vashem, explained that the reason many believed, and still believe, that the Nazis made such soap was because during the war the Germans started rumours to that effect.

"What is clear is that soap was made on which the letters RIS were inscribed, and there was propaganda that this soap was made from Jews," said Krakoski. RIS supposedly stood for *Rein Idisha Seif*.

The Nazis did however use the skin and hair of humans to make various products, said Krakoski.

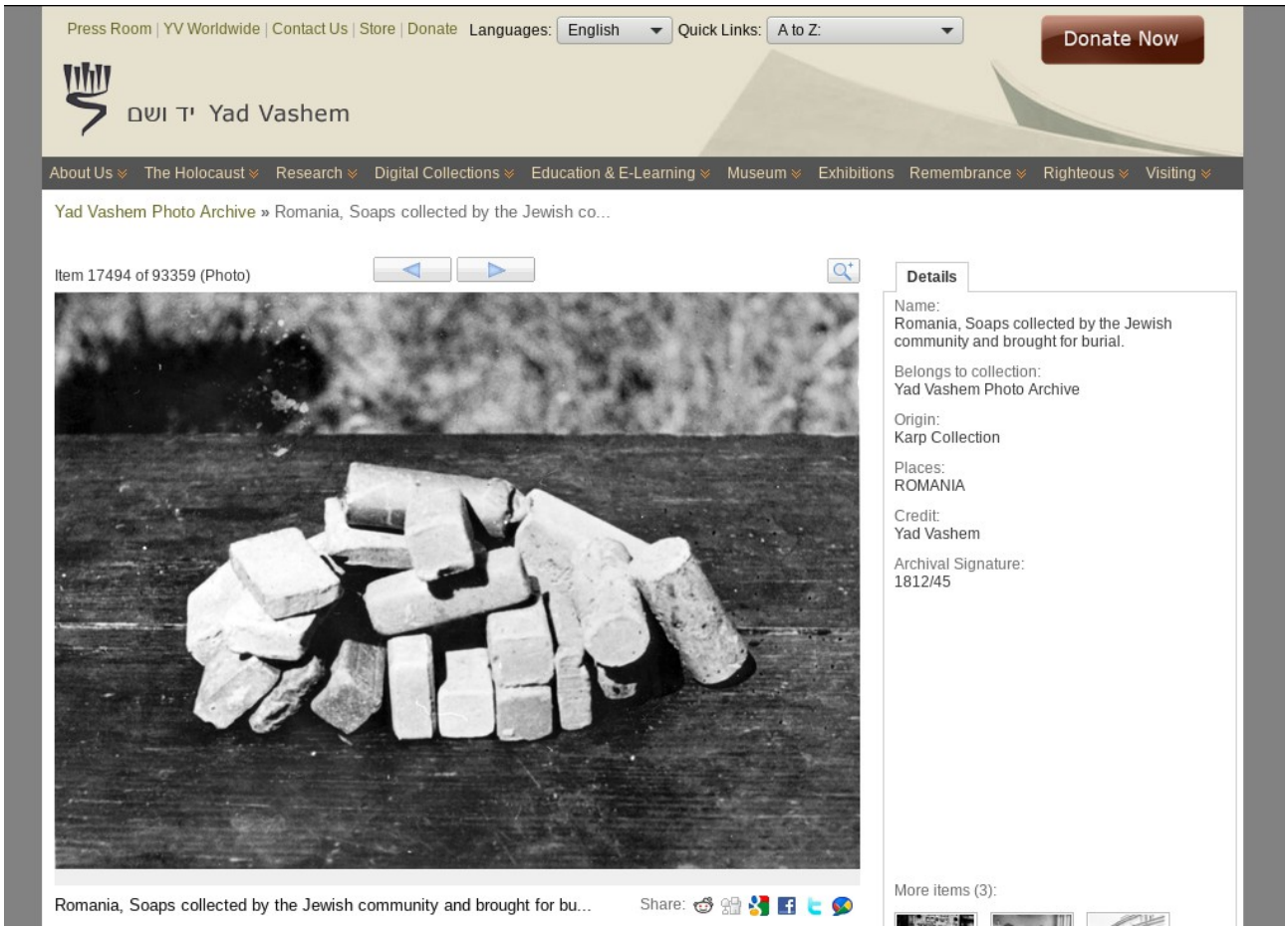
Bauer said that the Nazis carried out many atrocities and there was no need to add false allegations to their already dark record.

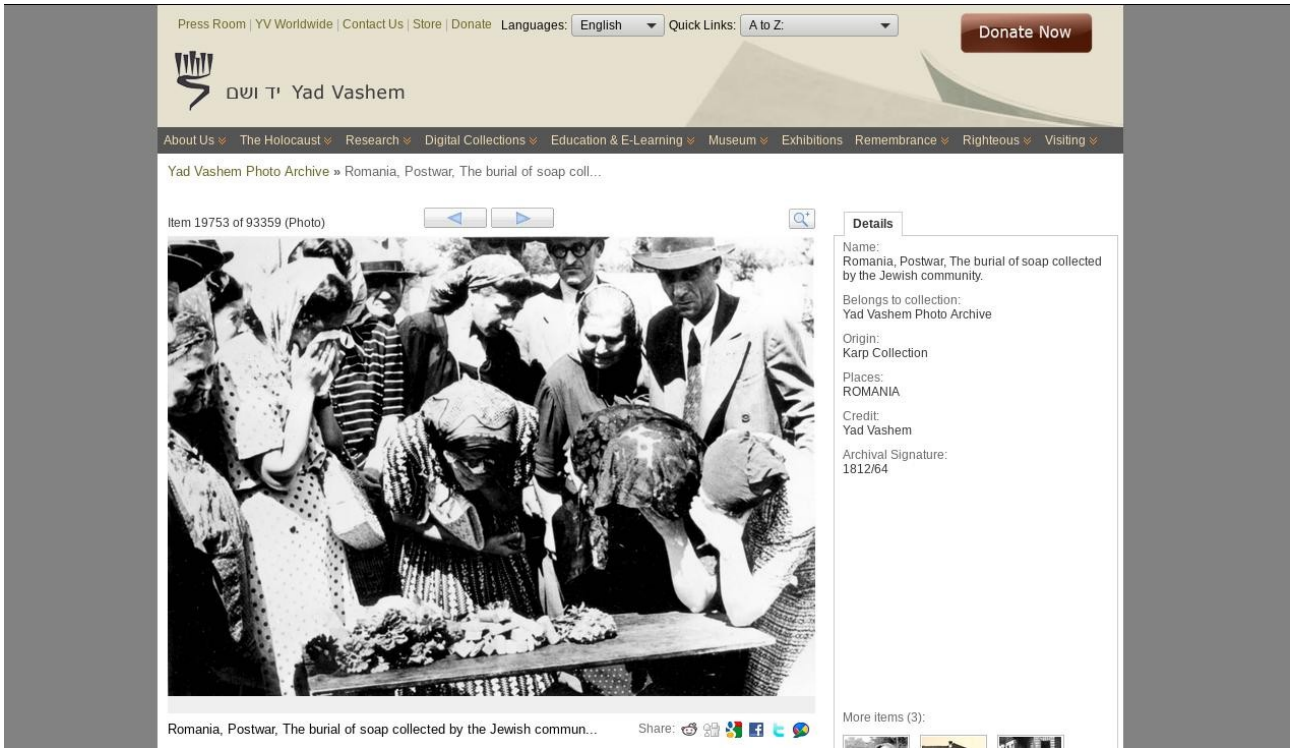
http://www.haaretz.com/yad-vashem-nazi-soap-stories-invention-1.149937

A pesar de este reconocimiento, todavía hay Judios que a día de hoy siguen afirmando que ocurrió.

Holocaust™ survivor Fred Schiefler lies to schoolchildren about jew soap

El sitio web de Yad Vashem usaba fotos de "jabones humanos" más de 20 años después de haberse desmentido que los Nazis hayan hecho nunca jabones a partir de grasa humana.




https://archive.fo/wxB5L

Dos promotores Sionistas del Holocausto, (((Deborah Lipstadt))) y el profesor Peter Novick, han declarado ambos en sus libros que (((Simon Wiesenthal))), el infame "cazador de nazis" y mentiroso patológico, rotundamente se inventó los "cinco millones de no-judíos muertos" que supuestamente ocurrieron en el Holocausto como una estrategia de marketing para atraer el interés de los no-Judios en la religión del Holocausto, también conocida como "Holocaustianidad".

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/07/deborah-lipstadt-holocaust-is.html

http://en.metapedia.org/wiki/Holocaustianity

Los revisionistas estiman que la cifra de victimas combinada en todos los campos de concentración alemanes se situaba entre 300.000 y 500.000. De esta cantidad aproximadamente la mitad de las víctimas eran Judíos. A diferencia de la cómica y desacreditada "6000000", esta cifra se basa en una documentación sólida, incluidos los informes publicados por la Cruz Roja Internacional que inspeccionó los campos, los registros de defunción de Auschwitz liberados a los archivos soviéticos en 1990 (que registró sólo 69.000 muertes en Auschwitz), y otras pruebas. La causa principal de muertes fue la epidemia de tifus y el hambre.

http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v12/v12p265_Weber.html

Después de décadas de cuidadosa investigación forense, análisis científico y estudio intenso, los académicos revisionistas han situado las "cámaras de gas", "cámaras de vapor", "correas conductoras de electrocución", "cámaras de asfixia", "dispositivos pedaleados para golpear cerebros", "polvo de hueso Judío utilizado para la construcción" y otros disparates en el reino de la ciencia ficción.



From: International
Red Cross, Arolsen
West Germany

Herr

I/V-050-Sch-.

11. Mai 1979

Betr.: Sterbefälle in den ehemaligen Konzentrationslagern

Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 8.5.1979

Sachstehend teile ich Ihnen die Zahlen der beurkundeten Sterbefälle in den einzelnen Konzentrationslagern mit:

| (Concen.Camp) | Stand (Up-dated) | Anzahl (Total Deaths) |
|---|---|---|
| Auschwitz | 31.12.1977 | 52.389 |
| Bergen-Belsen | 30.09.1973 | 6.507 |
| Buchenwald | 30.09.1973 | 20.501 |
| Dachau | 30.09.1973 | 17.842 |
| Flossenbürg | 30.09.1973 | 18.259 |
| Groß Rosen | 30.09.1973 | 7.925 |
| Neb.-Neuengamme | 30.09.1973 | 5.570 |
| Mauthausen | 30.09.1973 | 77.727 |
| Majdanek | 30.09.1973 | 6.920 |
| Mittelbau | 30.09.1973 | 7.187 |
| Natzweiler | 30.09.1973 | 3.944 |
| Sachsenhausen | 30.09.1973 | 4.785 |
| Abteilung I | 31.12.1978 | 41.748 |
| GESAMT | 31.12.1978 | 271.501 |

In der Hoffnung, Ihnen weitergeholfen zu haben verbleibe ich

hochachtungsvoll

Stellvertretender Leiter und Leiter
des Suchdienstes

Generalsekretariat
Arolsen

Un informe del Servicio de seguimiento de la Cruz Roja Internacional que sumó en 300.000 las víctimas de campos de concentración alemanes. La causa principal de la muerte: Tifus

# 1991

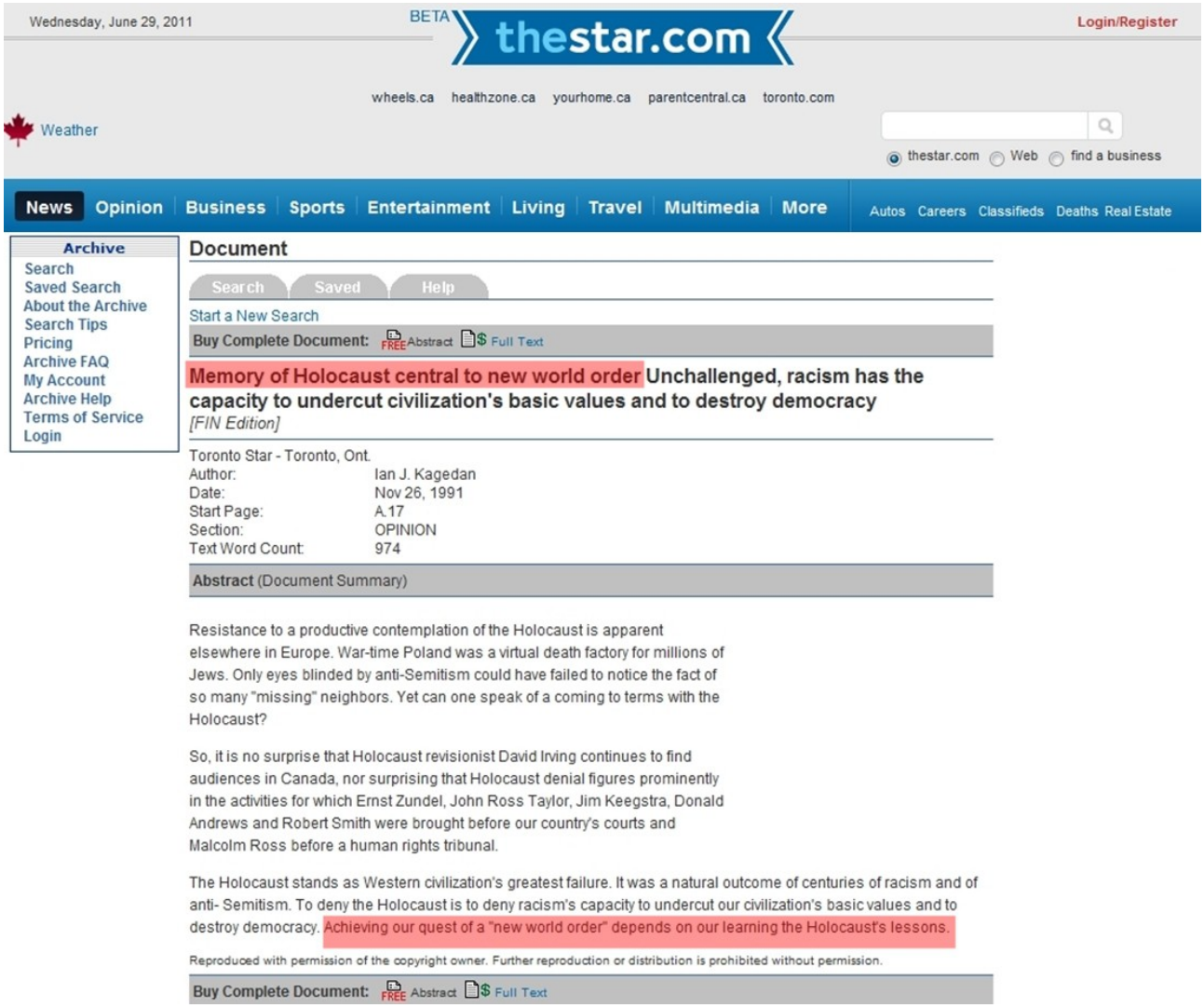



En 1991, a un líder Judío Francmasón se le escapó la agenda detrás de la religión del Holocausto. Ian Kagedan, un miembro de la rama canadiense de B'nai B'rith (una organización secreta fundada en Nueva York en 1843 por los francmasones Judíos), dijo:

http://www.bollyn.com/the-jewish-secret-society-that-controls-the-us-media

https://goo.gl/izzKvb

"La memoria del Holocausto es fundamental para el nuevo orden mundial. Lograr nuestra búsqueda de un "nuevo orden mundial" depende de nuestro aprendizaje de las lecciones del Holocausto."




El Judío Francmasón admite que la historia del Holocausto es un vehículo para la dominación Judía del mundo.

"Los alemanes suministraron cámaras de gas a Iraq":




En el "espíritu" de Simon "el mentiroso compulsivo" Wiesenthal, en 1991 el Centro de Wiesenthal afirma que los Alemanes proporcionaron a Saddam Hussein cámaras de gas (prefabricadas?) de Zyklon B.



# Wiesenthal Center says Germans supplied Iraq with gas chambers

**By Thomas D. Elias**
**Scripps Howard News**

LOS ANGELES — A German company during the mid-1980s supplied Iraq with gas chambers in which to test its poison gas and biological weapons, the Nazi-hunting Simon Wiesenthal Center has charged.

One of the gases tested there, the center said yesterday, was probably Zyklon B, the same gas used by Germans for the mass murder of European Jews during World War II.

The gas chambers supplied by the Rhema-Labortechnik firm headquartered in Hofheim were only a small part of the unconventional warfare technology supplied by German companies to Iraq, according to a report by the center.

The center said Rhema-Labortechnik, now defunct, was acting as a subcontractor for a larger German firm, Karl Kolb, which was itself indicted by the German customs agency in 1987 for illegally selling technology to Iraq.

Altogether, at least 87 German companies helped Saddam Hussein establish a chemical and biological warfare facility near the city of Samara — so large one technician who worked there called it "one-quarter the size of Paris."

The Wiesenthal Center listed 207 companies from various countries that have allegedly profited from helping Iraq develop its ability to produce poison gas. Before the gulf war, center officials said, Iraq was producing between 6,000 and 15,000 tons per year of poison gases.

One of those gases, Taubun, was used to kill about 5,000 Kurds in northern Iraq during the late 1980s.

"We believe the German companies knew from the beginning what Saddam Hussein intended to do with the technology they were selling him," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Wiesenthal Center.

Most German documents refer to the material they supplied as intended for use in developing and testing pesticides.

Hier said the German companies' actions give the world cause to wonder whether Germany learned anything from World War II.

"The one reason the German government has a greater responsibility than other governments is Auschwitz," he said. "For a country with this history, we would expect them not to be in this business. Perhaps they will learn from the terrible mistake they made in Iraq not to sell any of their technology anywhere in the region."

Hier presented television footage of German technician Berndt Ludwig Mayer, who formerly worked for several years at the Samara facility. Mayer said German-built gas chambers were used to help Iraq develop gases that could penetrate the filters of many gas masks.

The gases developed there later proved effective in killing Iranian soldiers equipped with gas masks.

The Wiesenthal Center also cited a interview aired Wednesday on French television in which Karl Heinz Lohs, director of the Institute for Poisonous Chemicals in Leipzig, Germany, said that Iraq sought German help in building chemical weapons as early as the late 1970s.

Lohs said Iraqi Gen. Hamoudi Al Saadi told him, "You Germans have great expertise in the killing of Jews. This interests us in the same way. How can this knowledge be used to destroy Israel?"

Wiesenthal officials said they are uncertain whether gas masks used by U.S. troops can withstand the cyanide components used by Iraq to penetrate Iranian gas masks in their eight-year war.

The U.S. Army says filters in its masks do work against cyanide.

*The Pittsburgh Press - Feb 8, 1991*

DESERT STORM



Cpl. Mark Reeves of 1st Cavalry Division washes up, but baths a rare luxury in Saudi desert

# GOP leader raps CNN's Arnett, media on coverage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Western journalists striving to cover the war in Iraq are getting in the way of the U.S.-led mission by roaming through the combat zone, Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., the Senate minority leader, said Thursday.

Assistant Minority Leader Alan Simpson of Wyoming, who once told Iraq's ambassador that his major problem was with "arrogant" Western reporters, also accused journalists yesterday of playing into the hands of Iraqi propagandists.

Noting that up to two dozen journalists are riding in convoys in Baghdad in attempts to cover the war firsthand, Simpson said "we've got to protect them."

But he also said that "we can't spend our time trying to protect people who are there at the invitation of an enemy government."

During a luncheon meeting with reporters yesterday, Simpson also lashed out at Cable News Network correspondent Peter Arnett.

"Peter Arnett is what we used to call in my day a sympathizer," he said. "And he was active in the Vietnam War and he won a Pulitzer Prize largely because of his anti-government material. ... I called that sympathizers a rag-tailed day in the Second World War."

In Atlanta, Ed Turner, executive vice president-news, said: "CNN is fortunate to have on site, in the most difficult circumstances, a seasoned combat correspondent, Peter Arnett, who has been tested by time and who is practicing his craft assisted the highest network journalistic rule he can. Arnett and CNN are there so all our viewers can be there — as important, reckless and dangerous as the conditions are."

Arnett won a Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for his coverage of the Vietnam War for The Associated Press.

Simpson said U.S. military leaders and other allied officers shouldn't have to worry about letting journalists who place themselves at war zone.

CNN is the only U.S. network allowed to remain in Baghdad since the Gulf war began last month. Iraq is allowing European journalists in last week. Also permitted CNN to send in five more staffers from Jordan to support Arnett.

CNN also was allowed to bring in via the Amman-Baghdad highway a portable satellite transmission unit on which Arnett has been allowed to broadcast live and do live interviews, subject to Iraqi censorship

# Army ties AWOL incident in Texas to typical training

KILLEEN, Texas (AP) — The commander of Louisiana National Guard members who left Fort Hood complaining of maltreatment said they were "cry-babies" who had been subjected to nothing more than typical combat training.

"I am disappointed that these soldiers sought to solve their problems this manner," said Brig. Gen. Gary Wuggle. "The training that we're doing is very necessary, very difficult, very demanding, stressful training. But that's what combat's like."

In all, 67 guardsmen from the 4,207-member 256th Brigade left the central Texas post for Shreveport, La., on Wednesday, army officials said. Of them, 40 were declared absent without leave and 27 were on 24-hour passes.

At least 30 of the 67 returned to Fort Hood yesterday.

Army officials said they would not know until later today how many guardsmen remained AWOL, Wuggle said. Wuggle said officials yesterday failed an attempt by another group to leave the base.

Asked if national attention on the events made the brigade look like "cry-babies," Wuggle replied, "Only 67 of them."

Many of the AWOL soldiers were from the brigade's 1st Battalion, 156th Armor, a 600-member unit activated Nov. 30 and moved to Fort Hood on Jan. 21.

Some of the AWOL soldiers said they wanted to bring attention to what they called poor conditions at Fort Hood, including uncomfortable housing, lack of food, supplies, proper or medical care and not enough time off.

"We were just trying to let the public know what was going on," Spc. Brown Lloyd, a 28-year-old tank driver, said yesterday upon his return.

"The TV crews is always done the sending home, the buses, the cameras, the people waving flags. But it's more to it than that, though. Years we tried to voice our opinion about what was wrong, we were being ignored," Lloyd said.

Spec. Reginald Willard, a mechanic, said equipment breakdowns were frequent and training efficiency was unsupervised.

"I wouldn't take our equipment anywhere, especially to Saudi Arabia. We're always working on it," Willard said.

"When they were certifying the tanks, sometimes the crews would cheat, but the judges would say they hit the target," he said. "It got to where none of the crews tried to cheat on purpose, but the judges still said, 'Hit.'"

Wuggle denied that accusation.

"Training is proceeding on schedule. Overall, the brigade has done very well," he said.

The complaints would be investigated, Wuggle said, but he gave them little merit and reiterated the guardsmen for not going through proper military channels.

Fort Hood has deployed 13,000 troops to the Persian Gulf and is also training 18,000 National Guard troops from the 35th and the 49th Mechanized Brigade of the Mississippi National Guard.

Fort Hood spokesman Maj. Chet Shanley Jr. said he did not know what action, if any, would be taken against the AWOL guardsmen. Penalties range from an oral reprimand to court martial, with possible imprisonment upon conviction, he said.

# Cheney, Powell cheered

## Gulf trip tied to ground war

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney today told U.S. military personnel they are part of history's most successful air campaign.

But he also said amphibious and ground assaults are needed to make Saddam Hussein's army more vulnerable to continued air strikes.

Cheney and Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke to several hundred people at an Air Force base in western Saudi Arabia as they began a weekend trip to assess the progress of the war and prepare advice for President Bush on moving into the ground phase.

"You are at the heart and soul of the most successful air campaign in the history of the world," Cheney told them.

He said American leaders hope to get the war against Iraq "wrapped up as quickly as possible."

Cheney was applauded from the navy and marine troops, but Powell received considerably cheers when he told them: "We'll get this over with a simple process — we're going to eat it all and kill it."

Powell said Saddam Hussein had been warned to "move it or lose it."

"They wouldn't move it and now they'll lose it," the general said to the applause and foot-stomping of the gathering.

The air base is interim home for the 48 Tactical Fighter Wing, an F-111 fighter-bomber wing based in Lakenheath, England. The unit has been augmented by the 20th Electronic Combat Squadron from Myrtle Beach Air Force Base in Idaho.

After his visit to the base, Cheney flew to Taif and met with the exiled emir of Kuwait, Sheik Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah.

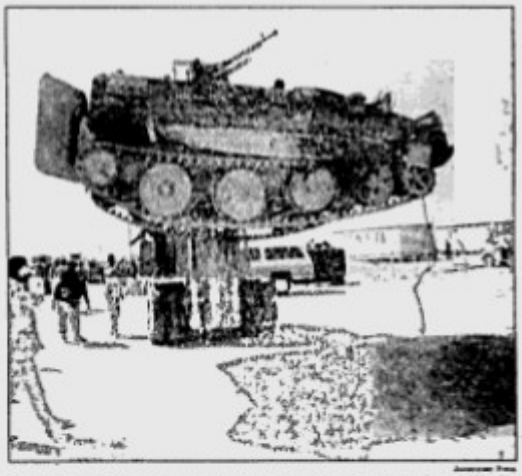
As he began his trip, Cheney said suggestions that a six-month air war alone could drive Iraq from Kuwait are encouraging.

Although Cheney declined to say whether a ground war was "inevitable" — as the top British commander in Saudi Arabia had stated earlier in the day — his arguments indicated he believes it is a near certainty and will occur sooner rather than later.

"It's all one campaign," Cheney told reporters aboard his plane as it headed to Saudi Arabia yesterday. "We're thinking in terms of the situation which clearly would continue on the air campaign and add to that other capabilities."

While meeting over the weekend with top U.S. military commanders and Saudi officials, Cheney and Powell will address "questions of timing" with respect to the use of ground forces, the defense secretary said.

Cheney and Powell are scheduled to meet Saudi on Monday and relay their findings from their weekend trip to Saudi Arabia.



Saudis use forklift to remove destroyed Iraqi vehicle from edge of Khafji

# Wiesenthal Center says Germans supplied Iraq with gas chambers

By Thomas D. Elias
Scripps Howard News

LOS ANGELES — A German company during the mid-1980s supplied Iraq with gas chambers in which to test its poison gas and biological weapons, the Nazi-hunting Simon Wiesenthal Center has charged.

One of the gases tested there, the center said yesterday, was probably Zyklon B, the same gas used by Germans for the mass murder of European Jews during World War II.

The gas chambers supplied by the Rheita-Leberteschnik firm headquartered in Heilbronn were only a small part of the unconventional warfare technology supplied by German companies to Iraq, according to a report by the center.

The center said Rheita-Leberteschnik, now defunct, was acting as a subcontractor for a larger German firm, Karl Kolb, which was itself indicted by the German customs agency in 1987 for illegally selling technology to Iraq.

Altogether, at least 45 German companies helped Saddam Hussein establish a chemical and biological warfare factory near the city of Samara — so large one technician who worked there called it "one-quarter the size of Paris."

The Wiesenthal Center listed 237 companies from various countries that have allegedly provided Iraq helping Iraq develop its ability to produce poison gas. Before the gulf war, center officials said, Iraq was producing between 5,000 and 15,000 tons per year of poison gases.

One of those gases, Tabun, was used to kill about 5,000 Kurds in northern Iraq during the late 1980s.

"We believe the German companies knew from the beginning what Saddam Hussein intended to do with the technology they were selling him," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Wiesenthal Center.

Most German documents refer to the chemical they supplied as standard but say its developing and testing procedure.

Hier said the German companies' actions give the world cause to wonder whether Germany learned anything from World War II.

"The one reason the German government has a greater responsibility than other governments is Auschwitz," he said. "For a country with this history, we would expect them not to be in this business. Perhaps they will learn from the terrible mistake they made in Iraq not to sell any of their technology anywhere in the region."

Hier presented television footage of German technician Herold Lutzing Hauser, who formerly worked for several years at the Samara facility. Hauser said Germans built gas chambers were used to help Iraq develop gases that could penetrate the filters of many gas masks.

The gases developed there later proved effective in killing Iranian soldiers equipped with gas masks.

The Wiesenthal Center also cited a interview aired Wednesday on French television in which Karl Heinz Lotz, director of the Institute for Protection Chemicals in Leipzig, Germany, said that Iraq sought German help in buying chemical weapons as early as the late 1970s.

Lotz said Iraqi Gen. Hussein Al Souds told him, "You Germans have great expertise in the mixing of doses. You scientists to us in the same way how can this knowledge be used to destroy Israel?"

Wiesenthal officials said they are uncertain whether gas masks used by U.S. troops can withstand the cyanide components used by Iraq to penetrate Zyklon gas masks in their right-year war.

The U.S. Army says filters in its masks do work against cyanide.

# Gulf war won't alter U.S. need for region's oil stock, experts say

By Chris Kain
Scripps Howard News

WASHINGTON — The United States will have no choice but to depend on Middle East oil supplies after the Persian Gulf war, a panel of government officials and business executives agreed.

U.S. dependence on gulf oil supplies could even increase, several analysts said yesterday during the American Foreign Service Association's annual symposium on oil and foreign affairs, held at the State Department.

"We're not going to be able not to depend on Middle East oil for the next decade," said Fred Jubber, vice president of Exxon Corp.

Even by promoting energy efficiency and conservation or by developing renewables, the United States could not do without oil imported from the gulf region, said John J. Easton Jr., assistant secretary of energy for international affairs and energy emergencies.

Easton said the Energy Department's National Energy Strategy research has concluded that U.S. and world dependence on Middle East oil likely will grow in the next two decades.

"No feasible combination of domestic or foreign energy policy options can totally remove us of the risks of oil dependency in the next two decades," Easton said.

Easton predicted the oversupply of oil would increase after the gulf war. He predicted that prices would remain volatile, but might range from $20 to $25 per barrel.

Several panelists cautioned against any U.S. efforts after the war to hold down the price of oil artificially.

Such efforts would hurt countries like Egypt or Syria, which desperately need the revenue, according to G. Henry M. Schuler, a senior at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

"I think it would be a disaster," Schuler said. "It would reinforce exactly what Saddam Hussein said ... that there was a conspiracy between the U.S. and the feudal regimes to keep the prices low."

Nevertheless, Schuler said, Middle East oil-exporting countries likely will exercise more discipline after the war than in the 1980s. But he expressed uncertainty about what that could mean for prices, because different countries could urge radically different policies.

"Saddam Hussein will be defeated," Schuler said. "But that doesn't mean his enemies are going to be defeated."

Lorie A. Hess, vice president and chief financial officer for Hess Corp., said domestic oil production is going down. Moreover, oil production conditions in Africa and South America cannot expand their production enough to allow reduced imports from the Middle East.

"At best, there will be able to make up for declining U.S. production," Hess said.

U.S. conservation efforts, Hess said, would prove much harder than during the oil crises in the 1970s and 1980s because many more homes have been insulated and cars and machines have been made more efficient.

## Military controls information flow

Some news reports from the gulf war are being censored by the American military command under gross restrictions adopted by the military.

The rules require journalists to work in small groups under military supervision and to share their information with other news outlets. The military decides where to allow journalists to go and will revoke credentials of journalists who try to cover stories not approved by the military.

The military does not censor news stories received from official sources, such as military spokesmen. Those news reports are based on information supplied directly from the military command and cannot be independently verified.

Stories that are censored will be clearly marked at the beginning.

## *U.S. jet wingtip nets Iraq $32,350 at Jordan auction*

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — The wingtip from a U.S. jet fighter that Iraq says was shot down over Iraq was sold for more than $32,000 at an auction in Amman today for Iraq.

Raising hatred for more than three hours yesterday at a Palestinian camp on the outskirts of the capital where a crowd estimated at 3,000 shouted pro-Iraqi slogans and sang songs praising Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

"Every penny you pay for this fantastic piece of art will be sent to fight (U.S. President George) Bush," shouted one of the gray-haired by Jordanian poor that eventually went for $32,350.

Officials of a social club that organized the auction said the wingtip of what they were told was an American F-16 was given to them as a gift after the club sent donations to Iraq earlier this month.

"I am going to present it to the Iraqi Embassy as a token of my support for the Iraqi people," said Wael Kanawi, 35, the buyer.

"Auschwitz en la arena"



*Nina Bernstein, galardonada periodista, actualmente trabajando para el New York Times* – autora del siguiente artículo:

The Seattle Times
Winner of a 2012 Pulitzer Prize

Monday, February 11, 1991

# `Auschwitz In The Sand' Feeds Fears -- Iraqis Reportedly Trained At Ex-East German Camp

By Nina Bernstein
*Newsday*

BERLIN - There are warning signs nailed to trees at the edge of the vast pine woods at Massow, a place south of Berlin that is not on any road map. ``Enter at your own risk. Former troop training ground."

Here, in a 12,000-acre camp long sealed from the outside world, East Germany's secret police reportedly trained Iraqi hit squads and other foreign terror groups in the art of placing explosives, poisoning reservoirs and planning terrorist attacks with chemical and biological weapons.

On an unauthorized visit last week, the rutted tracks through the woods were filled with snow. Suddenly trees gave way to a field marked by slit-eyed stone sentry boxes and half-demolished buildings painted in camouflage. Old fragments of shock grenades lay near bunkers dug into the uneven terrain. A fire blazed, unattended, burning remains of a training ground for terror that many Germans would like to forget.

Instead, what was once the largest State Security, or Stasi, training center in the country has re-emerged as just one more link in a German-Iraqi connection that is reviving the worst images of German history.

While the Stasi was teaching Iraqi terrorists how to use nerve gas, as a former instructor recounted in a television interview last week, the East German army was setting up a ``defensive" chemical-weapons training installation for the Iraqi military near Baghdad, said former East German Gen. Karl-Heinz Nagler, who presided over the military project from 1975 to 1986.

Meanwhile, West German companies were building Iraqi President Saddam Hussein bunkered poison-gas factories, complete with prefabricated gas chambers. ``Auschwitz in the Sand," the German news media has dubbed the chemical-weapons facility at Samarra, Iraq, where ``inhalation chambers," oversized for test animals, may have been used on Iranian prisoners of war, according to press reports.

'Auschwitz en la arena' alimenta el miedo – Iraquies entrenados según informes en campos de lo que era la Alemania del este.

Por Nina Bernstein.

BERLIN – Hay señales de aviso clavadas en árboles en el borde de los enormes bosques de pino en Massow, un lugar al sur de Berlín que no está en ningún mapa de carreteras. "Entre bajo su propio riesgo. Antiguo lugar de entrenamiento de tropas."

Aquí, en un campo de 12.000 acres mucho tiempo sellado del mundo exterior, la policía secreta de la Alemania Oriental según se informa entrenó pelotones de golpe iraquíes y otros grupos terroristas extranjeros en el arte de colocar explosivos, envenenar depósitos y planificar ataques terroristas con productos químico y armas biológicas.

[...]

En lugar de lo que fue una vez el más grande de Seguridad del Estado, o Stasi, el centro de entrenamiento en el país ha resurgido como un vinculo más en una conexión alemana-iraquí que está reviviendo las peores imágenes de la historia de Alemania.

[...]

Mientras tanto, empresas de Alemania Occidental construían al Presidente iraquí Saddam Hussein fábricas de gas tóxico 'en refugios subterráneos', completas con cámaras de gas prefabricadas. " Auschwitz en la Arena," la prensa alemana ha doblado las instalaciones de armas químicas en Samarra, Irak, donde " cámaras de inhalación," de gran tamaño para probar en animales, pueden haber sido usadas sobre prisioneros de guerra iraníes, según informes de [la] prensa.

[...]

Fuente: http://community.seattletimes.nwsource.com/archive/?date=19910211&slug=1265675

-Panfletos para la recaudación de FONDOS-

Compendio de campañas de recaudación de fondos judíos, 6.000.000 a tutiplén.



Complete House Furnishers

"THE HOUSE OF VALUES"
JACKSON'S
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Agents for "Hub" Ranges

ALL ARMY FAVORED BY PERSHING

(Continued from Page One)

opinion would make it impracti-
to set the figure any higher.
General said the regular army
be sufficient to protect the nation
t sudden attack and to meet Amer-
international obligations both on
merican continent and elsewhere
iat this should be backed by a
d citizen reserve."
General made a plea that the n
eep abreast of other countries
pment of the air service and sa...
was essential that the transport
nurse corps and tank corps be
adequate. He thought the number
cers of high rank provided for b
g legislation was "rather exces-

TROOPS SENT TO WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page One)

which, it is said, will detrain at
gton, W. Va., and scatter in vari
wns. Infantry and machine gun-
the necessary medical detachment
aff officers left here on the first
shortly after 3 a. m. Two other
followed, carrying more than 20
motor trucks and machine guns,
small arms and ammunition.
unition is being taken for extend-
vice, said Maj Gen. Charles P.
rall, commander of the First Di-
He said he had received on Oct.
n the Central Department Head-
's a request from Governor Corn-
f West Virginia, for troops in the
of a strike.

$754 LOOT STOLEN

& Company Inventories Loss,
t $6000 Worth of Jewelry Recov-

amounting to about $150 is still
f from the jewelry store of Quinn
mpany which was entered by John
5 Angel street this city, and an-
man Wednesday night. About $600
of jewelry was found in Taylor's
tion when he was arrested and this
was turned over to the owners.
An inventory of goods taken during the break totals $754 and includes the following articles: Eight watches valued at $120.50; one watch valued at $13.50; nine watches valued at $70; eight watches valued at $72; eight belt buckles valued at $16; three bracelets valued at $64; two bracelets valued at $36; four gold belt buckles valued at $32, two mesh bags valued at $36; four elk's teeth valued at $3, and three gold pendants valued at $3.

Taylor had several watches, belt buckles and other jewelry when arrested. Five watches were found outside the door, which the police believe were dropped by his partner in his haste to get away.

IN the midst of our campaign for the relief of the six million Jews of Eastern Europe, we are not unmindful of the merits of other activities close at hand. To the American Red Cross, whose Third Roll Call begins in a few days, we give our unqualified support and approval. In extending its aid, the Red Cross recognizes no distinctions between black, white or yellow — between Jew, Catholic or Protestant, but serves all humanity on the broadest principles.

*We therefore urge all to enroll next week in the*

# THIRD RED CROSS ROLL CALL

COLONEL HARRY CUTLER,
State Chairman.
WILLIAM SCHLOSS,
Chairman Providence Committee.
HENRY BURT,
Secretary.

# JEWISH RELIEF CAMPAIGN

OCTOBER 26 to NOVEMBER 2

$1.00 Reliable Floor Varnish—
Per qt. ..
$1.20 Interior Spar
$1.40 Exterior Spar
$1.25 Lucas Floor Varnish
Alabastine, white

UNION PAIN
&
VARNISH CO
51 EXCHANGE PLACE
Strictly Pure Turpentine, per qt

SP
FOR

SMOKED SHOULD
"Medium Size"
Per pound
Special

WHITE BOLTED M
YELLOW BOLTED

CEYLON PEKOE T
Per pound
Reg. 38c

GOVERNMENT BA
By the 1 lb. or s
By the can (12 l

ORANGE MARMALADE
"Curtis Bros."
Per jar
Reg. 35c

GOVERNMENT RO
1 lb. can. Per
2 lb. can. Per

PORK & BEANS
"Hatchet Brand"
Per can
Reg. 25c

NATIVE HOT HOU

Demonstration:

PROVIDENCE
United States Food Ad

# Shall Death be the Highest Bidder?

*What Will YOU Give?*



(Drawing by Boardman Robinson)

Your help is needed to save the lives of six million people in Eastern and Central Europe.

They are *destitute* of food, clothing, shelter, medicine—*of everything on which life depends.*

You have the power to give them life.

*Their fate is in your hands.*

*What will you give?*

Send your contribution to Paul Baerwald, Treas.

**GREATER NEW YORK NON-SECTARIAN FUND**

Otto A. Rosalsky, Chairman

To be administered by the
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Felix M. Warburg, Chairman

*Contributions to this Fund in amounts of $1,000 and more will be acknowledged in these columns beginning on Wednesday, May 5th*

This advertisement paid for by the M. Braun Corporation, 276 Church Street

"Demandamos que cuatro mil millones de judíos fueron asesinados por los romanos en la ciudad de Bethar". (Gittin 57 b).

"Millones de niños judíos fueron envueltos en hojas de pergaminos y se les quemó vivos por los romanos". (Gittin 58 a).

# Jewish campaigns to raise $6,000,000

Sep 15, 1919

JEWS EXPECT DRIVE TO PASS $10,000,000; Industries and Professions Pledge $6,000,000 for Philanthropic Building Fund.BOY LAYS THE

The $10,000,000 United Building Fund Campaign for the Jewish philanthropies of New York was launched last night at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore with pledges by the various trades, industries, and professions to raise $6,000,000. Of this amount more than $3,000,000 had already been contributed by individual ...

Jun, 1923

GETS $6,000,000 FUND TO BUILD PALESTINE; One Organization Has Raised 70 Per Cent, of the Amount.

BALTIMORE, June 18 -- Six million dollars has been raised In the past two years by Jewish organizations in the United States devoted to the rebuilding of Palestine, and of this sum $4,250,000, amounting to 70 per cent, of the total, has been raised by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) according to a report read

1924

$6,000,000 IS GIVEN TO AID HOLY LAND; Untermyer Reports on 3 Years' Work to National Council of Palestine Foundation.

In the three years since its inception, the Palestine Foundation Fund, of which Samuel Untermyer is the President, has spent more than $6,900,000 on the rebuilding of the Holy Land, it was announced yesterday at a conference of the National Council of the organization at the Hotel Astor.

# The 1926 United Jewish campaign, $6,000,000 New York's target

GIVES $50,000 TO AID JEWS.; Colonel Lehman, Contributing to Drive, Tells of Distress Overseas.

A gift of $50,000 was made to the United Jewish Campaign of New York yesterday by Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, according to an announcement by William Fox, Chairman of the $6,000,000 drivein New York City, as part of the $15,000,000 overseas chest which the United Jewish Campaign is seeking for aid of their destitute brethren in foreign lands.

JEWS PICK LEADERS IN $6,000,000 DRIVE; Fannie Hurst Tells Luncheon of Conditions She Saw on Tour of Eastern Europe.

Committee chairmen of the Women's Division of the United Jewish Campaign for $6,000,000 were announced yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore. Mrs. Alexander Kohut told of conditions she witnessed on her trip to Eastern Europe and urged the newly

JEWISH DRIVE GAINS; TOTAL IS $3,085,000; Contributions of $324,000 Are Reported at First Rally in Eastern European Appeal.

New contributions of $324,230 were announced yesterday at the first rally and report meeting, held in the Hotel Biltmore, in the United Jewish Campaign to raise $6,000,000 in Greater New York toward a $15,000,000 national fund to relieve the millions of Jews who are suffering from famine, disease and unemployment in Eastern Europe.

UNITED JEWISH DRIVE BEGINS NEXT SUNDAY; $6,000,000 Is New York's Quota Toward $15,000,000 Chest for Relief Work Abroad.

JEWISH FUND DRIVE TO START TONIGHT; $6,000,000 in New York Is Goal of 2,000 Workers Gathering at Three Dinners.

The United Jewish Campaign to raise $15,000,000 in the United States, including $6,000,000 in New York City, for the relief of starving, homeless and unemployed Jews in Poland, Galicia and Bessarabia, will begin tonight. In this city the drive will be opened

RALLIES WORKERS IN JEWISH DRIVE; Louis Marshall Calls City-Wide Mass Meetings Sunday 500,000 to Attend.

A series of mass meetings will be held at the same hour next Sunday night in hundreds of places in the metropolitan district as part of the effort of the United Jewish Campaign to raise $6,000,000 towards a $15,000,000 national fund to relieve the distress of millions of Jews in Eastern Europe.

JEWISH WOMEN IN DRIVE.; Organize to Help Raise $6,000,000 Here for Overseas Chest.

92 TEAMS CANVASS IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN; Hundreds Cover City in Appeal for Eastern Europe -- Virtually Half of Quota Here Raised.

The second day of the intensive two weeks' drive of the United Jewish Campaign to raise $6,000,000 as New York's share of the $15,000,000 national relief fund for suffering Jews of Eastern Europe saw hundreds of campaign workers seeking subscriptions throughout the city yesterday.

EUROPEAN NEEDS AND AMERICA RESOURCES.

Greater New York ushered in the campaign for a $15,000,000 American relief fund for the Jews of Eastern Europe by contributing just about half of the city's quota of $6,000,000 in the course of a single evening. With such a start there is little doubt that when the campaign closes on May 10 the objective will have been attained.

From the New York Times
April 21st, 1926




New York's Quota:
$6,000,000
United Jewish Campaign of New York

# 1930 United Jewish $6,000,000 campaign

H.H. LEHMAN GIVES $25,000.; Lieutenant Governor Aids Drive for $6,000,000 for Palestine.

ALLIED JEWISH DRIVE SEEKS $6,000,000 FUND Leaders of Many Groups Will Join Forces to Aid Sufferers in Palestine and Europe.

AID JEWISH FUND DRIVE.; 21 Business Leaders Pledge Their Support to $6,000,000 Campaign.

# 1940 United Jewish $6,000,000 campaign

SEEKING $6,000,000 FOR THE HOLY LAND; Jewish National Fund Votes to Raise Sum to Expand Haven for Refugees From War IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY Delegates at St. Louis Session Say Task Is Vital to Help Fight for Liberty

# THE APPEAL—

## To Save Six million Men and Women in Eastern Europe from Extermination by Hunger and Disease.

# THE FACTS—

"It is proper, for me in my official capacity to certify to the men and women of New York that the appalling conditions which have been related to them and of which they have formed very varying realizations are true beyond the power of words to convey adequately."

BAINBRIDGE COLBY, Secretary of State.

# THE RESPONSE—

## THUS FAR

**TWO HAVE GIVEN $100,000**—Jacob H. Schiff and Felix M. Warburg.

**ONE HAS GIVEN $60,000**—The Lamport Company.

**ONE HAS GIVEN $50,000**—Harry B. Rosen.

**ONE HAS GIVEN $30,000**—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hofheimer.

**THREE HAVE GIVEN $25,000**—Mr. and Mrs. Schatzkin and Son, Jefferson Seligman and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg.

**SEVEN HAVE GIVEN $20,000**—Col. Michael R. Friedsam, Louis Marshall, Samuel and Harry Sachs, Reuben Sadowsky, Jacob Sperber, Weinstein Bros., Inc., and Jacob Wertheim.

**ONE HAS GIVEN $15,000**—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan J. Miller.

**NINETEEN HAVE GIVEN $10,000**—Max Aronson, Blumner Brothers, I. Gilman, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Guinzburg, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hyman, Kreeger Brothers, S. Lielowitz & Son, Arthur Lehman, Herbert Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Loeb, Luhell Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Norman, A. E. Rothstein, H. B. Ruhin, Lewis J. Selznick, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, J. Friedman & Co., Schwartz & Jaffee.

*(This is the first list. Additional lists will appear from day to day.)*

# THE OBLIGATION—

It is the duty of every person in New York to give the utmost he can spare to relieve the greatest need the world has ever known.

*Send Your Check To*

**Paul Baerwald, Treasurer**
389 Fifth Ave.

**GREATER NEW YORK NON-SECTARIAN FUND**
OTTO A. ROSALSKY, Chairman.

To Be Administered By

**THE JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE**
FELIX M. WARBURG, Chairman.

This advertisement is paid for by M. Lowenstein & Sons
40 West 23rd Street





# "In Heaven's Name, Arouse the Jews of America!"

## *This is the cry that comes from the Jews of Europe to the Jews of America*

"Make them understand that we are dying! Make them understand that a whole people is dying!

*Dying for lack of food!*
*Dying for lack of medical help!*
*Dying for lack of shelter!*

"Make them understand that hundreds upon hundreds are killing themselves because their suffering and the suffering of their loved ones has made life unbearable.

"Make them understand that millions of Jews are trapped in Europe and there is no hope except the Jews of America help.

"We solemnly declare to the Jews of America that never in the history of the Jewish people, dating back for centuries, was there a situation like this, and never before in the history of the Jewish people was there any emergency as great as this.

"Time and again the Jews of America have saved us from death. And now, from the depths of our despair, we plead with you again to help us quickly or we perish."

Extract from a letter received from one of the leading Jews in Europe to David A. Brown, National Chairman, United Jewish Campaign for $15,000,000.

Jews of New York, you have the opportunity and privilege of saving these, your people, by subscribing as never before during the Campaign about to be conducted.

Every Jew worthy of the name will want to carry his full share of this great responsibility.

Every Jew will want to give answer to the cry that comes from Europe.

## *"In Heaven's Name, Arouse the Jews of America!"*

New York's Quota

# $6,000,000

United Jewish Campaign of New York

April 25th to May 9th — Headquarters: Biltmore Hotel

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FELIX M. WARBURG<br>Hon. Chairman | WILLIAM FOX<br>Chairman | DAVID A. BROWN<br>Natl. Chairman | PAUL BAERWALD<br>Treasurer |
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HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Chairman, Reconstruction Comm.

OTTO A. ROSALSKY
Chairman, Advisory Council





Referencias del New York Times a los "6000000" (1869-1945). 34 apariciones de la cabalística cifra de 6.000.000 de Judios en el New York Times desde 1869 hasta 1945 (meses antes del final de la Segunda Guerra Mundial).



Oct 31, 1869

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Hebrew National, a new Jewish journal published in London, gives the statistics of the Jews in the world. There are 6,000,000 Jews in the world, one-half of whom live in Europe. America contains 560,000.

Feb 10, 1889

HOW MANY JEWS ARE THERE?

An estimate accepted at the opening of a Jewish Young Men's Club in Glasgow lately, says the Pall Mall Gazette, as the lowest that could be entertained, stated the number of the unquestioned race at 6,000,000. It is distressing to hear that, still, the exception of half a mill-

Sep 12, 1891

AN INDICTMENT OF RUSSIA

OFFICIAL LAW BREAKERS AND JEWS IN THE PALE.

except actual counting. No better means exist now upon which to base a speculation as to the entire number of Jews in Russia. The number is placed all the way from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000. Probably the estimate of Paul Dimidoff, whose pamphlet published in Berlin last year is of great value on the whole Russo-Jewish question, of a total of 6,000,000 is most nearly correct. The Jewish rate of increase is almost as abnormally large as that of the French Cana-

Mar 15, 1896

Russia and Religious Liberty.

From The Academy.

About the same time (1877) as the Uniat persecution, the persecution of the Stundists began, and has continued, increasing in cruelty, to the present day. The Stundists are, roughly speaking, 200,000 of peasants; the Jews are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Mr. Thompson tells the pitiful tale of Jew-baiting with sympathy and moderation. How the Russian Government have an-

Jun 11, 1900

ZIONISTS' MASS MEETING

"There are 6,000,000 living, bleeding, suffering organisms in favor of Zionism. They come not to beg, but ask for that which is higher than all material things. They seek to have satisfied the unquenchable thirst after the ideal. They ask to become once again the messengers of right, justice, and humanity,

Nov 27, 1902

PLEA FOR ZIONISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading in your valued paper the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Silverman on "Zionism," I would ask of you to grant me permission to write a few words in answer.

First, he says "Zionism is based on a fetered, fictitious, or imaginary love of Zion. Why should I love Zion, which I know not and where I have never been. . . . I have every reason to love America more than Palestine."

In answer I would say: Does Dr. Silverman represent the 6,000,000 Jews in Russia,

Oct 20, 1904

ZANGWILL HERE TO AID JEWISH COLONY SCHEME

Author Talks of England's Offer of Land in South Africa.

ENOUGH JEWS IN AMERICA

The problem does not relate to the American Jew, but to the 6,000,000 in Russia. The Russian Government has consented to allow the Jews to leave, which is a concession, although not much of a one. In Russia there are still occasional outbreaks and the anti-Semitic feeling grows.

"As regards America, I cannot say whether or there is any anti-Semitic feeling discern-

Jan 29, 1905

END OF ZIONISM, MAYBE.

Jewish Preacher's View of Uprising in Russia.

He declared that a free and a happy Russia, with its 6,000,000 Jews, would possibly mean the end of Zionism, since the abolition of the autocracy would practically eliminate the causes that brought Zionism into existence.

Russia, he said, secured to prefer its own bloody experience in learning the power of the people to profiting by the interference and the history of other nations.

Nov 1, 1905

POBIEDONOSTZEFF RESIGNS.

Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod Most Hated Man in Russia.

Since his appointment as Procurator General of the Holy Synod, in 1880, he has persecuted the Jews, Lutherans, Catholics, and other dissenting sects with an unswerving fanatical zeal. From 1880 to 1902 he caused 6,000,000 Jewish families to be expelled from Russia and sent thousands of Poles to Siberia. His watchword was "Russia for the Orthodox Russians." Cossacks were ordered to sur-

Mar 25, 1906

Dr. Paul Nathan's View of Russian Massacre

STARTLING reports of the condition and future of Russia 4,000,000 Jews were made on March 12 in Berlin to the annual meeting of the Central Jewish Relief League of Germany by Dr. Paul Nathan, a well-known Berlin publicist, who has returned from an extensive trip through Russia as the special emissary of Jewish philanthropists in England, America, and Germany, to arrange for distribution of the relief fund of $1,-000,000 raised after the massacres last Autumn.

Mar 13, 1910

MANY JEWS FLEE FROM RUSSIA

Report of German Central Relief Association Shows Inhuman Conditions.

The report gives graphic figures illustrating how the Russian laws are breeding Jewish paupers, although the Jewish population of recently 6,000,000 constitutes only a little over 4 per cent. of the entire Russian population. Ninety-three per cent. of all the Jews in Russia are permitted to dwell only in twenty-five of the sixty Government districts, comprising altogether only one-sixth of the total area of the empire. The consequences of this over-

Apr 11, 1910

RUSSIAN JEWS IN SAD PLIGHT.

Worse Than Under Plehve, Magnes Says—Fears the News Is Suppressed.

ly any attention is paid to it any more. But the condition of affairs is getting to be so fearful that it becomes necessary to raise our voice in protest and to appeal to the conscience of our fellow-citizens to take cognizance of the systematic, relentless, quiet grinding down of a people of more than 6,000,000 souls."

The preacher then read from a let- of Russian Governmental decrees issued since January of this year. He cited the instance in particular of the City of Kieff, whence more than 5,000 Jews, long resi-

Oct 31, 1911

CHURCHES IN PLEA TO CZAR FOR JUSTICE

Creeds Unite in Effort to End Religious Persecution in Russia.

We, as representatives of divergent creeds, gratefully recognizing the fact that, in this favored land, the separation of Church and State gives to all religious bodies equality before the law, and withholds no right or preference from any individual because of particular religious conviction or custom, turn with sorrow that

Dec 10, 1911

CONDITION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA WORST IN ITS HISTORY

The Russian Government, aside from the restrictive laws now in existence, has numerous other methods by which it intensifies the oppression of the Jews, and by which it is making the 6,000,000 Jews a people economically exhausted—a people without any rights at all.

Dec 2, 1914

APPEAL FOR AID FOR JEWS.

American Committee Tells of Suffering Due to the War.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, called into being at a conference of more than 100 national Jewish organizations which was held at Temple Emanu-El on Oct. 25 to consider the plight of more than 6,000,000 Jews who live within the war zone, has elected Louis Marshall Chairman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger Secretary, and Felix M. Warburg Treasurer, and has issued the following appeal:

Jan 14, 1915

JEWS' INDIFFERENCE TO WAR AID REBUKED

Louis Marshall Denounces Apathy Toward Suffering of Co-Religionists.

MILLIONS IN DIRE DISTRESS

In the world today there are about 12,000,000 Jews, of whom more than 6,000,000 are in the very heart of the war zone; Jews whose lives are at stake and who today are subjected to every manner of suffering and torture; and the great American Jewish community is not doing its duty toward these sufferers. In the United States there are between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 Jews, nearly all able to do something and yet, after

Oct 18, 1918

$1,000,000,000 FUND TO REBUILD JEWRY

Six Million Souls Will Need Help to Resume Normal Life When War Is Ended.

Sep 8, 1919

UKRAINIAN JEWS AIM TO STOP POGROMS

Mass Meeting Hears That 127,000 Jews Have Been Killed and 6,000,000 Are in Peril.

President reported that there were 3,-000,000 Jews in Ukrainia and a like number in Poland, all of whom were in need of assistance from America.

We must not permit the world to slumber. The fact that the population of 6,000,000 souls in Ukrainia and in Poland have received notice through action and by word that they are going

Nov 12, 1919

TELLS SAD PLIGHT OF JEWS.

Felix M. Warburg Says They Were the Worst Sufferers in War.

ings.

"The successive blows of contending armies have all but broken the back of European Jewry," he said, "and have reduced to tragically unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease about 5,000,000 souls, or half the Jewish population of the earth.

"The Jewish people throughout East-

Apr 12, 1920

HOOVER PLEA NETS $1,600,000 FOR JEWS

declared that typhus menaced 6,000,000 Jews of Europe.

"In New York City there are 6,000,000 men, women and children," he said. "Imagine that each and every one of these 6,000,000 is without food, clothing, shelter, medicine, succor, without help; imagine that these six million include you, and your children and your friends and then you will begin to understand what it is that has brought us together and why we propose to find ways and means to help these unfortunate people."

May 3, 1920

ASK $7,500,000 HERE FOR EUROPE'S NEEDY

Secretary Colby Gives Government Approval of Jewish Relief Appeal.

The appeal for $7,500,000 to relieve appalling conditions of disease and distress among 6,000,000 people in Central and Eastern Europe was put before New Yorkers yesterday. In virtually all the

The Greater New York Fund for Jewish War Sufferers will try to raise the full amount in the present week.

May 9, 1920

JEWISH CAMPAIGN EXTENDED A WEEK

Full Quota Is Imperative to Succor 6,000,000 Facing Starvation and Disease.

half measures in succoring them would mean that some 6,000,000 men, women and children would be exposed to the menace of awful death.

Despite the decision to extend the cam-

May 16, 1920

NEW YORK CITY LAGS IN JEWISH CAMPAIGN

The effort to raise $7,500,000 to be expended in relieving the woe which already has descended upon thousands of stricken Jews in Central and Eastern Europe and which threatens 6,000,000 people if famine, disease and industrial prostration are not relieved promptly,

Jul 20, 1921

BEGS AMERICA SAVE 6,000,000 IN RUSSIA

Massacre Threatens All Jews as Soviet Power Wanes, Declares Kreinin, Coming Here for Aid.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

BERLIN, July 19.—Russia's 6,000,000 Jews are facing extermination by massacre, as the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning.

Mar 29, 1933

ALDERMEN VOTE HITLER PROTEST

Appeal for Funds Issued.

An appeal in behalf of Jewish sufferers in Germany was issued by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, honorary president, and Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress. It said in part:

Cross.

"It is now active in relief and reconstructive work in Eastern Europe where 6,000,000 Jews are involved. The work there is done through the office in Berlin.

Sep 8, 1935

Congress Defends Polish Jews.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The preliminary session of the first world conference of the Federation of Polish Jews being attended by sixty delegates from eighteen countries representing 6,000,000 Jews was held in the East End of London tonight.

Aug 8, 1936

WISE STATES AIMS OF JEWISH PARLEY; Permanent Organization and Study of Most Pressing Problems Are Objects. 250 GATHERED AT GENEVA 6,000,000 of World's 16,000,000 Jews Represented -- None From Germany or Russia.

GENEVA, Aug. 7.—Delegates from thirty-two countries representing more than 6,000,000 of the 16,000,000 Jews in the world, have arrived for the first World Jewish Congress, opening here tomorrow night. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, its president, told newspaper men at a reception today.

Feb 23, 1938

"Jewish Tragedy" Pictured

A depressing picture of 6,000,000 Jews in Central Europe deprived of protection or economic opportunities, slowly dying of starvation, all hope gone, was presented to the teachers by Jacob Tarshis, known to his radio audience as The Lamplighter. Mr. Tarshis represented the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The "Jewish tragedy" started when Hitler came into power in 1933, Mr. Tarshis declared. Now

May 2, 1938

NATION IS WARNED OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The rising tide of anti-Semitism in Europe today, which has deprived more than 6,000,000 Jews and non-Aryans of a birthright, may some

Jan 15, 1939

MASARYK TO WORK FOR ZIONIST CAUSE

Rabbi Silver Assails Proposal for Settlements in Africa and in South America

Rabbi Silver wanted assistance to Jewish emigration safeguarded so that European governments would realize that "it is impossible to evacuate 6,000,000 Jews."

Jan , 1939

3 JEWISH GROUPS UNITE FOR REFUGEES

Unification of the three major American Jewish organizations engaged in the task of aiding 6,000,000 Jewish victims in Central and Eastern Europe of political persecution and economic distress was announced yesterday.

Jan 8, 1945

Article Preview

6,000,000 JEWS DEAD; Jacob Lestchinsky Estimates Reduction in Europe Since '39

Feb 11, 1945

WORSE PLIGHT SEEN FOR EUROPE'S JEWS; Palestine Agency Official Says Most of 1,200,000 Survivors Seek Havens in Zion

JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (Delayed) Eliahu Dobkin, head of the im migration department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, estimated in an interview today that 1,200,000 Jews survived of the 6,000,000 who had been under German rule during the war, and that most of them were eager to come to Palestine.

Feb 17, 1945

Schwartz Says Only 1,500,000 Jews Are Left In Europe as Result of German Murders

PARIS, Feb. 16—Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, estimated today that 500,000 of Europe's 6,000,000 Jews had escaped destruction by ...

Cinco Referencias a "holocaustos" anticipados en el New York Times.

Sep 16, 1903

THE MACEDONIAN MASSACRES.

I am a Jew, and I think that I speak on behalf of all those of the same faith when I say I shudder at the atrocities being perpetrated in Macedonia. What a picture that will be for posterity to look upon, to behold the carnage that is to-day being enacted by the ferocious, brutal, pitiless Turk! The miseries of those thousands of Christians daily slaughtered! What a scene of pillage, what a holocaust, and we standing here idle!

May 16, 1903

MORE DETAILS OF THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE

In Some Places Jews Managed to Defend Themselves.

"We charge the Russian Government with responsibility for the Kishineff massacre. We say it is steeped to the eyes in the guilt of this holocaust. If Europe does not disassociate itself from the leprous taint of this barbarian power it writes its humanity down as a sham, its civilization as organized hy-

Jun 1, 1933

GERMAN POET IS SAFE.

Else Lasker Schuler, Reported Missing, Is Located in Zurich.

Else Lasker Schüler, the poet, one of a number of prominent German Jews reported to have disappeared without a trace, is alive and safe at Zurich, Switzerland, Dr. Dr. Margoshes said he had received a letter from the poet at Zurich a few days ago, stating that she had "run away from the holocaust" and was destitute but perfectly safe. He added that she had

May 31, 1936

AMERICANS APPEAL FOR JEWISH REFUGE

Pro-Palestine Federation Asks Britain to Take a Strong Course in Holy Land.

The petition, in expressing the opinion of enlightened Christian leadership in the United States, favoring a larger Jewish immigration into Palestine, stressed the intolerable sufferings of the millions of Jews in "the European holocaust."

Oct 2, 1941

YOM KIPPUR ENDS IN PLEA FOR PEACE

Day of Atonement Sermons Bid Nations of the World Build a New Order

perienced the terrible cost of war. Bearing in mind, when the day of peace comes, the inferno through which the human race is now passing, the peace-makers may so order the pattern of the future as to avoid the likelihood of another holocaust."

Más referencias a los 6.000.0000 previas a la IIGM.

Jewish Suffering and Armenian

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading your editorial of the ... "Armenia," in which you rightfully ... the Turks for the execution of Armen... I wish to ask you what about Russia?

"What the Turks are doing to Armen... is child's play compared to what Russia ... doing to six million Jews, her own subject... This at a time when about half a mil... Jewish soldiers are fighting for the Cz... many of whom have been decorated, wh... shows their faithfulness. When the wound... return home, cripples for the rest of th... lives, they find their homes gone, wrecked ... by an outside enemy but by the very gover... ment they served, their parents killed ... exiled, their wives and sisters dishono... their children starved and wandering.

Such things happened to tens of thousa... Russia is doing it to-day, and yet there is ... outcry from the American press. It was ... Ambassador to Turkey (by the way, himself ... Jew) who protested against these massa... of Armenians. Was there any such pro... from the American Ambassador in Petrogr...

You may blame Germany for what ... Turks are doing. Can you also blame Engla... or France for what Russia is doing? Yo... also say that Russia is fighting for civili... tion. . . . I am not pro-German, as I a... against militarism, but if that is the kind ... civilization Russia is fighting for, then gi... me "German Kultur." I always thought Th... Tribune on the square, and hope you wi... enlighten me on that.

A. PERLMAN.

New York Tribune
October 14, 1915

Millions Needed For Jewish Relief Work in Poland

New York Committee Seeks More Funds as Result of Destruction of Towns During the Present War

All the relief work of the joint distribution committee among the Jews of Poland, in which several millions of dollars were expended, has been nullified by the war between the Soviet and Polish armies, according to reports received by Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, chairman of the Greater New York Campaign for Jewish War Sufferers Abroad.

The committee faced the task of raising additional millions of dollars as a result of the war in Poland. Relief work in Warsaw and towns in the fighting zone has been temporarily abandoned. Many of the communities had been virtually restored, but all this reconstruction work has been wiped out, the chairman has learned fr... his representatives in Europe.

"It is an old truth that whoever fights the Jew is the sufferer," Judge Rosalsky said yesterday. "Six million Jews were made homeless by five years of foreign and domestic wars. Through the joint distribution committee to raise funds for which the greater New York campaign was organized, we had succeeded in restoring them in some measure to normal health and economic independence.

New York Tribune
August 29, 1920

RUSSIAN JEWS.

A correspondent of Emanu-El, a paper edited by Rabbi Vorsanger of San Francisco, gives a pitiful picture of the condition of the Jews in Russia. He says that poverty, starvation and disease are the afflictions which now beset the six million Jews in that country and Roumania. The government does afford some modicum of relief to the starving Russian moujik and laborer; but for the Jew there is no charity, no mercy! The little assistance which used to come from America and England is diminishing daily. Part of the money sent by relatives who have emigrated is stolen in transmission, whilst those who could make sure that their doles would reach their destination are unemployed, and "sweated" when they work, and are no longer able to render any assistance. The revolutionary movement has destroyed the industries in the Pale. Thus, for instance, whilst the factories at Lodz are not working, or only working half time, the Russian factories at Moscow have been over busy. But in Moscow there are not any Jewish workers. What is to become of the mass of the Jewish population in Russia is beyond man's ken. It is useless to look for the causes when a calamity is staring in the face. It is useless to point out that early and imprudent marriages are one of the causes of the great poverty. A preacher of Malthusianism would probably be stoned if he dared to suggest it to the Jews of Russia. Russian regeneration would do something, but regenera-

Deseret Evening News
March 17, 1908

Six Million Jews Are Deprived Of Papers By Russian Censorship

Petrograd, Russia, April 22.—After a spirited fight the Duma has passed the censorship bill, which was introduced to limit the powers of the censor, but in the form in which it was adopted actually increases them. The debate over the bill was extremely bitter and the members of the opposition parties attacked the government and the papers controlled by it savagely. Harkow, the leader of the "cadets," and the socialist deputy Ajdemow accused the government of bribing the editors and publishers of all large dailies and offered proof for their charge.

The progressive deputy Bomach created a sensation by producing a secret circular sent out by the minister of the interior which instructed the police to suppress all Jewish publications, even if not printed in Yiddish.

"Six million Jews have been robbed of their newspapers," the deputy said. "The only Jewish papers still tolerated are a few insignificant weeklies which support the government, because they are paid for doing so. Not one of the suppressed seven Jewish dailies, hundreds of weekly and monthly papers committed the slightest offense. They did not antagonize the government, but were loyal without a single exception.

"The only reason for their suppression was the anti-Semitic spirit which dominates the authorities from cabinet ministers down. This spirit is also responsible for the fact that the post-offices have been ordered to destroy all letters and postal cards written in Yiddish."

El Paso Herald
Week-end edition
22/23 April 1916

An Appeal in Behalf Of Suffering Millions

The Chairman Of The Jewish Relief Work in Sumter County Appeals to The Citizens Of Sumter County

I was asked by some of my friends to assume the chairmanship in Sumter County for the Jewish Relief work. I did so very gladly, because I feel that the call to service in this particular interest is so imperative as to be irresistible. It is a work in behalf of humanity.

Six million Jews in Poland, Lithuania, Galicia, Palestine, Turkey and Siberia are dying of starvation. Refugees, they wander homeless, hungry, in rags. "Their suffering is worse than death—it is the lingering torture of starvation, the piteous tragedy of emaciation, the horrible waiting, in agony of hunger, for the grim reaper to end their misery. These six million despairing souls are totally dependent on American generosity for the bare necessities of life."

What matters it if they do belong to other nations? What matters it if they do live in other climes? Succor of suffering knows no lines of demarcation. It is enough for us to know that these people are dying day by day, dying amidst such surroundings as to make death a blessed release, dying amidst such misery and suffering as to make the dryest crust of bread or a bowl of the thinnest soup a real luxury. Children hold

The Watchman and Southron
April 5, 1919

PUSH DRIVE FOR JEWISH RELIEF

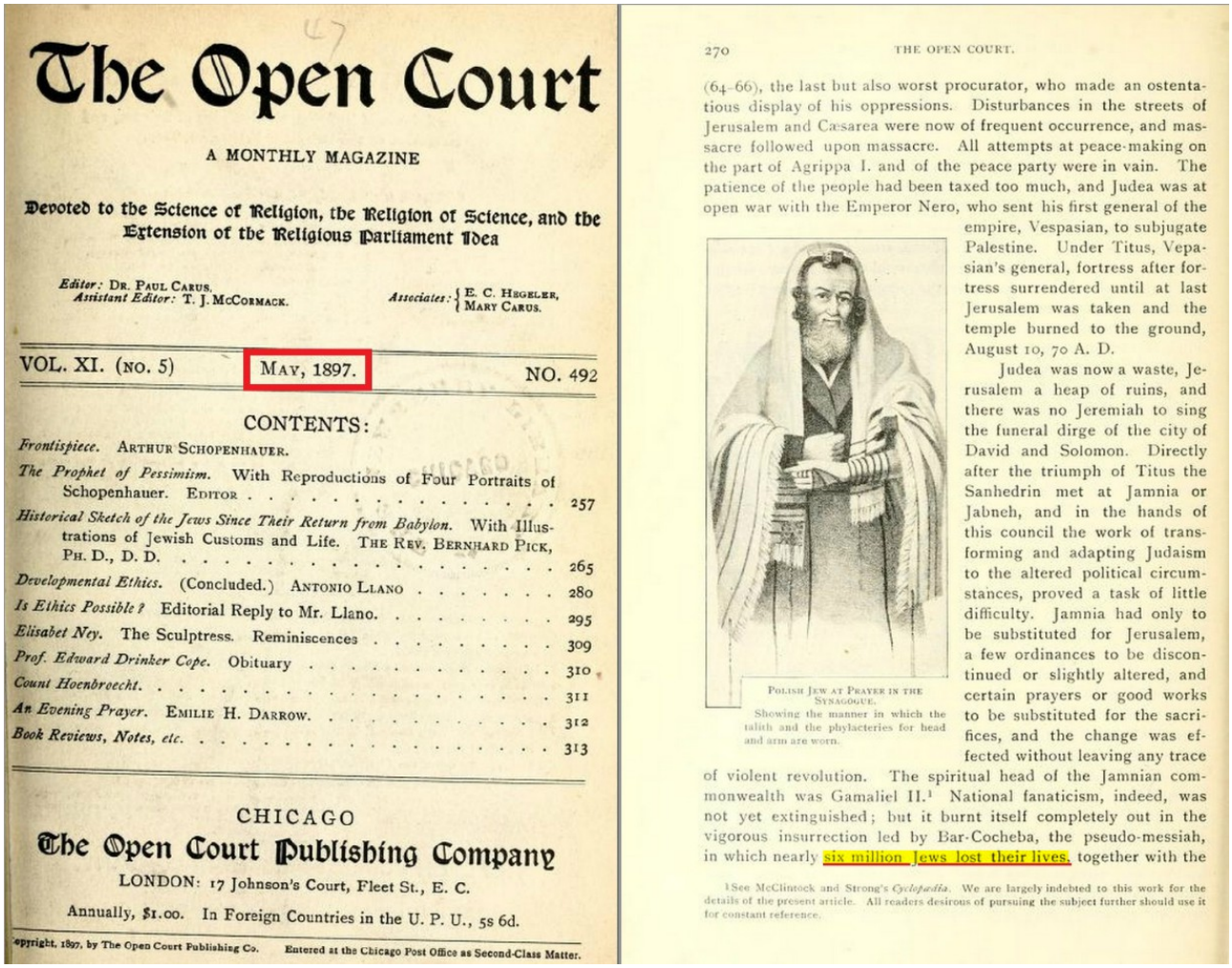
Representative of National Headquarters Here to Take Part

Hamilton Bond, representing national headquarters of the American Jewish Relief committee, is in Ogden assisting S. G. Dye, county chairman, in raising the remainder of Weber county's quota of $7,500 for the relief of the suffering Jews in the devastated war zones. Mr. Bond declared today that there are six million Jews in eastern and central Europe whom the war has left dependent upon America. "About 800,000 of these are starving, ragged, helpless, orphaned children. This is a condition where neither race, creed nor nationality counts. Nothing counts except humanity."

Mr. Bond comes to Utah from Tennessee where the campaign was recently conducted and states that Tennessee gave $250,000 for the saving of these lives. Weber county has raised about half of her quota and it is expected that she will contribute the remainder within the next few days. Headquarters have been established at the Weber club.

The Ogden Standard-Examiner
August 20, 1920

Más Holocaustos anticipados. Este de 1897, de la revista "Ciencia de la Religión" , afirma que casi Seis Millones de Judíos fueron asesinados en la revuelta de Bar Kojba del año 132-136 a.D.



# The Open Court

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Devoted to the Science of Religion, the Religion of Science, and the Extension of the Religious Parliament Idea

*Editor:* Dr. Paul Carus.
*Assistant Editor:* T. J. McCormack.
*Associates:* E. C. Hegeler, Mary Carus.

VOL. XI. (NO. 5) MAY, 1897. NO. 492

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CHICAGO
The Open Court Publishing Company
LONDON: 17 Johnson's Court, Fleet St., E. C.
Annually, $1.00. In Foreign Countries in the U. P. U., 5s 6d.



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Entered at the Chicago Post Office as Second-Class Matter.




(64–66), the last but also worst procurator, who made an ostentatious display of his oppressions. Disturbances in the streets of Jerusalem and Cæsarea were now of frequent occurrence, and massacre followed upon massacre. All attempts at peace-making on the part of Agrippa I. and of the peace party were in vain. The patience of the people had been taxed too much, and Judea was at open war with the Emperor Nero, who sent his first general of the empire, Vespasian, to subjugate Palestine. Under Titus, Vepasian's general, fortress after fortress surrendered until at last Jerusalem was taken and the temple burned to the ground, August 10, 70 A. D.



Polish Jew at Prayer in the Synagogue.
Showing the manner in which the talith and the phylacteries for head and arm are worn.

Judea was now a waste, Jerusalem a heap of ruins, and there was no Jeremiah to sing the funeral dirge of the city of David and Solomon. Directly after the triumph of Titus the Sanhedrin met at Jamnia or Jabneh, and in the hands of this council the work of transforming and adapting Judaism to the altered political circumstances, proved a task of little difficulty. Jamnia had only to be substituted for Jerusalem, a few ordinances to be discontinued or slightly altered, and certain prayers or good works to be substituted for the sacrifices, and the change was effected without leaving any trace of violent revolution. The spiritual head of the Jamnian commonwealth was Gamaliel II.[1] National fanaticism, indeed, was not yet extinguished; but it burnt itself completely out in the vigorous insurrection led by Bar-Cocheba, the pseudo-messiah, in which nearly six million Jews lost their lives, together with the

[1] See McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia*. We are largely indebted to this work for the details of the present article. All readers desirous of pursuing the subject further should use it for constant reference.

*The Open Court - page 270*

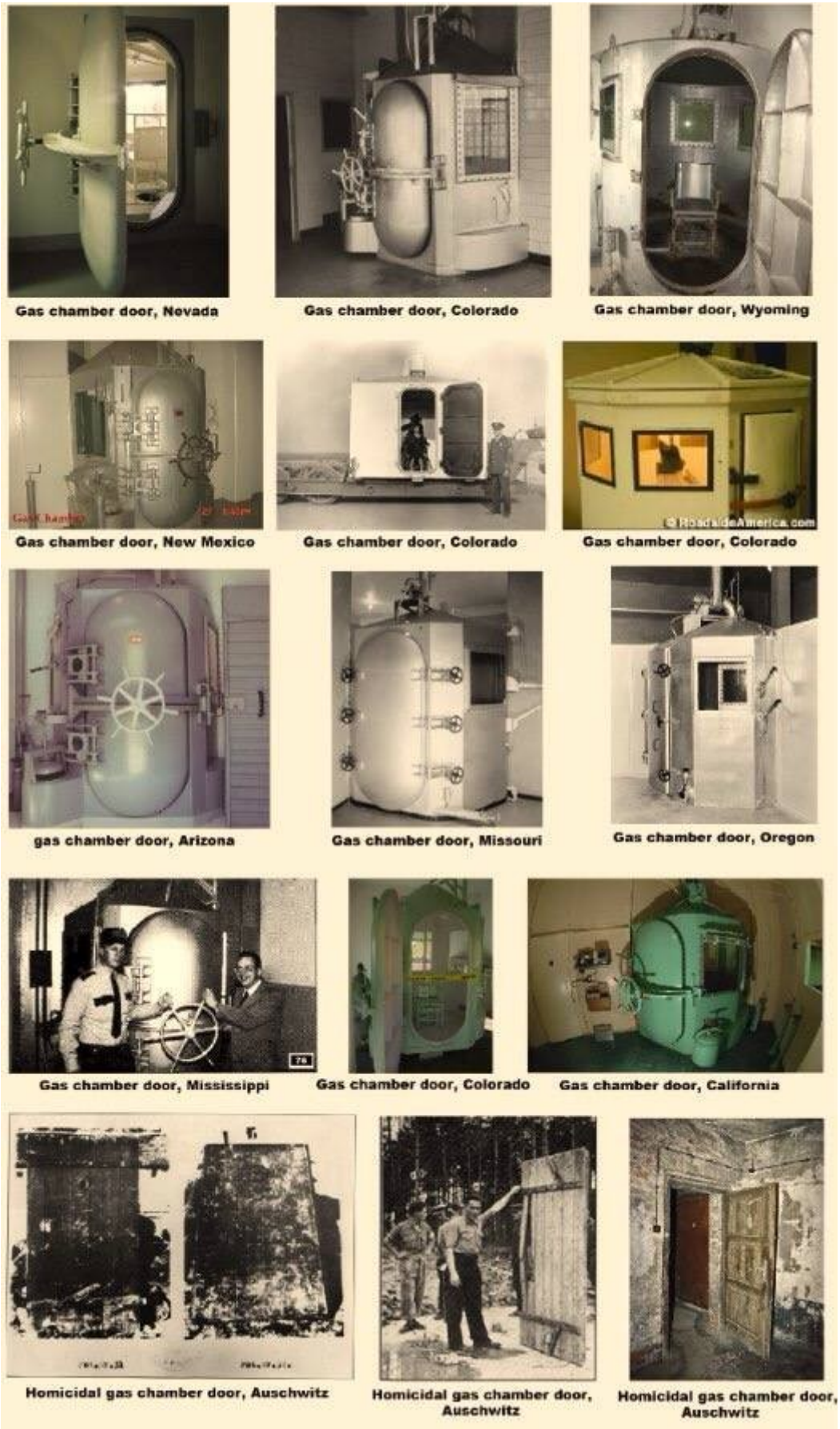
## SIX MILLION JEWS 1915-1938 [Subtítulos]



# Las "cámaras de gas"



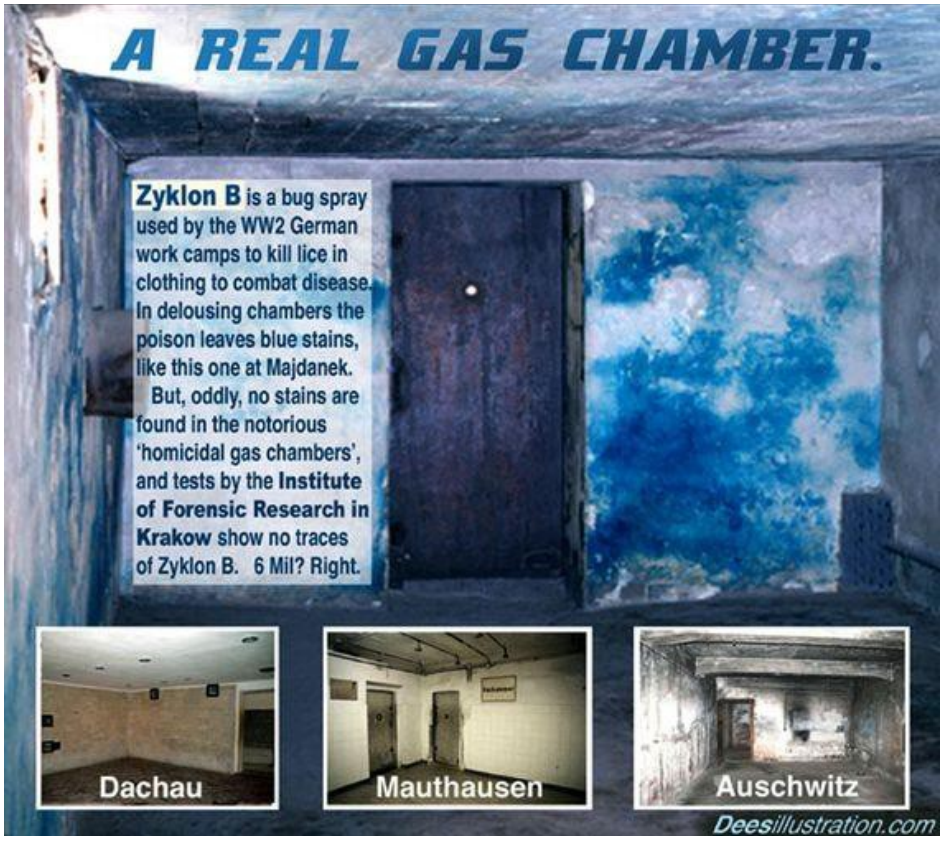
*En la imagen la puerta de la "cámara de gas" de Auschwitz, hecha de madera y con una ventana, por lo tanto no hermética (requisito indispensable para una cámara de gas).*




*Cámaras de gas usada en Estados Unidos para ejecutar a presos condenados a muerte VS puertas de las "cámaras de gas" usadas en los campos de concentración.*




*A la izquierda una muestra del ingenio alemán, a la derecha la puerta de una "cámaras de gas"…*
*Esos alemanes son tan idiotas, hasta pusieron ventanas.*



Las cámaras no están selladas herméticamente y sus puertas son de madera, es decir, que continuamente hubiera habido fugas de gas letal. Al realizar una ejecución, el gas hubiese penetrado en el hospital de las SS que estaba enfrente y habría matado a médicos y pacientes.

Faltan mecanismos de distribución del gas, así como sistemas de calefacción, puesto que para que el Zyklon B pueda volatilizarse dentro de media hora, las cámaras de desinfección necesitaban calentarse por lo menos a 25 ºC. La temperatura de las cámaras no superaban los 15 ºC.

No hay suficiente ventilación. Al realizarse una ejecución, no se hubiese podido ventilar con efectividad una cámara, para realizar al instante otra ejecución, como afirman los testimonios.

Las cámaras están construidas cada una en el mismo edificio donde están los crematorios, siendo que el gas Zyklon B es un gas explosivo. Es impensable que los ingenieros alemanes hayan decidido construir ambos mecanismos en el mismo complejo sin considerar el peligro que hubiese significado para todo el personal que trabajaba en las instalaciones.

Las puertas de todas las cámaras de gas, se abren hacia adentro, por lo que los comandos especiales no habrían podido entrar a la cámara llena de cadáveres.

El Zyklon B tienen una reacción al contacto con el oxígeno que marca las paredes con gigantescas manchas de color azul Prusia, manchas completamente inexistentes en las “cámaras de gas homicidas”, pero completamente visibles en las cámaras de desinfección donde se fumigaba la ropa de los prisioneros.



*Manchas de color azul Prusia en una cámara de desinfección*





*Paredes de la "cámara de gas" de Auschwitz. Sin las características manchas de color azul Prusia dejadas por el gas Zyklon B.*




Fuente original de la imagen: https://fcit.usf.edu/holocaust/GALL36R/PTMAJ075.htm

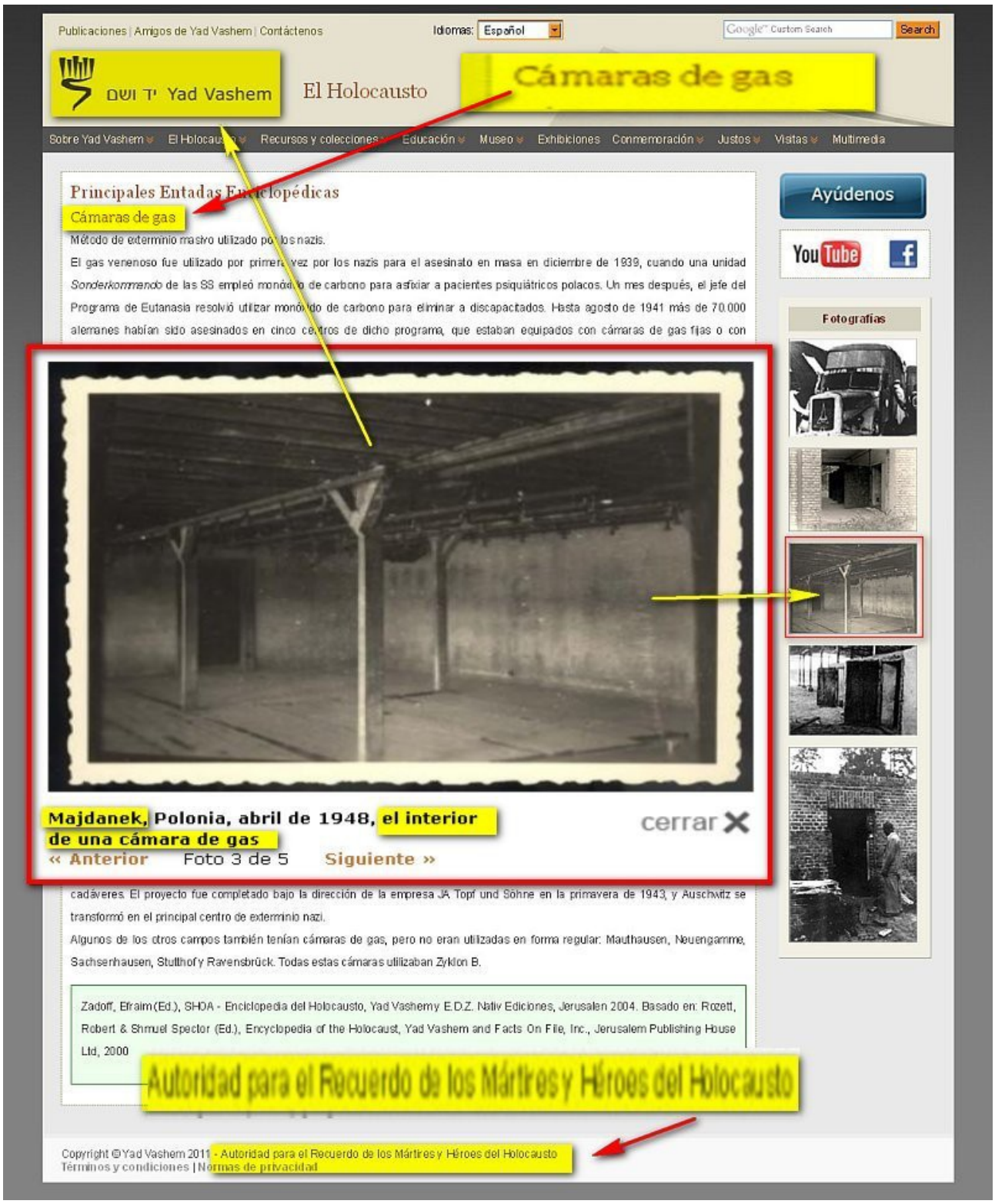

EL CARTELITO QUE ACLARA EN CUATRO IDIOMAS QUE ESO ERA UNA CÁMARA DE GAS PARA MATAR PERSONAS
¡¡ Y LA GENTE SE LO CREÍA !!
HERMOSA VENTANA PARA SACAR LA CABEZA Y RESPIRAR AIRE PURO

# Majdanek Death Camp Gas Chamber



Shower room interior.
*Photo credit: Copyright ©1995 Philip Trauring*

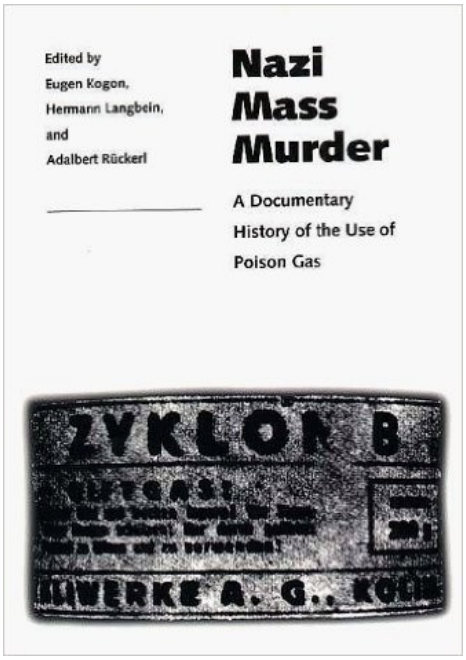
Fuente: https://fcit.usf.edu/HOLOCAUST/GALL36R/PTMAJ030.htm

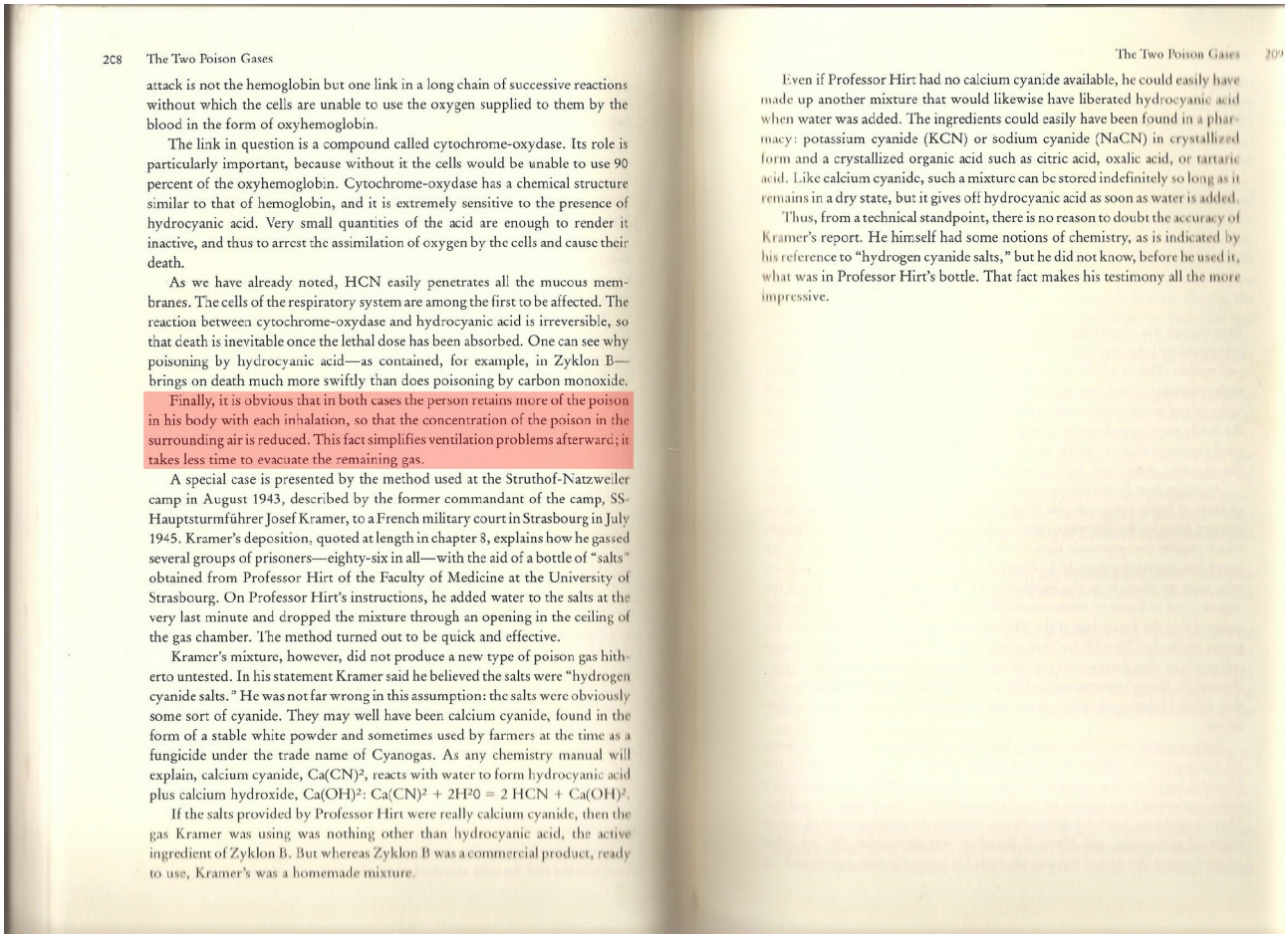



Fuente: http://www.yadvashem.org/yv/es/holocaust/encyclopedia/8.asp


ORIGINAL CLAIM
Stutthof
E. Prussia
Neuengamme
Ravensbrück
Treblinka
Netherlands
Bergen Belsen
Sachsenhausen
Chelmno
Sobibor
Vught
Germany
Gross Rosen
Poland
Belgium
Majdanek
Buchenwald
Auschwitz Birkenau
Belzec
Lux.
Theresienstadt
Flossenburg
Czechoslovakia
France
Natzweiler
Dachau
Death Camps
Mauthausen
Concentration Camps
Switzerland
Austria
www.historyplace.com
CAMPS INSPECTED BY US
CURRENT CLAIM

En el libro llamado Nazi Mass Murder: *A Documentary History of the Use of Poison Gas* se afirma que las cámaras de gas no requerían ventilarse ya que las víctimas inhalaban el gas venenoso.



208 The Two Poison Gases

attack is not the hemoglobin but one link in a long chain of successive reactions without which the cells are unable to use the oxygen supplied to them by the blood in the form of oxyhemoglobin.

The link in question is a compound called cytochrome-oxydase. Its role is particularly important, because without it the cells would be unable to use 90 percent of the oxyhemoglobin. Cytochrome-oxydase has a chemical structure similar to that of hemoglobin, and it is extremely sensitive to the presence of hydrocyanic acid. Very small quantities of the acid are enough to render it inactive, and thus to arrest the assimilation of oxygen by the cells and cause their death.

As we have already noted, HCN easily penetrates all the mucous membranes. The cells of the respiratory system are among the first to be affected. The reaction between cytochrome-oxydase and hydrocyanic acid is irreversible, so that death is inevitable once the lethal dose has been absorbed. One can see why poisoning by hydrocyanic acid—as contained, for example, in Zyklon B—brings on death much more swiftly than does poisoning by carbon monoxide.

Finally, it is obvious that in both cases the person retains more of the poison in his body with each inhalation, so that the concentration of the poison in the surrounding air is reduced. This fact simplifies ventilation problems afterward; it takes less time to evacuate the remaining gas.

A special case is presented by the method used at the Struthof-Natzweiler camp in August 1943, described by the former commandant of the camp, SS-Hauptsturmführer Josef Kramer, to a French military court in Strasbourg in July 1945. Kramer's deposition, quoted at length in chapter 8, explains how he gassed several groups of prisoners—eighty-six in all—with the aid of a bottle of "salts" obtained from Professor Hirt of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Strasbourg. On Professor Hirt's instructions, he added water to the salts at the very last minute and dropped the mixture through an opening in the ceiling of the gas chamber. The method turned out to be quick and effective.

Kramer's mixture, however, did not produce a new type of poison gas hitherto untested. In his statement Kramer said he believed the salts were "hydrogen cyanide salts." He was not far wrong in this assumption: the salts were obviously some sort of cyanide. They may well have been calcium cyanide, found in the form of a stable white powder and sometimes used by farmers at the time as a fungicide under the trade name of Cyanogas. As any chemistry manual will explain, calcium cyanide, $Ca(CN)^2$, reacts with water to form hydrocyanic acid plus calcium hydroxide, $Ca(OH)^2$: $Ca(CN)^2 + 2H^20 = 2\ HCN + Ca(OH)^2$.

If the salts provided by Professor Hirt were really calcium cyanide, then the gas Kramer was using was nothing other than hydrocyanic acid, the active ingredient of Zyklon B. But whereas Zyklon B was a commercial product, ready to use, Kramer's was a homemade mixture.

The Two Poison Gases 209

Even if Professor Hirt had no calcium cyanide available, he could easily have made up another mixture that would likewise have liberated hydrocyanic acid when water was added. The ingredients could easily have been found in a pharmacy: potassium cyanide (KCN) or sodium cyanide (NaCN) in crystallized form and a crystallized organic acid such as citric acid, oxalic acid, or tartaric acid. Like calcium cyanide, such a mixture can be stored indefinitely so long as it remains in a dry state, but it gives off hydrocyanic acid as soon as water is added.

Thus, from a technical standpoint, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Kramer's report. He himself had some notions of chemistry, as is indicated by his reference to "hydrogen cyanide salts," but he did not know, before he used it, what was in Professor Hirt's bottle. That fact makes his testimony all the more impressive.

*Nazi Mass Murder: A Documentary History of the Use of Poison Gas (1983) p.208*

*"Finalmente, es obvio que en ambos casos la persona conserva más del veneno en su cuerpo con cada inhalación, de modo que se reduce la concentración del veneno en el aire circundante. Este hecho simplifica problemas de ventilación después: esto toma menos tiempo para evacuar el gas restante."*

## Imágenes de las cámaras de desinfección





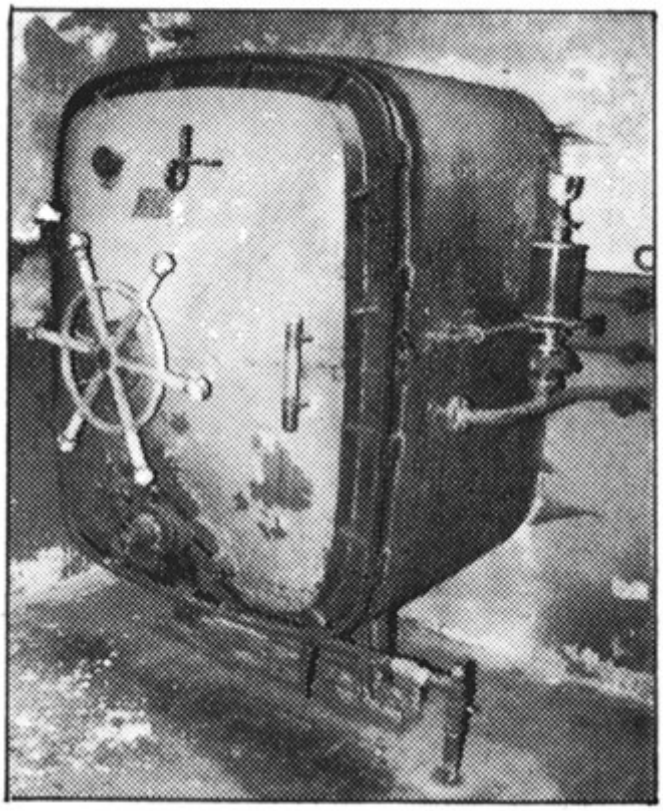


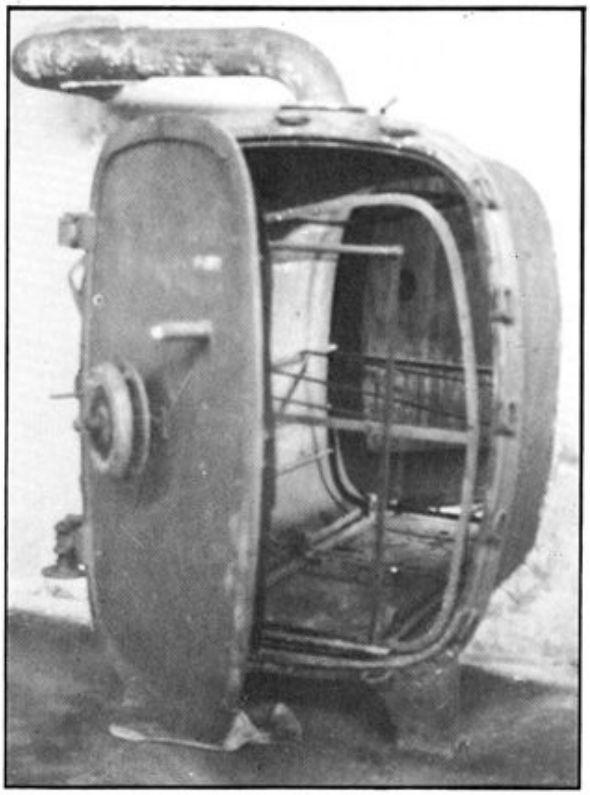

*Como se puede apreciar la cámara de desinfección dispone de ventanas*



















*Las víctimas de las cámaras de desinfección eran camisas, pantalones y sábanas*




*Máquina usada en las cámaras de desinfección para calentar los granulados de Zyklon B usado para desinfectar la ropa de los prisioneros*





*Granulados de Zyklon B esparcidos*






**Zyklon-B insecticide,** used to kill lice in the Auschwitz delousing chamber, (above) caused distinct blue staining on all the walls. This is the same poison Zionists claim was used to exterminate millions of jews in the notorious gas chambers. In 1990, Dr. Piper, top Auschwitz museum official (right) with The Institute of Forensic Research in Krakow, scientifically tested the walls of the gas chamber (below) and discovered no staining and near zero residue of anything toxic. This data is being withheld from the public.

**Truth Does Not Fear Investigation**





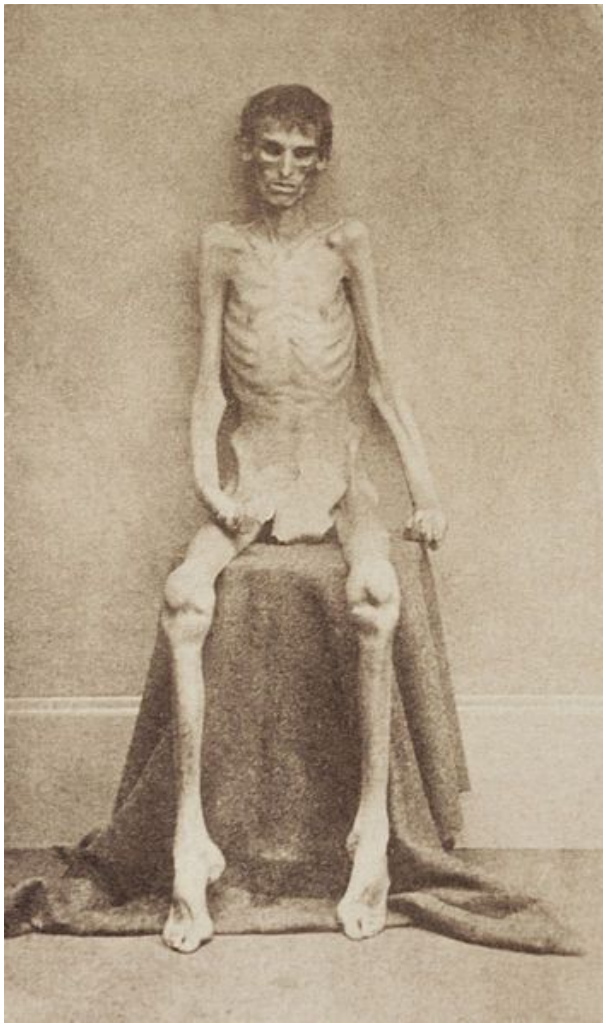



# Tifus

¿Qué es? El tifus es un conjunto de enfermedades infecciosas producidas por varias especies de bacteria del género Rickettsia, transmitidas por la picadura de diferentes artrópodos como piojos, pulgas, ácaros y garrapatas que portan diferentes aves y mamíferos. El tifus se caracteriza por fiebre alta recurrente, escalofríos, cefalea y exantema.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tifus

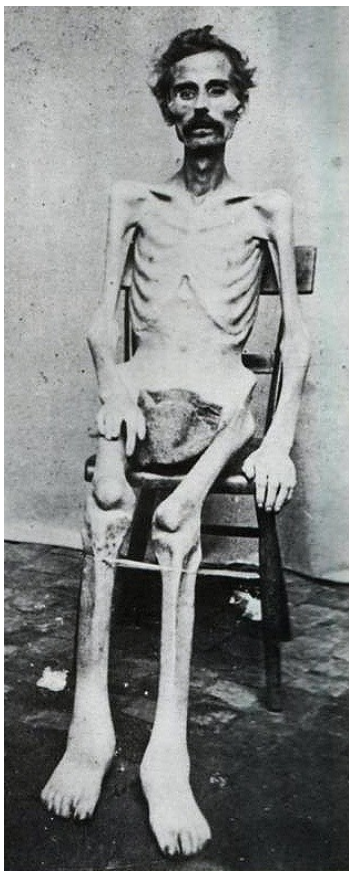
Efectos:

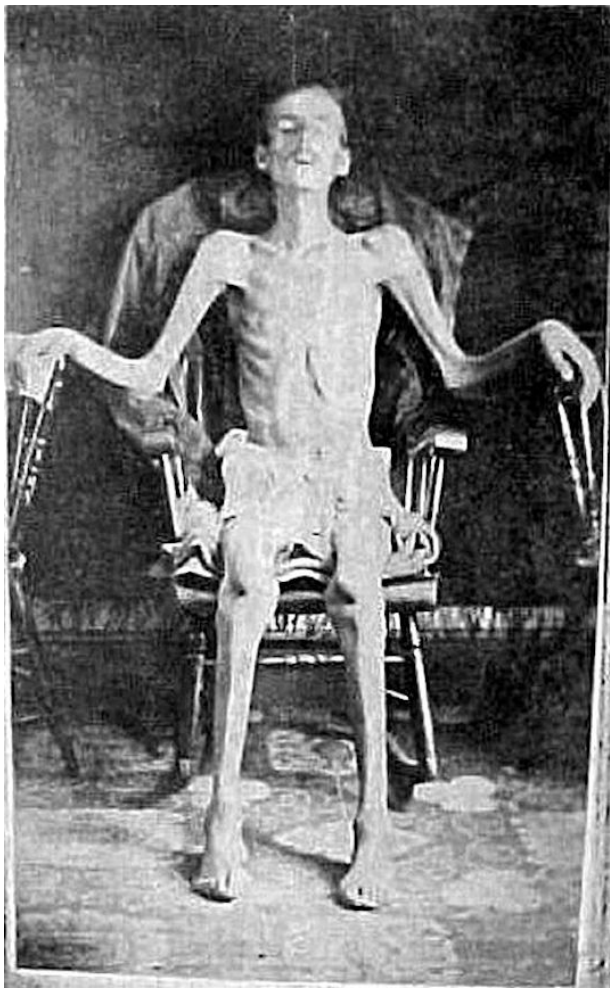


*Prisionero enfermo de tifus en la prisión de Andersonville 1865 – Guerra Civil Americana*

Andersonville Prison Camp Project

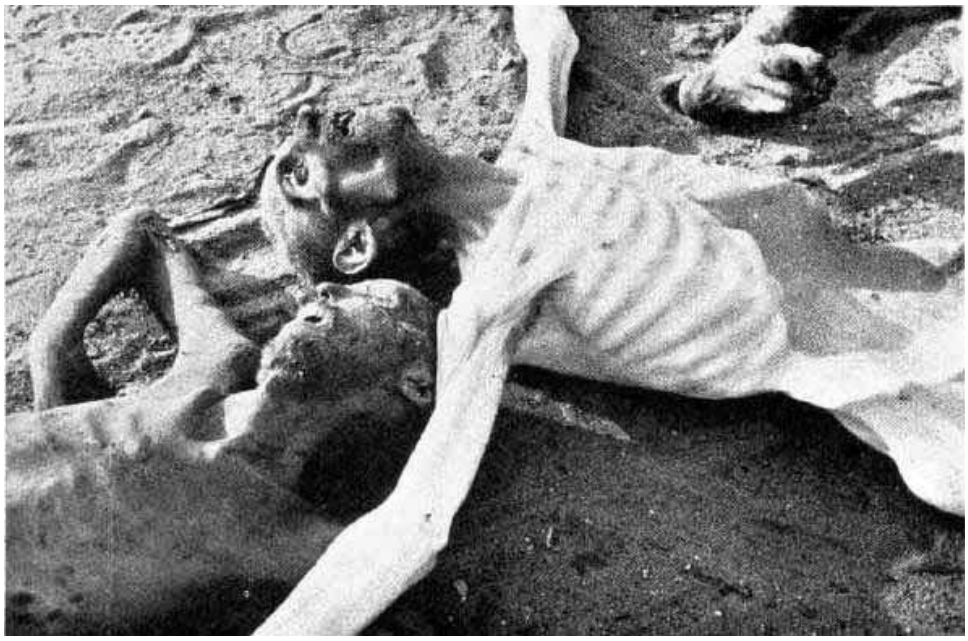
Explicación de cómo funcionaban los campos disponible aquí:
http://www.spingola.com/CivilWarCamps.html#_ednref1







*Pvt. William M. Smith, Co. D, 8th Kentucky Vols, un prisionero de la prisión de Andersonville. (Library of Congress)*



*Victims of the Confederate Concentration Camp in Andersonville, Georgia, U.S.A., 1864. United States soldiers*

Para ver más imágenes de prisioneros de Andersonville haz clic aquí.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sitio_Hist%C3%B3rico_Nacional_de_Andersonville

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andersonville_(Georgia)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andersonville_National_Historic_Site



*Lizzie Van Zyl, niña boer enferma de tifus en el campo concentracicon de Bloemfontein*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lizzie_van_Zyl

Tifus en la liberación de campo de concentración - Abril 8, 1945



**DDT**

¿Qué es el DDT? El dicloro difenil tricloroetano (DDT) o más exactamente 1,1,1-tricloro-2,2-bis(4-clorofenil)-etano, de fórmula (ClC6H4)2CH(CCl3) es un compuesto organoclorado principal de los insecticidas. Es incoloro. Es muy soluble en las grasas y en disolventes orgánicos, y prácticamente insoluble en agua. Su peso molecular es de 354 g/mol.
Paul Hermann Müller fue un químico suizo y ganador en 1948 del Premio Nobel de Fisiología o Medicina por su descubrimiento del DDT como un insecticida usado en el control de la Malaria, Fiebre amarilla, Tifus y muchas otras infecciones causadas por insectos vectores.

En el siglo XX fue utilizado con intensidad como **insecticida** pero, tras una campaña mundial que alegaba que este compuesto se acumulaba en las cadenas tróficas y ante el peligro de contaminación de los alimentos, se prohibió su uso.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dicloro_difenil_tricloroetano









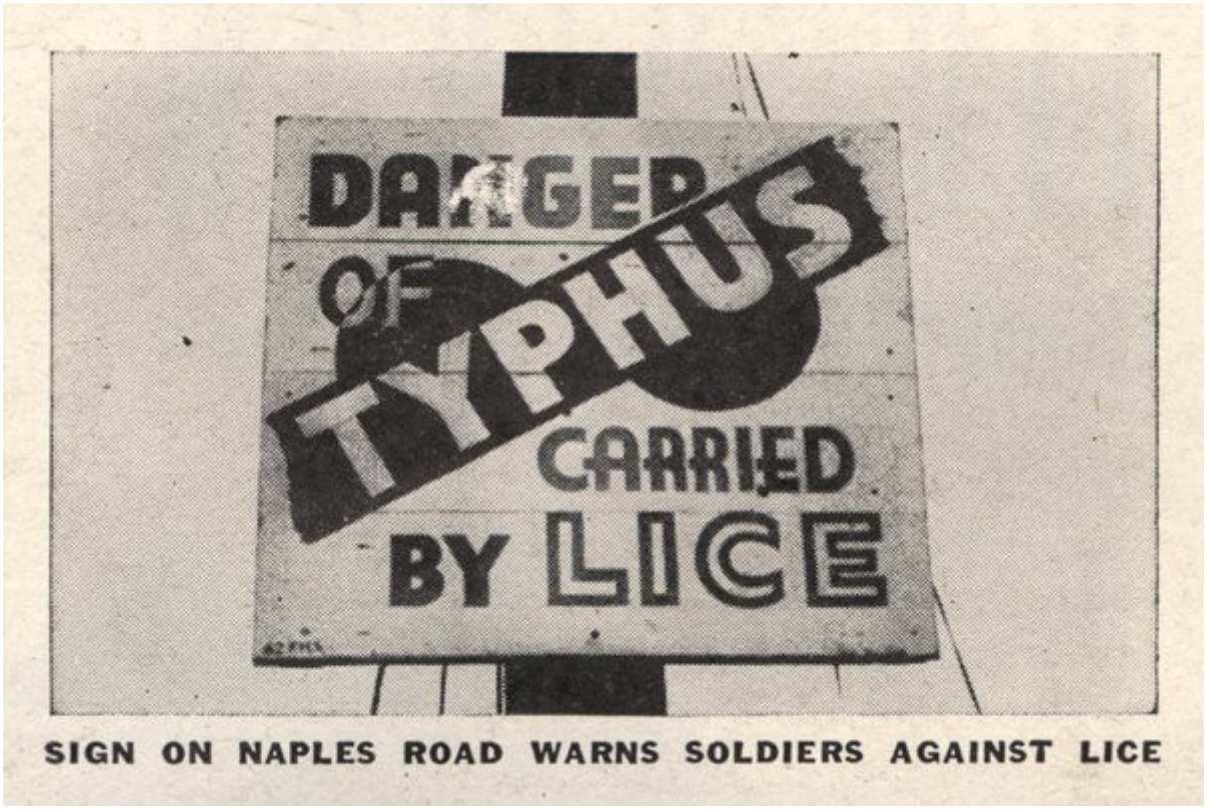
*Soldados aliados usando DDT para combatir la epidemia de tifus*


Delousing Liberated Russians


Danger Typhus


DANGER
TYPHUS
WARNINC
NO ENTRY
FOR VISITORS
BY ORDER OF
COMMANDER 2ND
ARMY. APPLY S99


СИПНОЙ ТИФ
TYF
TYPHUS




SIGN ON NAPLES ROAD WARNS SOLDIERS AGAINST LICE

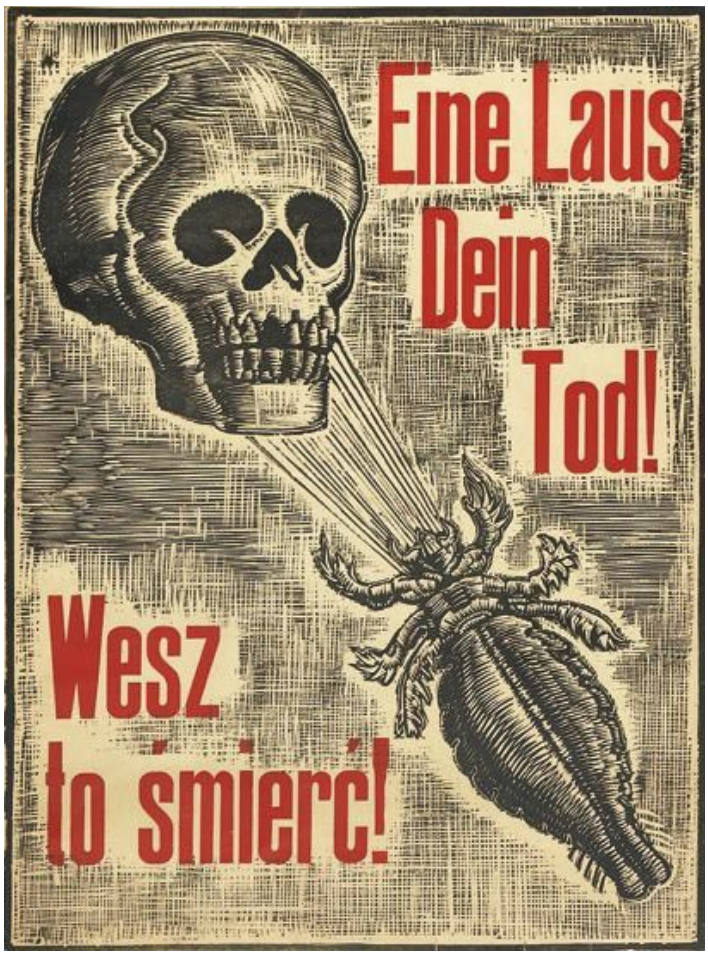








Bundesarchiv, B 285 Plak-025-021
Grafiker: BUS | Oktober 1946


Eine Laus
Dein
Tod!
Wesz
to śmierć!


TYPHUS
IS SPREAD BY
LICE.....
INSECTICIDE
LOUSE POWDER
FOR THE PREVENTION AND
DESTRUCTION OF LICE
CAUTION
REPORT LICE AT ONCE
USE LOUSE POWDER

# Aufruf

## An die Bevölkerung des Distrikts Warschau!

**Durch die Schaffung der jüdischen Wohnbezirke war es gelungen, die Fleckfieberfälle auf ein Mindestmass herabzudrücken. In der letzten Zeit sind aber ausserhalb der jüdischen Wohnbezirke erneut Fleckfiebererkrankungen aufgetreten, die nachweislich auf umherziehende Juden zurückzuführen sind.**

**Im Interesse der gesamten Bevölkerung des Distrikts Warschau habe ich daher verboten, einem Juden, der sich ohne Erlaubnis ausserhalb eines jüdischen Wohnbezirks aufhält, Unterkunft, Verpflegung oder sonstige Unterstützung zu gewähren.**

**Wer diesem Verbote zuwiderhandelt, kann mit Gefängnis oder Geldstrafe bis zu 10000.— Zl und in schweren Fällen sogar mit Zuchthaus bestraft werden.**

**Ich erwarte von der Einsicht der Bevölkerung des Distrikts Warschau, dass sie im Interesse ihrer eigenen Gesundheit jede Unterstützung umherziehender Juden unterlässt und darüber hinaus jeden Juden, der ohne Erlaubnis herumzieht, dem nächsten Polizeibeamten übergibt.**

**Warschau, am 17. Juni 1941**

**gez. Dr. FISCHER**
**Gouverneur**

---

# Odezwa!

## Do ludności Okręgu Warszawskiego!

**Przez utworzenie dzielnic żydowskich udało się wypadki tyfusu plamistego ograniczyć do minimum. W ostatnim czasie zaszły jednak poza dzielnicami żydowskimi wypadki zachorowania na tyfus plamisty, odnośnie których stwierdzono, że zostały spowodowane przez wędrujących żydów.**

**W interesie całej ludności Okręgu Warszawskiego zakazałem dlatego udzielania pomieszczenia, utrzymania lub innego wsparcia żydowi, ktory przebywa bez zezwolenia poza jedną z dzielnic żydowskich.**

**Kto narusza ten zakaz, może być ukarany więzieniem lub grzywną do 10.000 złotych, a w poważnych wypadkach nawet ciężkim więzieniem.**

**Spodziewam się, że ludność Okręgu Warszawskiego zrozumie, iż winna w interesie własnego zdrowia zaniechać jakiegokolwiek wspierania wędrujących żydów, a niezależnie od tego oddać najbliższemu urzędnikowi policyjnemu każdego żyda, który wędruje bez zezwolenia.**

**Warszawa, dnia 17 czerwca 1941 r.**

**(–) Dr FISCHER**
**Gubernator**

*En esta foto tenemos una orden a los judíos de Varsovia (Polonia) del 17 de junio de 1941, prohibiéndoles salir debido a la epidemia de tifus. ¿Por qué preocuparse por sus vidas si pensaban exterminarlos?*

# Auschwitz

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/O%C5%9Bwi%C4%99cim

# Memorials Of Genocide

From Page 1

to die are stilled. But those who have been to Auschwitz — or who have been back to Auschwitz — since it was turned into a memorial find its horror weirdly compounded by the very peace and silence now enveloping that factory of torture and death.

Daisies grow in the ruins of the gas chambers and crematoria the Germans blew up when they retreated. In this early spring, the rows of stately poplars glisten in the warm sun, and children play on the grass near the gates to this spent hell.

## Horrors Preserved

At Oswiecim, the gas chamber has been reconstructed. Behind thick plate glass windows there are exhibits of great mounds of human hair and piles of babies' shoes. And also meticulously preserved are the brick cells where men sentenced to death by suffocation were walled up.

In some respects the grisliest of the Auschwitz exhibits is the long corridor where rows of faces stare from the walls, thousands of photographs of prisoners — all now dead. Indeed, they were deliberately posed for photographs just before they died, and all who posed knew they were going to die.

This is Auschwitz, the camp Adolf Eichmann praises as an "efficient" camp.

## Official Protection

Auschwitz is in Poland, Buchenwald in East Germany, and Belsen and Dachau in West Germany. But the attitude of the authorities, be they Communist or Western, is uniform, the camps have been preserved as memorials under official protection, and they are visited by tens of thousands of persons annually.

The Communists routinely employ the camps as stage properties for their anti-German and anti-Western propaganda. In West Germany, the camps are made the focus for anti-Nazi and anti-militaristic propaganda activity. And they are exploited by shoddy travel agencies who cast their nets for the morbidly curious.

went on to gas chambers elsewhere, most of Belsen's 30,000 victims died of typhus, starvation and maltreatment in the two weeks before the British liberated the camp.

Their graves are 13 long, low mounds marked simply and grimly: "Here lie buried 1,000 bodies," "Here lie 2,500 bodies." Among those in Belsen's mass graves is Anne Frank.

## Cesspool Of Controversy

At the other end of West Germany, at Dachau on the outskirts of Munich, one of the most infamous of all the concentration camps is the most heavily visited of the camps. But it is also the most controversial, in fact, critics call it a "cesspool of controversy."

Dachau, as a memorial, strikes some critics as "exuding a nauseous carnival atmosphere." Indeed, the peak of Dachau's visitation coincides with the rowdy Oktoberfest, the annual super-beer bust that packs Munich with merry-makers."

As a memorial Dachau centres on two crematories, which burned day and night as the bodies were piled in from the gas chambers. All is there, ready for the tourist's visit: the undressing rooms, the gas chambers, and the giant ovens into which the corpses were rolled like so many loaves of bread to be baked.

But there is much more: still intact is the "shooting gallery," the ridge where SS guards practised marksmanship on human targets, the watch towers and pillboxes once manned by SS guards.

## Incongruous Spectacle

The crematories seem like nothing so much as an abandoned bakery, garlanded with artificial flowers and faded ribbons from past memorial services, they strike the dispassionate visitor as an outrageously incongruous spectacle.

Walls which once vibrated with anguish of endless victims are now covered with the autographs of foreign visitors.

Outside the grounds pitchmen hawk cheap carnival souvenirs.

Dachau has been the focus of controversy ever since the U.S. army established a

*The Calgary Hearld - April 5, 1961 page 3*

*"En Oswiecim (Auschwitz), la "cámara de gas" ha sido reconstruida"*

# Kidnap Plot Constantly In Mind

From Page 1

barate security precautions. Guards attached to the main house where Eichmann is kept — the precise whereabouts of which has never been revealed — had to be thoroughly screened.

* * *

To circumvent a sudden attempt, guards keep Eichmann under twenty-four-hour surveillance. Even his contact, the Hamburg lawyer, Robert Servatius, must talk to him by microphone through a glass screen, specially constructed for their private interviews in Eichmann's cell.

Through another glass panel they are watched by guards who, if there is any exchange of documents between the prisoner and his lawyer, must make the transfer.

* * *

The bullet-proof glass box which Eichmann will inhabit during his trial is only one of the security measures which are being taken to keep him alive after he leaves the Inquisitorial prison.

The court room itself has been constructed, in the most efficient central hall of the huge new Israeli police headquarters on Jerusalem's outskirts. Its acoustics are said to accommodate an extraordinarily large number of spectators (about 1,200 observers, two-thirds of them press representatives of 31 nations) but also to prevent the spoken word in the glass box.

Only Eichmann and his guards will have access to a door at the front of the hall leading directly to the glass cell which he will not leave even in recess.

The police-controlled street doors which he will be driven to the court is just wide enough for a single car.

Pre-early booking with a view of the court enjoyable is the officers' club of the Israeli police and armed services.

* * *

Even the character of the Supreme Court Justices who has been elected for the three of the trial.

Normally, Judge S. Halevy would preside over the court. But because of his connection with an earlier case involving Nazi war crimes — a libel action brought by Dr. Rudolf Kastner, a Hungarian Jew and leader who is accused of having collaborated with Eichmann in Budapest — Judge Halevy has been replaced by Mr. Justice Moshe Landoy of the Supreme Court.

Judge Halevy and another district court judge will preside, with their Supreme Court colleague in the chair.

* * *

The rules of Israeli court procedure have also been tailored for the Eichmann trial. According to special legislation approved by the Knesset (parliament), the court is authorized to ignore a plea of "guilty" in the charges of "crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against humanity" should Eichmann enter such a plea.

The trial will continue as if he had answered "not guilty" to the 15 charges. If of them, particularly the charge, which will be read out to him in the Jerusalem court when it opens on April.

The Eichmann trial has already been postponed because an indictment of four counts by complainants are the prosecutors.

* * *

A special Israeli security squad commanded, Bureau 06, was set up immediately after Eichmann's capture to discover the case for the prosecution.

Commander Abraham Shalom, chief investigator of Bureau 06, operated the whole of Europe and Germany, interviewing prospective witnesses and sifting through a mountain of files, dating back to 1933, to discover new evidence.

Last winter, Bureau 06 was able to locate with authority, asking for additional names and addresses of witnesses.

* * *

But the officials, not the prosecution, supported the prosecutors. Eichmann's defence team has also added complications.

There was the publication, late in 1960, of Eichmann's "confessions" in the U.S. magazine, Life. Hungarian Jews appointed by the co-operation overseas and leader of the activities.

He threatened to drop the case, saying that the outcome of the trial has been prejudiced by Eichmann's own admissions. While he was losing persuaded to continue—in avoid a legal crisis — preparations for Eichmann's defence were at a standstill.

* * *

As soon as Servatius resumed his role as defence counsel he protested against the lack of privacy he has interviews with Eichmann.

Israel Prisoners, when the prisoner's cell was fitted with a glass partition, through which Servatius and his client could communicate by means of phones, all consultations had been conducted in the presence of Israeli guards.

* * *

But Servatius's chief complaint has been against the Israeli Declaration on defence witnesses, the basis that he give the names and addresses of witnesses to the prosecution. Thus, the Israeli court should hear testimony from some of Eichmann's former senior SS officers.

But public opinion in Israel is hostile to their being allowed into the country — and out again.

So far, army permits — and guarantees of personal safety — have been granted only to Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, a former diplomat who served in the Nazi persecution of the Jews.

Hoettl, who attended Eichmann's conferences in Budapest, has declared that seven witnesses of ex-European officers and he their only contact with the court.

* * *

The chief of Eichmann's defence is already known. Interrogation has said that he could not admit the facts of the Nazi holocaust but will deny guilt, pleading that he acted on a good soldier would, and under orders.

The substance of the prosecution's case is already known and the scene of the court of Israel, is assembling it, have been closely defined. The trial will not "the entire story" of Nazi genocide against the Jews in order to prove Eichmann's own role.

In the telling it will emphasize not only the building plan in the camps but behind the Germany and Israel was but also his failure even everywhere who survived unfriendly while he was in search prepared for the commission of their crimes.

The next article will discuss the case on the prosecution and how it will implement our own security.

## Spring The Way

MONTREAL (CP) — Grocery prices show second hundred index of thousand commodities are increasing imperceptible in mainland. The weeks department has been asked to make no increase any of products prices and prevent an increase of the cost of living item.

# Pro-Nazi Sentiments Still Lurk In Germany

BONN (Reuter) — A brief, nature item in West German newspapers points up ever-recurring problem confronting lacking just below the surface among a segment of the German population.

The report told of a 23-year-old truck driver being fined 300 marks for receiving a ring engraved with a swastika... and another with a badge of the Nazi SS Elite Corps.

The report was one of many which have cropped up almost daily since the end of the Second World War and received them in news circles of a widespread Nazi underground movement.

Interested observers discount this suggestion, however, and point out that incidents of resentment which have sprung up since the war are made up mainly of a few fanatics from the ranks of the populations with little real power.

There are dozens of extremist right - wing organizations in West Germany but their membership is small—less than one per cent of the West German population. The extremists with their party organizations, of 50,000 the year before the war ended.

Many members of the Nazi party joined at a time when membership was a condition for further employment. The vast majority of former party members are joyless firm adherents to parliamentary democracy and their enemy, almost with the West.

But the neo-Nazi parties, with their anti-Semitic overtones, remain a fact on the West German political scene.

The West German Socialist industry estimates that there are about 12 such persons to ten thousand Germans, a percentage of about 20,000.

The largest, and the only one with any parliamentary representation, is the Deutsche Reichspartei (the German Reich party). It has at 15,000 members and polled about five per cent of the votes in the 1959 presidential in Rhineland Palatinate, the state stronghold. It has also at the state parliament.

In addition, there are several nationalistic right-wing and semi-political organizations, including social and cultural groups such as the "Association of Former Internees" — persons arrested and interned by the allies.

## WATCHED CLOSELY

Most them of neo-Nazi organizations have been banned once or and the security services keep a close eye on those which break the restrictions laid on and one kind of the law.

The political platforms of the neo-Nazi parties are damned by the weight of a "fascist mark" and the extremes of all German speaking areas, in Europe.

The Deutsche Reichspartei also voices the release of all war criminals.

## Smokers Try It! They Like It!

It's always satisfying to find something that doesn't take time to "get used to". For example, there's new ingenious —Kolinos—that's completely easy to take. One puff will prove it to you! You'll discover why this ingenious inhaler has become the fastest selling. The secret is its control system of straight air, two-purity Progress relaxation. It gives you satisfactions and full flavour, in a smoke, of surprising smoothness. Try Kolinos today — then come to a delightful pause for each of 10. It's some cool!

# Memorials Of Genocide

From Page 1

to die are killed. But those who have been to Auschwitz — or who have been back to Auschwitz — since it was turned into a memorial feel its horror vividly compounded by the very peace and silence now enveloping that factory of torture and death.

Duties given to the nurse of the gas chambers and crematoria the Germans blew up when they retreated. In this early spring, the rows of neatly potted plants in the warm sun, and children play on the grass near the gates in this same field.

## Horrors Preserved

At Auschwitz, the gas chambers has been preserved-as. Behind them grass plots and dark cherry are exhibits of great mounds of human hair and piles of babies' shoes. And there meticulously preserved are the brick cells where men awaiting to death by suffocation were walled up.

In some respects the greatest of the Auschwitz exhibits is the long corridor where rows of faces stare from the walls, thousands of photographs of prisoners — all now dead. Behind, they were deliberately posed for photographs just before they died, and all who passed there very soon going to die.

This is Auschwitz, the camp which Hitlerites propose as an "informed" camp.

## Official Protection

Auschwitz is in Poland. Buchenwald is East Germany, and Belsen and Dachau in West Germany. "But the symbols of the institutions, be they Communist or Western, in substance, the camps have been prosecuted as irreconcilable under official protections, and they are evoked by tens of thousands of persons annually.

The Communists resolutely evoking the memory as stage properties for their anti-German and anti-Western propaganda. In West Germany, the camps are made the basis for anti-Nazi and anti-militaristic propaganda activity. And they are explained by shrewd travel agencies who cost their sets for the inevitably succeed.

## Macabre Memorial

Fifty-six thousand persons were killed at Buchenwald. Today, the scene is a macabre memorial to the Auschwitz museum, a "must" on the itineraries the East German pilgrim for visiting Western delegations.

In West Germany, the "new Germany" of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer—"Belsen" is a name seldom (seldom) been done by Western military men, but hardly at all by other segments of the population.

For the "Belsen" the military men have in the big tank firing ranges about a few miles from the concentration camp site. Here, from dawn to sunset, the roar echoes, every from the Bundeswehr, the U.S., and Canadian armies shoots and bank in living fields.

On the southwest bank south of Hamburg the site of Belsen has been converted into a "park of remembrance." Though thousands died in its gas chambers elsewhere, most of Belsen's victims were of typhus, starvation and maltreatment in the two weeks before the British liberated the camp.

Their graves are 12 long, are mounds marked simply and grimly: "Here lie buried 1,000 bodies." "Here lie 3,500 bodies." Among them a Belsen's mass grave is Anne Frank.

## Cesspool Of Controversy

At the other end of West Germany, at Dachau on the outskirts of Munich, one of the most infamous of all the concentration camps in the west heavily visited of the camps. But it is also the most controversial, in fact, critics call it a "cesspool of controversy."

Dachau, as a memorial, differs greatly within its "visiting a memorial museum or monument." Indeed, the park of Dachau's notorious comrades with the nearly thirteen, the natural superficial fact that parts flourish with every-quarters."

As a memorial Dachau confronts no less consternation, which beyond doubt and ought as the bodies were piled in from the gas chambers. All is there, ready for the tourist's visit: the watch-towers, the gas chambers, and the stark stone wall, which the corpses were rolled like so many barrels of wood to be burned.

But there is much more still intact in the "cleaning gallery," the room where SS guards practised marksmanship on human targets, the watch towers and pillboxes were manned by SS guards.

## Incongruous Spectacle

The crematoria were like nothing so much as an abandoned bakery, garlanded with artificial flowers and faded clothes from past memorial services, they strike the impression as rather as an outrageously incongruous spectacle.

Wide visits were released with exhibits of ancient victims are now covered with the autographs of foreign visitors.

Outside the grounds policemen back sharp control measures.

Dachau has been the focus of controversy ever since the U.S. army established a "hand arrest" adjacent to the concentration camp one after the war.

## German Attitude

Foreigners who visit Dachau and the other concentration camp sites are moved to wonder, inevitably, what the citizens of Chancellor Adenauer's "New Germany" feel to read these grisly Hitler memorials.

The answer, superficially at least, is not difficult. Ordinary Germans are characteristically unwilling to mention. Their attitude toward the concentration camps is compounded of the same bewilderment they display toward foreign newspapers in Germany, for instance, the visit Brandt was received most favourably.

They, after all, as Germans would rationalize, "if we didn't know about the concentration camps, and if we accept no responsibility for the Nazi era, how can we be expected to react with emotions radically different from those of any foreigner?"











Look what's happened to gas ranges... they are a dozen ways better! ONE big improvement is in the burners. Now, you use less heat, have better heat control on all top burners and a cooler, cleaner kitchen.

The only automatic top burner with exact temperature control regulated in degrees like your oven, is found on gas ranges. This Burner with a finger makes every pot and pan you own an automatic cooking utensil... ends boilovers and burned pans.

Centre simmer burners let you reduce the heat for low-temperature cooking (like less water and a tight-fitting lid... Then let the trapped-in steam do the cooking for you.)

Another exclusive gas range feature, the separate smokeless broiler is an important feature of the new ranges... and it too is improved in many ways... to let you broil, barbecue or cook-on-a-spit just the way you do outdoors. (And give you the same open-flame flavour everytime does.)

There are still more features, but let your quality gas appliance dealer give you the complete story. It's worth listening to, if you're in the market for a smart new range and better food, cooked in a cleaner, cooler kitchen.

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Clean, Cool Cooking Starts Here With The Clean Blue Flame of Gas



Your Quality Gas Appliance Dealers are now presenting the
SPIRIT OF SPRING FESTIVAL OF AUTOMATIC GAS RANGES
NOW is the time to invest in an Automatic Gas Range.
Spirit of Spring '61

[The Auschwitz Football Pitch]

*Joseph Zalman Kleinman superviviente de Auschwitz testifica en 1961 en el juicio de Adolf Eichamann, donde menciona el campo de fútbol de Auschwitz-Birkenau.*

[Eichmann trial - Session No. 46 , 53 , 62 , 64 , 68]

*Juicio completo*

[Football Holocaust]

*Testimonios de prisioneros hablando del fútbol en los campos de concentración*




http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-south-west-wales-16679938

Mail Online



# The Auschwitz goalkeeper: British prisoner of war who played in football match at Nazi death camp returns to bury the past

- Ron Jones, 96, held in E715 - a prisoner of war camp alongside the main Auschwitz extermination camp in Poland
- During the week prisoners of war were employed at forced labour camps but on Sunday allowed to play football
- Games would take place on a field outside the camp with armed German guards watching
- The Red Cross provided the teams with four sets of shirts - English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh

http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2443817/Former-prisoner-war-96-remembers-playing-Auschwitz-football-league-return-Nazi-death-camp.html



PRIMERA PLANA

# Las 'apuestas' de fútbol en Auschwitz

- "Yo vi fútbol en Mauthausen"
- El mundialista cuyo padre jugó en Mauthausen

José I. Pérez

Comentarios 11

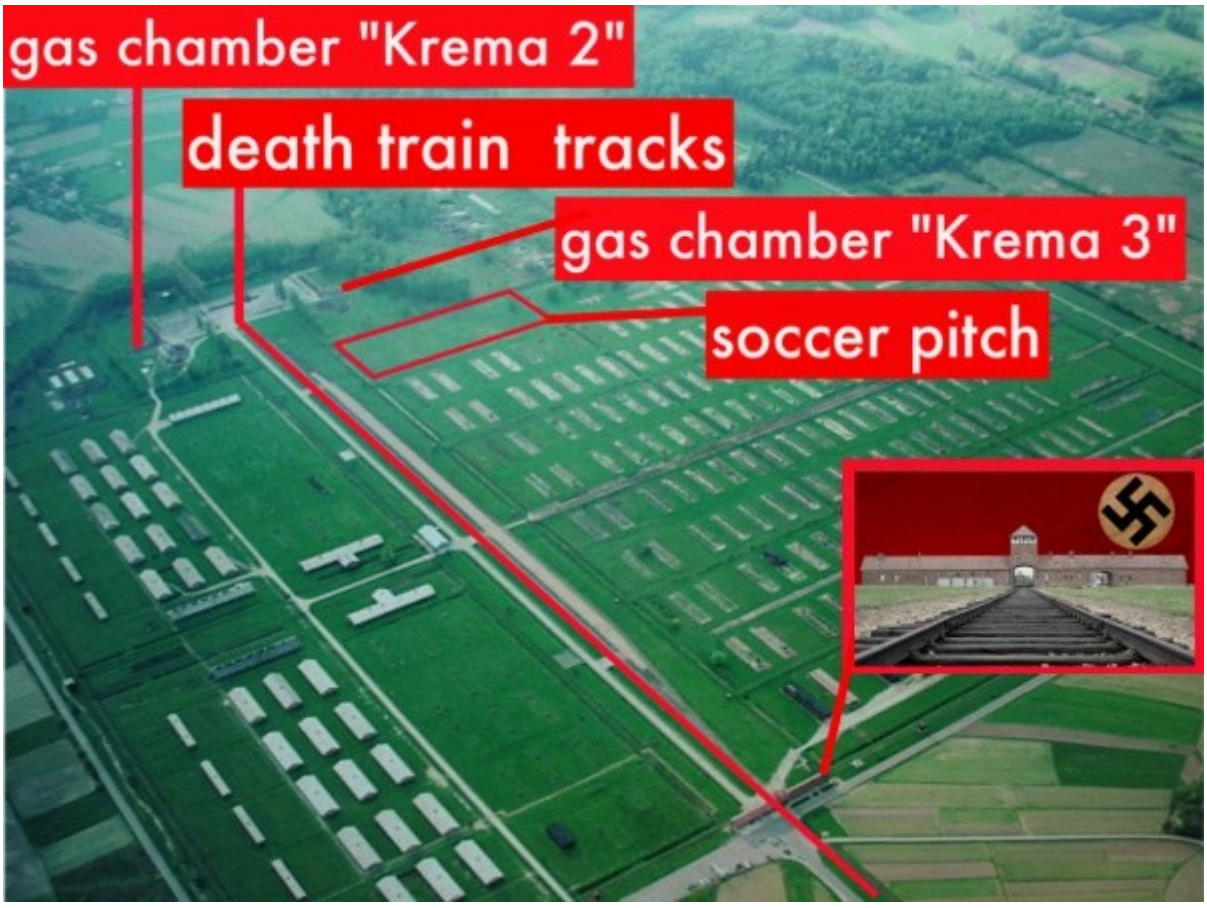
Compartido 33



http://www.marca.com/primera-plana/2016/07/10/578175b346163fcb748b4598.html




POW Soccer Game Auschwitz


gas chamber "Krema 2"
death train tracks
gas chamber "Krema 3"
soccer pitch







Aunque no suele formar parte de la gira de Auschwitz, a los visitantes que la descubren se les dice que esta piscina no es realmente una piscina en absoluto, sino más bien un depósito de agua para combatir incendios, que fue construido en la forma de una piscina. Si eso fuera cierto, uno puede preguntarse por qué un depósito de agua para extinción de incendios tendría escalones y escaleras que conducen a la misma, así como trampolines, bloques de arranque y accesorios decorativos. La piscina está claramente localizada donde los presos tenían acceso a ella, como podemos ver la valla perimetral de la derecha apunta hacia adentro, y las barracas de prisioneros a la izquierda.

*“La piscina era bastante profunda, y te podías ahogar si no sabes nadar. Pero si remas con los brazos y las piernas podías permanecer en la superficie. Estábamos en el agua unos 5 o 10 minutos.” — Stanislaw Bialas, recluso que fue transportado a Auschwitz en 1940.*

Auschwitz 2007 - Swimming Pool, Soccor Field, Post Office



Un ex prisionero judio de Auschwitz Marc Klein menciona al menos dos veces en sus recuerdos de 1947 el campamento. En un artículo titulado "Auschwitz I Stammlager 'escribió:

> *"Las horas de trabajo se modificaron los domingos y festivos, cuando la mayoría de los Kommandos estaban en el ocio . La llamada de la lista era alrededor del mediodía;. Las Tardes se dedicaron a descansar y una selección de actividades culturales y deportivas de fútbol, el baloncesto y el waterpolo. partidos (en una piscina al aire libre construido en el perímetro de los detenidos) atrajo a una multitud de curiosos. Cabe señalar que sólo los muy en forma y bien alimentados, exentos de los puestos de trabajo duras, podrían disfrutar de estos juegos que atrajeron a los más animados aplausos de las masas de otros detenidos. " (Auxiliares de l'Université de Camps concentración: Telmorgnages Strasbourgeois, París, Les belles-lettres, 1947, p 453.).*

En un artículo del diario *The Michigan Daily* en 1955 se afirmaba que la piscina se trataba realmente de una fosa común.



The Michigan Daily

*Latest Deadline in the State*

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1955

# Poles Open Nazi Camp

OSWIECIM, Poland (AP)—Auschwitz-Birkenau, the concentration camp where the Nazis exterminated four million persons is open to the public—the Poles have turned it into a museum.

You drive past the little black gibblet where Rudolf Hoess, the commandant, was hanged on a scaffold so small it needed four steps to reach the ground. It stood halfway, exactly, between his fancy villa and the biggest crematorium. The Poles didn't waste much wood on it.

You come to a swampy meadow. At the far end is a stagnant pool, bubbling from time to time.

The Polish guide says:

"This was a mass grave. Nobody knows how many bodies were burned here in the open and buried."

Not far away one sees the rows of barracks which made up Birkenau, the real death mill. It stretches starkly ahead, miserable in its sameness.

One barrack is like another. After one has seen the three tiers where humans lay like cattle awaiting death, there is no point to repeating the process.

In the Auschwitz headquarters building one sees a mountain of human hair taken from victims to be used for mattresses and for weaving textiles and rugs; a mountain of shaving brushes; a pile of children's toys and shoes; a weird collection of wooden legs.

Today one hears only the shuffle of feet. Five thousand adults and children go through the "museum" every Sunday on guided tours.

[The Michigan Daily – Saturday, October 15, 1955]

*"Esto era una fosa común. Nadie sabe cuantos cuerpos eran quemados aquí al aire libre y enterrados."*

FUN, FLOATS, TROPHIES:

# Michigras Plans To Begin at Meeting

By VIRGINIA ROSSITER



ON YOUR MARK—Fireline ready to "carve on the Michigan scene," co-chairmen Barnett Bellmore and Paula Strang have pointed up posters for the mass meetings, to be held at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Union.

Chairmen Needed

Backbone of the 21-side-assistable on the Michigras Central Committee will be discussed at that meeting. Among the chairmen posts still open are finance, awards, booths, decorations, publicity, tickets, program, entertainment, prizes and refreshments.

Petitioning for these posts will be open from Wednesday through Monday, Oct. 26. Interviews will be conducted Wednesday, Oct. 26 through Friday, October 28.

Fun and entertainment is available for everyone on this. "For most exciting student activity on the University," pointing committee.

Chorus students and other organizations will soon begin getting into the swing of things as the carnival's last plans for booths and floats start developing.

The 1956 Michigras will be held April 20 and 21 in Yost Field House with late permission of 1:30 a.m. awarded both nights for women students.

## Men of Lumber Yard

It has been estimated that more than three miles of lumber and 250,000 paper napkins have been used to build the stonework for past Thetas.

From a technical point in front of the Union, judges view the two-hour long parade as it moves along State Street.

Booths for the carnival portion of Michigras are selected on the basis of originality, selling ability, carnival spirit, expense and cleverness of the petition. Special consideration is given to traditional booths.

Trophies will be awarded in three division, including sweepstakes, refreshments and queens of spirit.

## Organization Notices

Organizational meeting of the Acting Company, 1956, for all campus people wishing to participate in fall, be definite interest for more experience in one laboratory production. Student Directors' Workshop, 4:15 p.m. in Trueblood Auditorium and in Arena Theatre, 2:15-5:45 p.m. Tuesday.

* * *

Congregational-Disciples Guild: Tonight, after game, open house, Guild House.

* * *

Society of Engineering Council meeting of Oct. 17, Student Affairs Building, Union, and Business Administration and Education are allowed to help in Student Association. Representatives: Dean Hazel Bergendahl-Meadmore, and Engineering Executive Secretary of Vice-Pres. will have office at Union, at meeting.

* * *

Wesley Foresters: Bible Discussion Group, 7:30 p.m. Wesley Lounge. Wesley Choir, 7:30 p.m. Wesley Room. Choir Rehearsal, 8:30 p.m. Wesley Choir Room.

* * *

Phi Epsilon Kappa: Lecture Hall, Bldg. Mod. Men and women, Oct. 18, 7:30 p.m.

* * *

Phi Theta: Oct. 17, 7:30-8:30 p.m. Lane Hall. Orientation Hour, Social. Initiation will be in Research, Intramural Sports Bldg.

* * *

Graduate Outing Club: Meet room 3-D p.m. Saturday, Oct. 15, 2:30 p.m. Ann Arbor Bicycle Trail. Bring picnic supper. Call 2-4511 for information.

* * *

Hillel: Open House after football game, 9:30, refreshments served.

* * *

Hillel Choraleers: Rehearsal, Oct. 16, 7:30 p.m., Hillel Chapel of the Arts. Prospective members welcome.

* * *

Hillel: Hillel Chapel Choir, 9:30 a.m., Sunday.

* * *

Sailing Club: Meeting, Oct. 17, 7:30 p.m., Willow Laboratory. Final Membership Payments.

* * *

Michigan Christian Fellowship: Rev. Charles Baker, Free Methodist Representative, speaking on "Instruction of God in the Bible." The Living God, Oct. 16, 4:00 p.m., Lane Hall.

* * *

Interfaith Student Group: Coffee Hour, Oct. 16, 4:30 p.m., Lane Hall. Speaker tonight on "Spiritual Values in Today's Counseling Program."

# WCBN Sees New Studio, More Power in Future

By DAVID BROWN

The Campus Broadcasting Network is coming of age.

With a new constitution, which was approved by the Inter-House Council Tuesday night, a new studio in East Quad and a stronger transmitter in South Quad, the future for WCBN is looking brighter than ever.

"The new network constitution, which was the result of the IHC suspension, will help WCBN work more efficiently," commented John R. Bruce, '57, chairman of the network board of directors.

## Hand Has More Power

"The main improvement provided for in the constitution is that the board of directors is given more power in dealing with the individual stations as the three groups which make up WCBN.

"The board of directors, which is composed of three student representatives, and two faculty members, now has more effective control over the program policy of each station where previously the board could only make suggestions.

One of the basic factors in WCBN's future is the more powerful transmitter soon to be installed in South Quad. Last year's transmitter composed of "I can hear God it" will not be installed any longer as much Quadders will find the station as powerful as WJR.

## Dial Quad Shortly

Over in East Quad, members of the station have their finger crossed in the hope of completing work on their studio within the next six weeks.

"Once everything gets straightened out in both South and East Quad, WCBN will be heard in nearly every dorm on the campus which comprises a listening audience of around 6,000," Bruce said.

Supporters of WCBN have yet another reason to hold high hopes for the future. The amount of press receipts taken in over the last three years from advertising has shown a marked increase.

## Should Be Self-Sufficient

Bruce explained that "Although we still have to depend partly on the good records to help us out in finances, we feel that in the near future WCBN will become relatively self-sufficient."

An enrollment program selection for WCBN which is now in the tentative planning stages will include coverage of indoor sports and possibly some experimenting with drama later on in the year.

"We feel that one of our main functions while on the air from here is one in that morning is to provide study music for students, and with this in mind," Bruce added, "music makes up most of our programming."

# Students Get New Licenses For Bicycles

Something new has been added on Ann Arbor bicycle licenses within the past year.

A new white tape with green figures is replacing the tin plates used previously. The change was prompted in the interest of safety because the tape licenses reflect brightly at night, incorporating the metal plate other plates.

This type of tape has been considered so helpful that the Civil Defense unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in co-operation with the Youth Bureau of the Ann Arbor Police Department has initiated a new program.

As a part of the program, additional strips of red reflecting tape will be applied to the bicycles of Ann Arbor school children.

Sgt. George J. Simmons of the bureau said University students would be given tape upon request.

Students are urged to have their bicycles licensed as a protection against theft and to aid in the recovery if bikes are stolen or abandoned.

There are no additional fees. Licenses issued in the summer but only four cents. Issues have been issued at the police desk.

Application forms may be obtained at the Office of Student Affairs.

# Army Laws A Benefit To Reservist

By RICHARD HALORAN

Current Army reserve laws offer an excellent opportunity for college graduates and men over the age of 18 and a half.

But as well published as the laws are, many people still don't know and half your reserve training needed by the Army. At present time for a total of six years is also available.

This period is broken down into four years of active duty, three years in the active reserve, and one year in the standby reserve.

## No Change in Classification

The short service which is taken in this program means no change in draft classification nor is he required to take upon active duty immediately. For those who hold a 2S or similar wartime service classification, serving on for the two year basic period represents a waiver status.

It is possible for a selected reservist to ask to be put on part of his required service time while in school, be eligible for and receive commission in non-combat arms after rank, and retain that rank when called to active duty.

## Easiest To Enter

Instead of being drafted as a private, the reservist would receive his duty as a corporal or sergeant, serve for two years, and upon discharge, revert to reserve status to complete whatever obligation he might have remaining.

Still another advantage of reserve duty, prior to entering upon active duty, is the accumulation of longevity which means extra pay while on active duty.

For ROTC students, this is particularly helpful as time in the reserves is counted in just as related service and counts toward longevity in the same manner as active duty.

# Blind Dog Has Human Guide

PUNTA GORDA, Fla. (AP)—Phil is a blind dog who has a human guide.

Phil, a 12-year-old setter is deaf, too, and has lost his sense of smell. But his owner, Arnold Kaye, has refused the advice of veterinarians to put the old dog to death.

"The way I figure it, this faithful man deserves something in return," he said.

# Parke Davis Plans Salk Release

DETROIT (AP)—Parke Davis & Co. reports the National Institute of Health to release additional allotments of Parke-Davis produced Salk polio vaccine shortly. Harry J. Loynd, Company President, said yesterday.

The Detroit pharmaceutical firm hasn't stopped any vaccine since June 2, Loynd said, but has temporary restrictions requiring clearance with the NIH in Washington.

Protocols are the separate processes on the procedures, standards and safety requirements under which the vaccine was produced.

# Haste, Waste

Detroit (AP)—John D. Swift, somebody yesterday standing when he was due in court to answer a traffic charge.

So he tried to make up a little time.

Police picked him in the cars and around him of driving 45 miles an hour.

They gave him an escort to traffic court, but then who charged him with reckless driving.

On the original charge—interfering with traffic—Smith was acquitted. On the new charge — reckless driving — Smith was convicted, fined $50 and sentenced at driving privileges for two years.

# Poles Open Nazi Camp

GDYNICZE, Poland (AP)—Auschwitz-Birkenau, the extermination camp where the Nazis exterminated four million persons is open to the public—the Poles have turned it into a museum.

The drive past the little black gables and the Polish flag, the monumental, was formed by a machine so small it needed four shots to reach the ground. It stood behind a barbed wire fence, a fourwattle and the blurred crematorium. The Poles didn't want much more in it.

Yet some to a strategy session. At the far end is a stagnant pool, running from time to time.

The Polish guide says:

"This was a mass grave. Initially there were many bodies were buried here in the open and burned."

Not far away one sees the rows of barracks which made up Birkenau, the real death mill. It survives starkly stained, mummified in its sentences.

One barrack is like another. After one has gone into three, into where humans lay like cattle awaiting death, there is no point in inspecting the brewers.

In the Auschwitz Gendarmerie building one sees a mountain of human hair taken from victims to be used for mattresses and for weaving textiles and there is a mountain of shorter brushes: a pile of children's toys and shoes; a vast collection of wooden legs.

Today one feels only the stupidity of fact. Five thousand adults and children go through the "disposal" every day—at posted hours.

# Davis Says Automation Means Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Ford Motor Company official and economist said today new push-button industries will mean more, safer, better-paying jobs rather than easy unemployment.

D. J. Davis, Ford's vice-president in charge of manufacturing, said the company records the increasing use of electronic and automatic machines, known as automation, as nothing revolutionary but "just another evolutionary phase of our advancing production technology."

## Growing Wiiers

Davis was one of the speaking witnesses at hearings of a Senate Finance Subcommittee which has on effects of the growing trend toward automation.

Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) said Congress wants to know whether it is "a curse or a blessing."

In the meantime, the United States Treasury announced plans to use a form electric brain in its check writing system.

## To Reduce Wor

It is said the machine would replace 400 employees and save an estimated $½ million before a backlog, county. Secretary Humphreville said the employees are not to be given other government jobs.

"We at Ford," Davis told the congressional investigators, "do not share the apprehensions of some that the increased use of automation equipment may throw thousands of people out of work or otherwise dislocate our economy."

## Automation Cuts Prices

"Indeed, without automation in the steel, chemical, refining, food processing and cigarette industries—to mention only a few that are much more highly automated than we ever were in it—their already vastly out-to enough production of their products to fill our needs. And certainly not at prices we could afford to pay."

Two other witnesses agreed that automation promises new benefits for workers. They were Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., economic adviser of industrial management at Georgia Tech, and John Diebold, New York management consultant.

Both Buckingham and Diebold predicted that automation will lead to an overall 30-hour work week and provide more leisure time for workers.

# Allgood Design Wins Award

Lee H. Allgood, '56E, is the winner of the first place $1,250 award presented by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio.

The awards are made annually by the Foundation for student designs of machines or structures in which are welding has made a significant contribution or improvement.

The competition is to encourage engineering understanding in design creative work in which they will use modern industrial fabrication.

Allgood designed a stamping die of welded construction suitable for low production operations. He estimated the cost of such a die to be only 25% of the cost of one made in the conventional manner.

In addition to awards to students in the United States, Canada and Mexico, the Foundation also distributed $2500 in scholarship funds to the University, the University of Cincinnati, and the University of Detroit.

# Top German Ace Returns From Russia

COLOGNE, Germany (AP)—Adolf Galland, top Luftwaffe ace in World War II, returned to West Germany yesterday in a group of 38 war prisoners released by Russia.

Credited with downing 103 opposing planes, Germany's top ace was released by the soviets in Czechoslovakia in 1945.

## TO BE PUBLISHED:

# English Landscape Tastes Cited in Ogdens' Text

A University professor and his wife are authors of a work on landscape painting to be published by the University Press soon, Professor Jeremiah Ogden, and Mrs. Samuel F. S. Ogden have written "English Taste in Landscape in the Seventeenth Century" a survey of landscape representation, growth in England.

Prof. Ogden, of the English department, is also author of a bibliography on painting and drawing illustrated in seventeenth century England. Mrs. Ogden is secretary-editor of Modern English Literature and editor of a sectional collection of medical journals published by the Early English Text Society.

The new book contains 161 illustrations. But a history of landscape painting, it covers the changing trend in British landscape taste.

Styles covered by the text include different interpretations, styles and prize and cover descriptions of landscapes in the 1700's. Investories of English collections reside in Great Britain, exhibits and galleries, landscaped gardens and drawing treatises of the four painting and prints known to be by English artists, surviving data relating to their owners inventories and book illustrations have all provided the Ogdens with evidence and bibliographical material relating to English landscape taste.

The preface to the volume states that mountain are "in part relevant to the studies of the art historian. They pertain indirectly to those of the student of English literature in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries."

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# UAW Denies Statement

NEW CASTLE, Ind. (AP)—A CIO United Auto Workers official yesterday denied Gov. George M. Craig's statement that the international union overruled the locals on strike policies against the Perfect Circle Corp.

Raymond H. Berndt, Region 2 director of the UAW, also maintained the union's decision not to meet with company representatives while the plants are being kept open under martial law.

The union rep Ernest Stanley Ross, some of a three-day 18 days ago, stemmed using Friday with conditions with National Guardsmen patrolling the area.

# Student-Faculty Plan Conference

In the bright literary college student body formed into activities to a set of academic administrators.

This session will be the basis of a student-faculty conference planned for the literary college starting committee.

Several possible solutions to the problems will be discussed, including the advisability of enlarging the honors program.

Meeting academic endeavors are open to all students. Opportunities of attendance will be announced.


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*Comedor de prisioneros situado en Auschwitz III*

Postales enviadas desde Auschwitz:



INHALTSVERZEICHNIS. 219

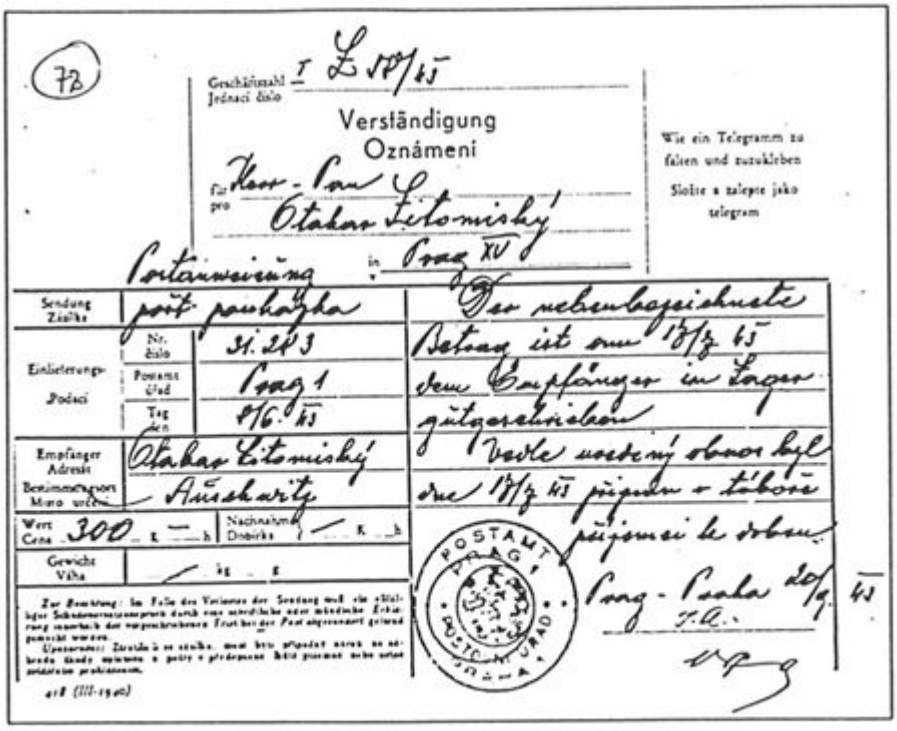
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1 Lebkuchen
20 Keks
60 Würfel Zucker
25 Bonbons
1 Paket Saugvatte
1 Ovomaltine
22 Abrikosen
4 Birnen
10 Aepfel
12 Pflaumen
5 Tomaten
5 Zwiebeln
1 Knoblauch
3 Kohlraben
7 Karotten
2 Schmelzkäse
2 Elča-Tee-Würfel
2 Stück Frucht-Gelée
1 Leberpastete
1 Dose Jam
1 Dose Fett
1 kondens. Milch
Speck
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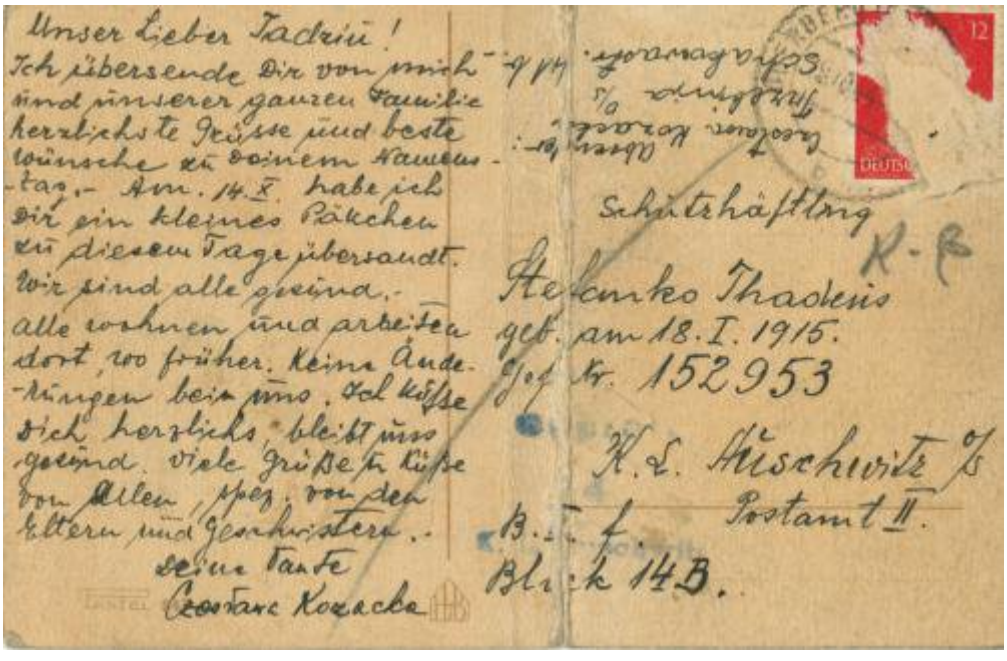


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**La chimenea falsa**

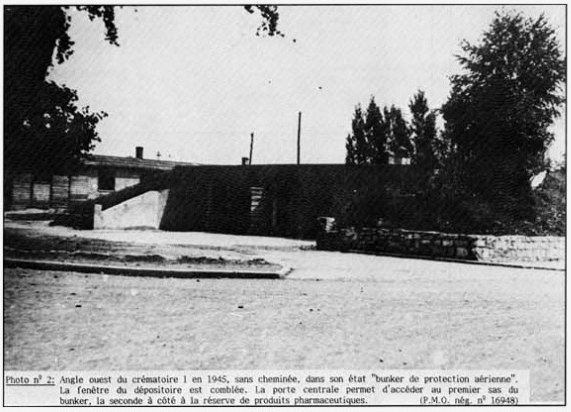


Photo n° 2: Angle ouest du crématoire I en 1945, sans cheminée, dans son état "bunker de protection aérienne". La fenêtre du dépositoire est comblée. La porte centrale permet d'accéder au premier sas du bunker, la seconde à côté à la réserve de produits pharmaceutiques. (P.M.O. nég. n° 16948)

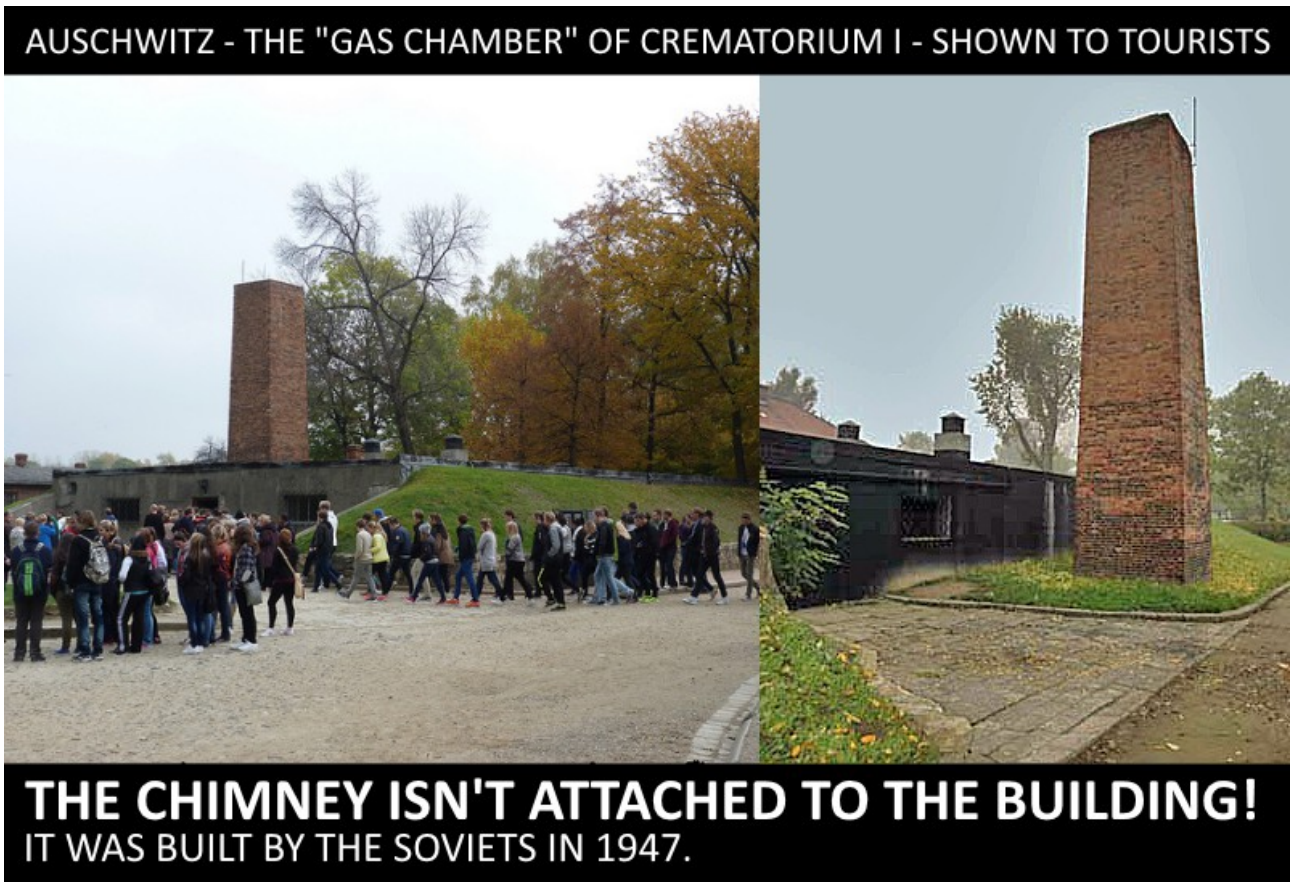


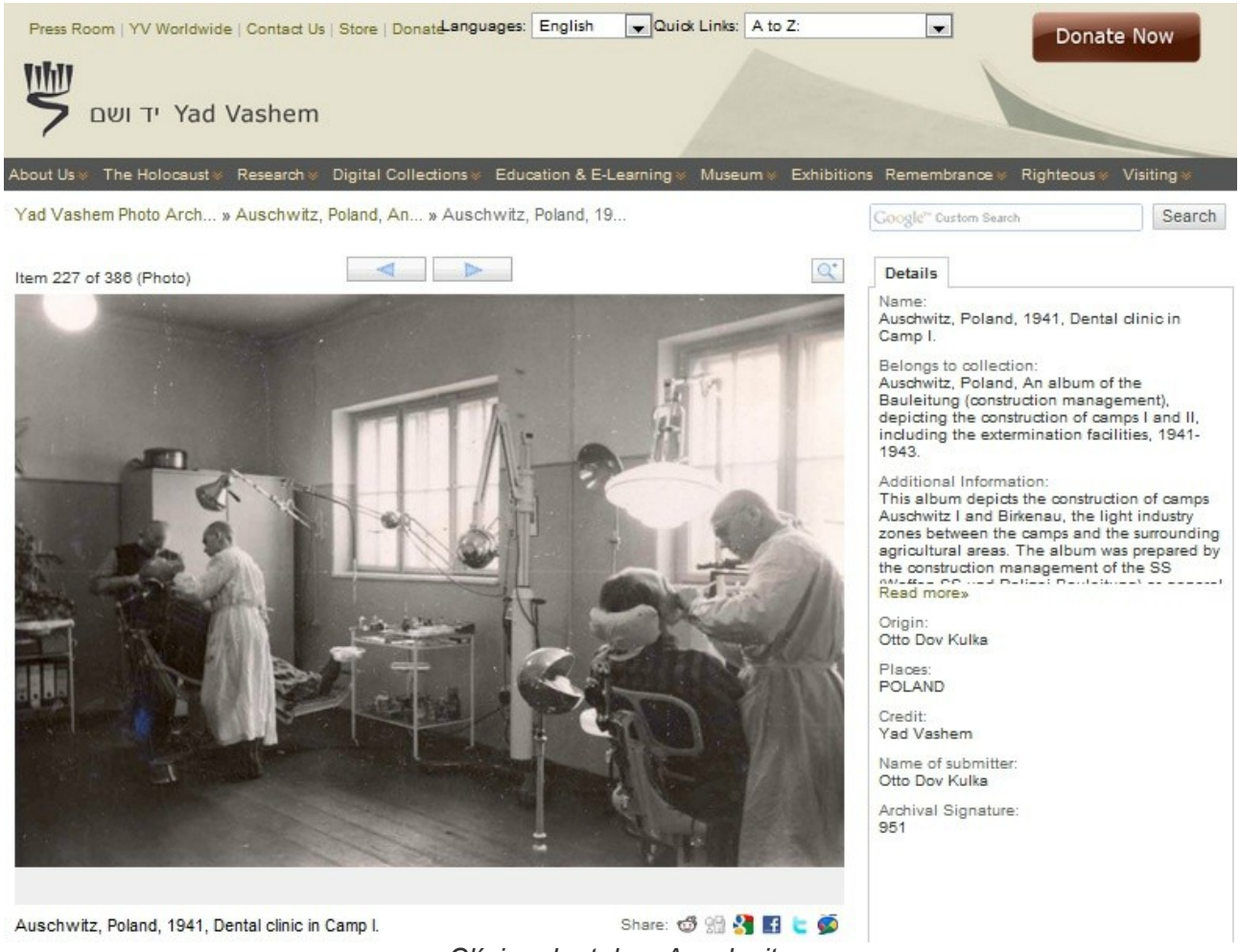








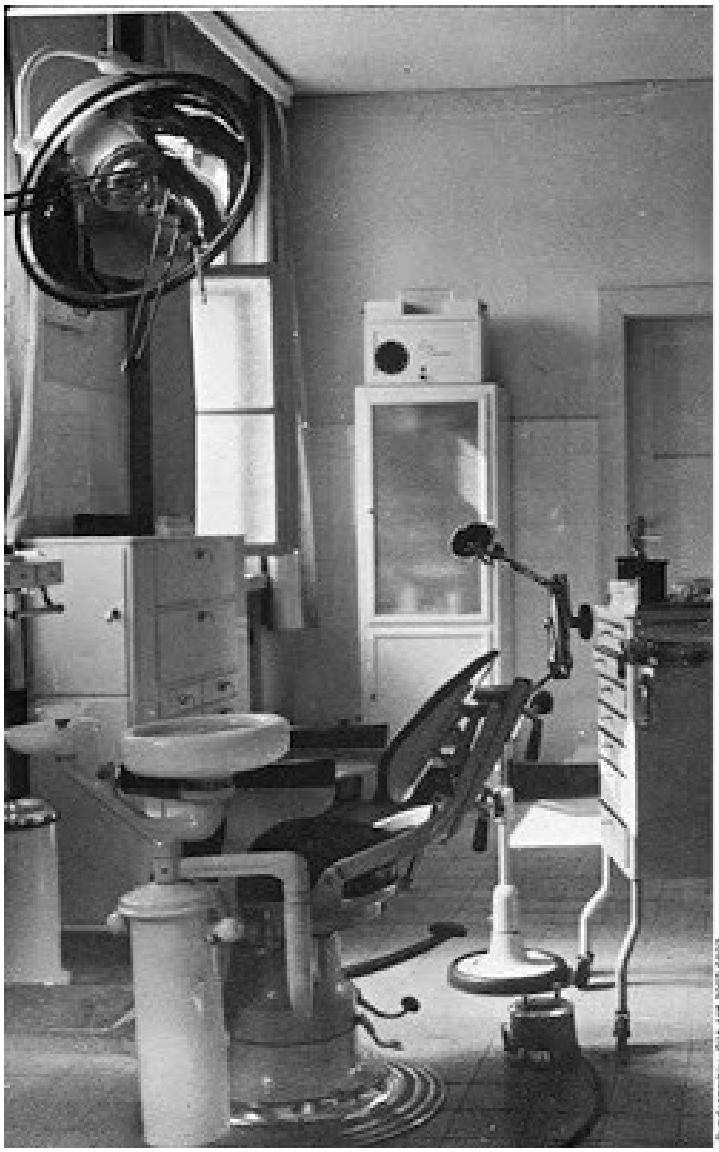



*Clínica dental en Auschwitz*

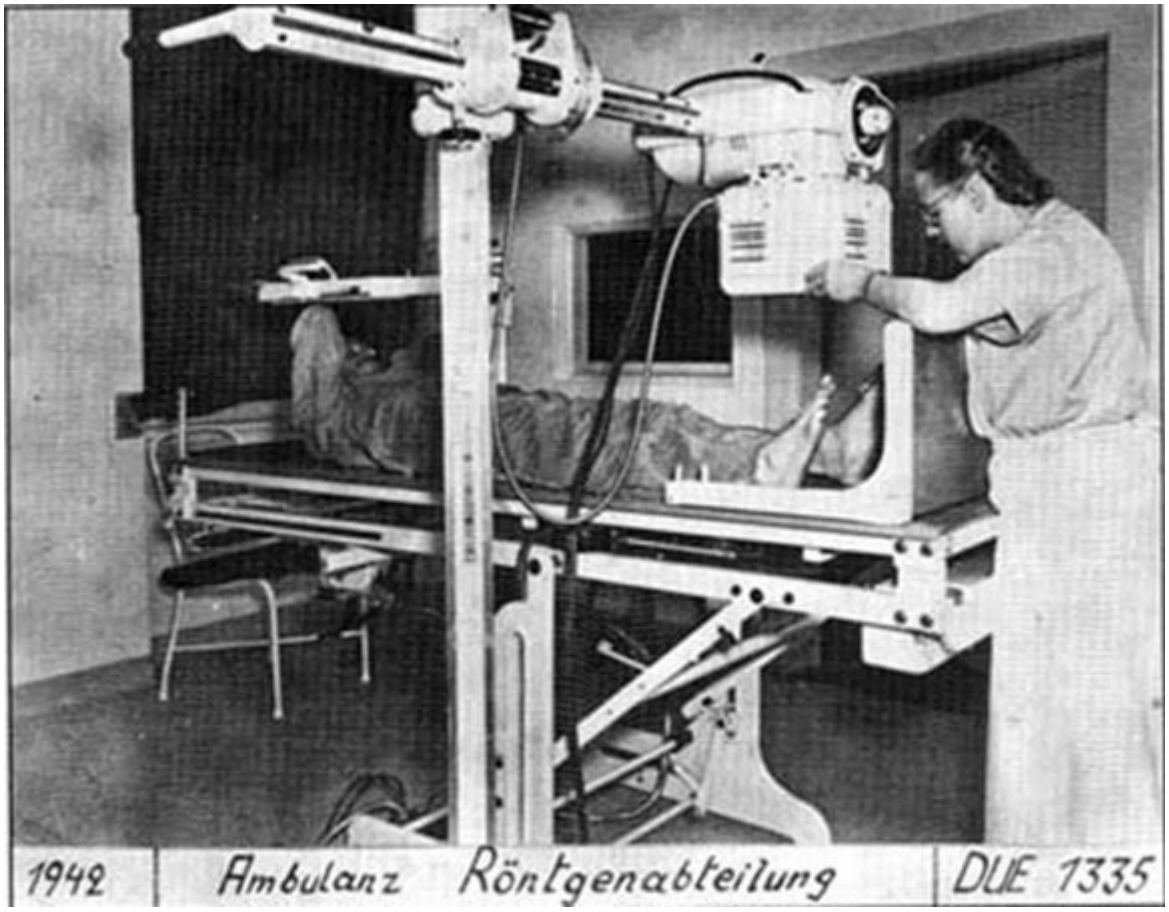


TANNKLINIKK FOR JØDER I AUSCHWITZ.






*Certificado de matrimonio en Auschwitz*




*En la foto se puede ver que se le esta aplicando rayos X a un prisionero en el HOSPITAL de Auschwitz. ¿Por qué habría un hospital con tecnología de punta para tratar a prisioneros que quieres exterminar?*

https://aladinsmiraclelamp.wordpress.com/2016/05/17/holocaust-deprogramming-course/

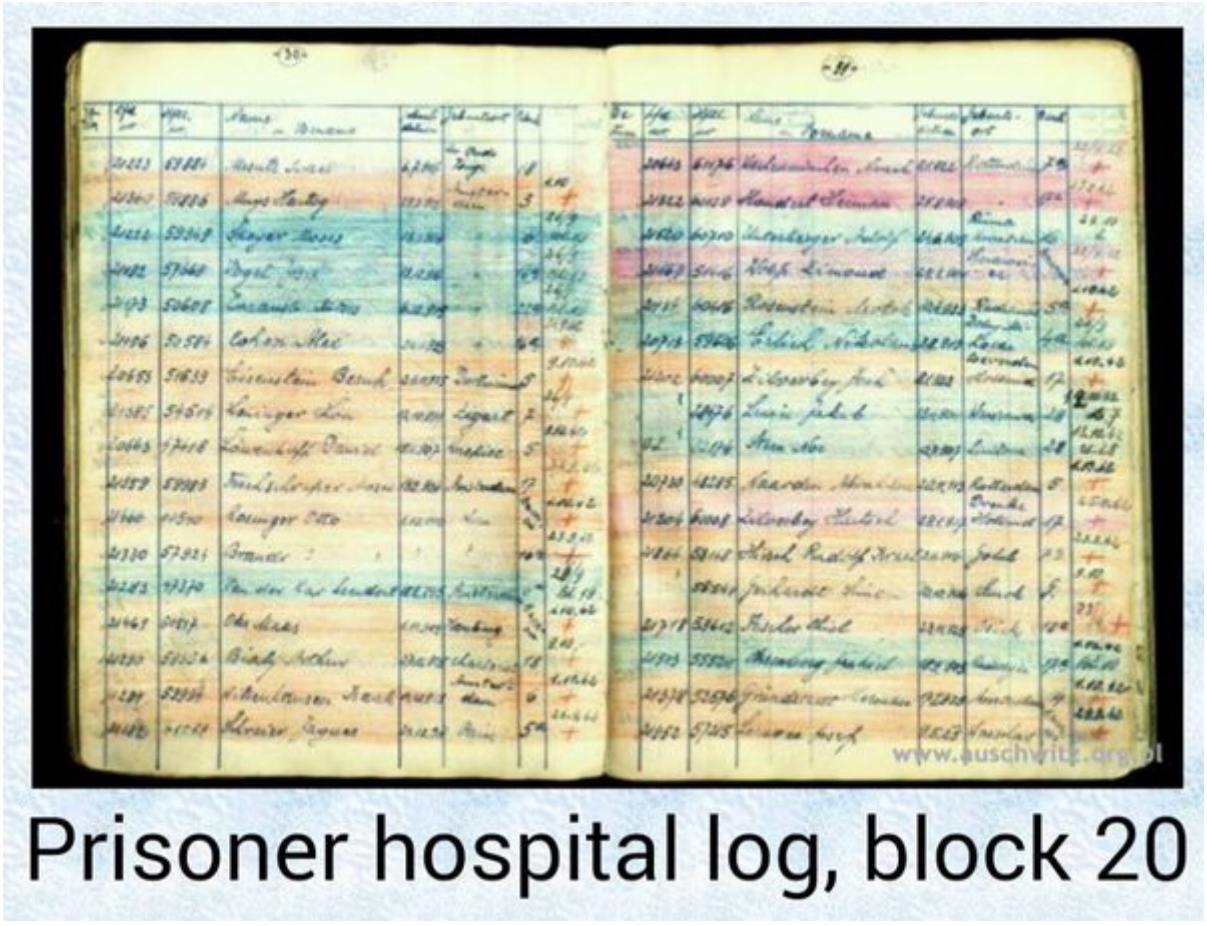




***Hospital del campo*** *asistido por doctores y enfermeras reclusos para tratar los problemas de salud de los internos*



*Hospital de Auschwitz*




*Registro del hospital de Auschwitz, bloque 20*





**Orquestras del campo**




*Orquestra en Auschwitz*









*Coro de mujeres ucranianas en Auschwitz.*

**Teatro**

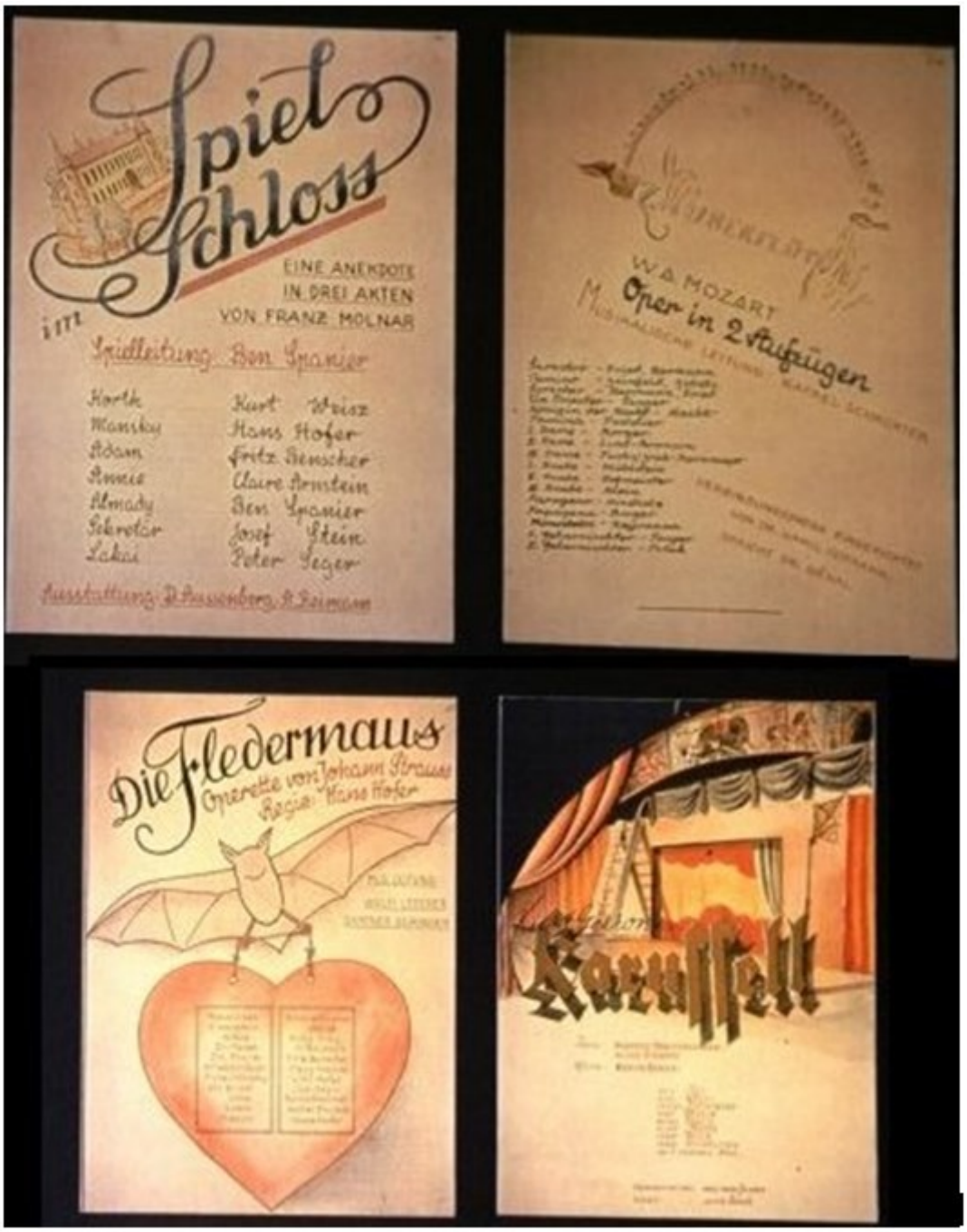




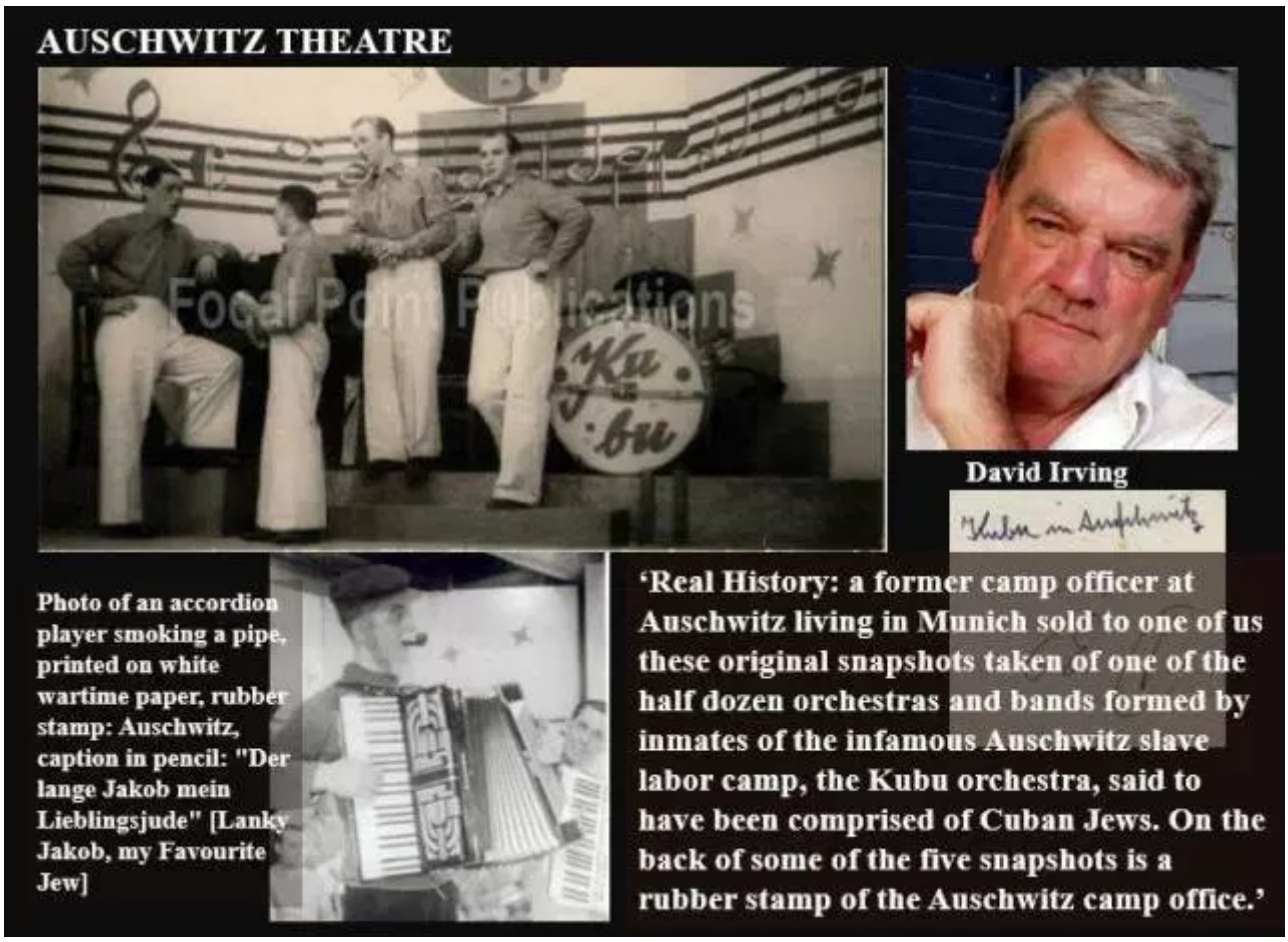
Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-2007-0096
Foto: o.Ang. | 1941/1944 ca.



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Foto: o.Ang. | 1941/1944 ca.

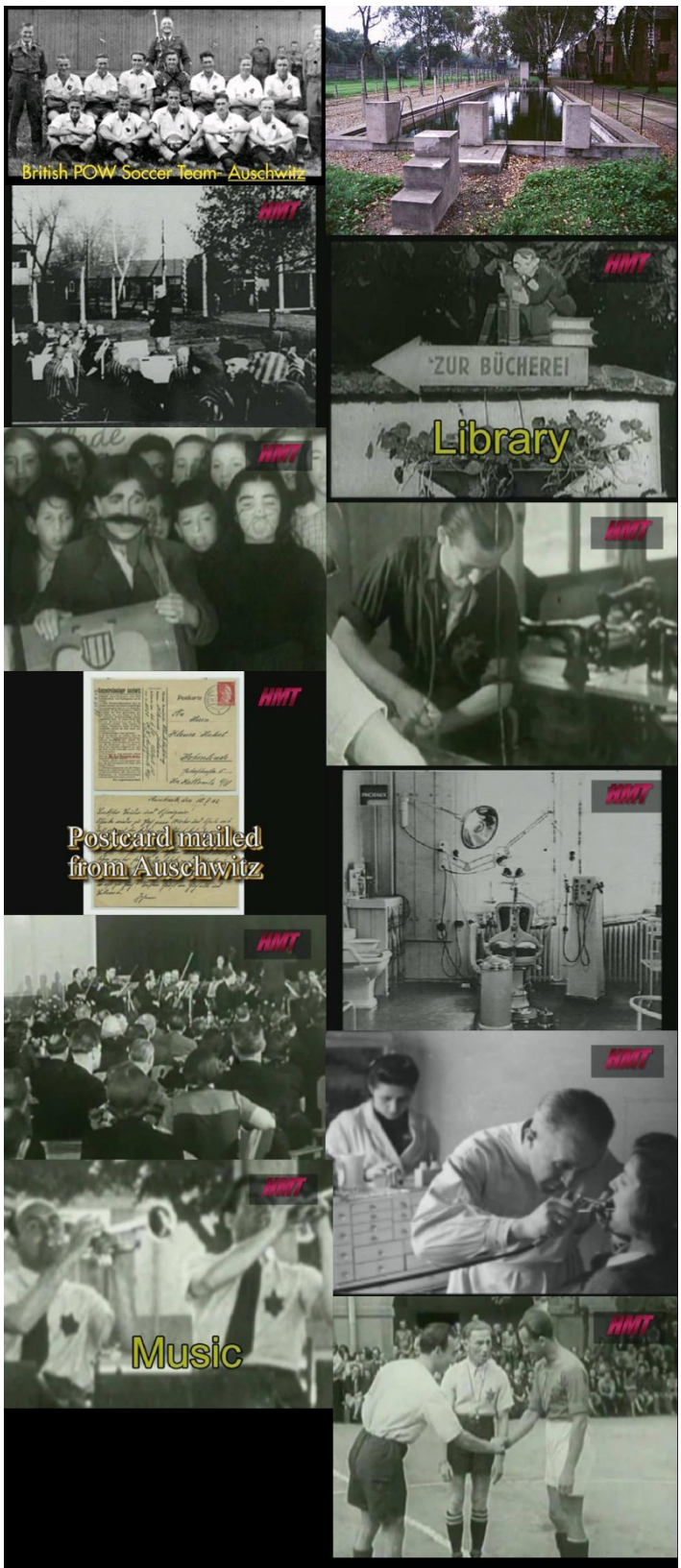



*Anuncio para una obra de teatro próxima en Auschwitz*




Actual Footage From Nazi Death Camps

https://quenosocultan.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/collage-foto.jpg




**ASPECTOS DE LA VIDA DE LOS JUDIOS EN LOS CAMPOS DE CONCENTRACIÓN.**

**¿POR QUE DARÍAN ESTAS COMODIDADES A PRISIONEROS QUE SUPUESTAMENTE EJECUTABAN AL LLEGAR?**

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*Un torneo de esgrima para los prisioneros de Auschwitz, 1944*



*Prisioneros preparándose para celebrar la navidad, en el bloque 15 de Auschwitz I.*

**Moneda interna:**





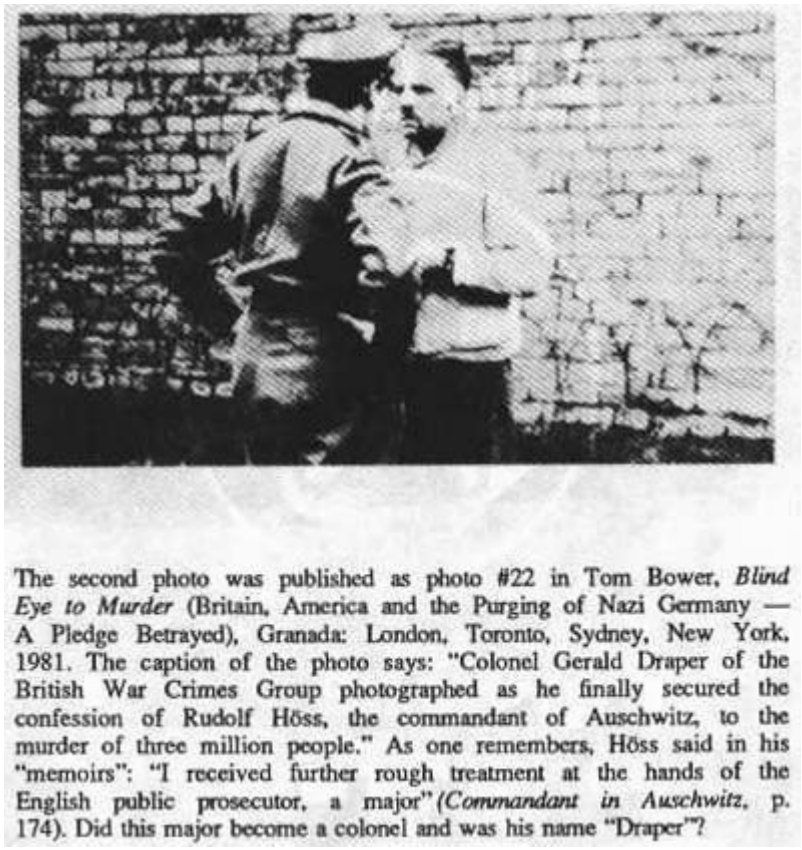


Prämienschein über RM 1.–
Häftlingsgeldverwaltung
KL. Auschwitz
Auschwitz, den
SS-Obersturmführer

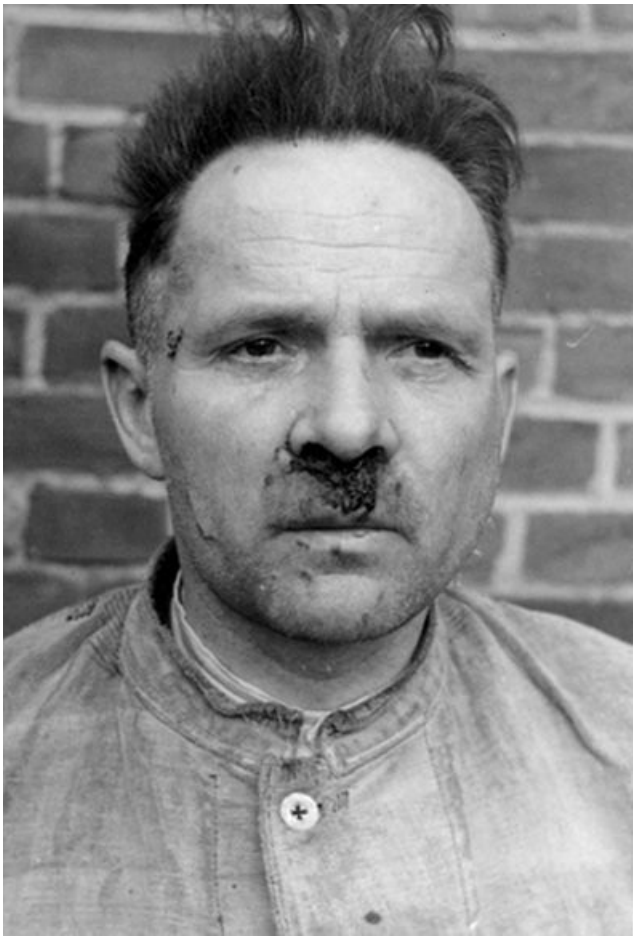

Prämienschein über RM.–.50
Konzentrationslager Auschwitz

**La confesión de Rudolf Höss**

Rudolf Höss comandante de Auschwitz fue torturado para obtener sus declaraciones



The second photo was published as photo #22 in Tom Bower, *Blind Eye to Murder* (Britain, America and the Purging of Nazi Germany — A Pledge Betrayed), Granada: London, Toronto, Sydney, New York, 1981. The caption of the photo says: "Colonel Gerald Draper of the British War Crimes Group photographed as he finally secured the confession of Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, to the murder of three million people." As one remembers, Höss said in his "memoirs": "I received further rough treatment at the hands of the English public prosecutor, a major" *(Commandant in Auschwitz*, p. 174). Did this major become a colonel and was his name "Draper"?






Rudolf Höss fue el testigo estrella de Núremberg: después de ser torturado se le obligó a declarar una serie de incoherencias dignas de un borracho, como el haber visitado el Campo de prisioneros de Treblinka en junio de 1941, cuando ese campo aún no existía (fue inaugurado un año después). Además, declaró que en Auschwitz se incineraban tres cadáveres por crematorio cada veinte minutos y que, apenas terminados de ser gaseados los prisioneros los funcionarios del campo entraban a por los cuerpos "fumando o comiendo", ya que estaban acostumbrados a hacerlo y no les sorprendía lo más mínimo. Sin embargo, el Zyklon B es tremendamente inflamable y venenoso, lo que hace poco creíble el relato ya que en las latas del producto se advierte de los riesgos que conlleva.

NUREMBERG...Los errores en los procesos de 1945 y 1946.

La Falange - Fernando Paz sobre Nuremberg 02-12-2016

El 15 de abril de 1946, uno de los tres comandantes sucesivos de Auschwitz, Rudolf Höss "confesó" bajo juramento, ante sus jueces y ante los periodistas del mundo entero, que, en el tiempo de su mando, es decir del 20 de mayo de 1940 al 1 de diciembre de 1943, al menos 2.500.000 detenidos de Auschwitz habían sido ejecutados por el gas y que al menos otros 500.000 habían sucumbido de hambre y enfermedades, lo que hacía un total de al menos 3.000.000 de muertos sólo durante este período. En ningún momento, Höss fue interrogado o contrainterrogado sobre la materialidad de los hechos extraordinarios de los que informaba. Fue entregado a los polacos. Bajo la vigilancia de sus carceleros comunistas, redactó con lápiz una confesión en buena y debida forma. Tras lo que fue colgado en Auschwitz el 16 de abril de 1947. Curiosamente, hubo que esperar hasta 1958 para tener comunicación, parcial, de esta confesión, conocida por el gran público con el título de "Comandante de Auschwitz"

He aquí su declaración, hecha bajo juramento y firmada el 5 de abril de 1946:

*"Dirigí Auschwitz hasta el primero de diciembre de 1943 y estimo, que al menos 2.500.000 prisioneros fueron ejecutados y exterminados por gaseamiento y cremación, y que al menos otro medio millón sucumbieron allí de hambre y enfermedad, lo que hace un total de 3.000.000 de muertos aproximadamente. La solución final de la cuestión judía consistía en el exterminio de todos los judíos de Europa. Yo recibí la orden de preparar el exterminio en Auschwitz en junio de 1941. En aquel tiempo existían ya otros tres campos de exterminio en el Gobierno General: Belzec, Treblinka, Wolzek.*

Esta es una confirmación exacta de las tesis que se iban a divulgar durante medio siglo y de las que se emprendería una búsqueda incesante por aquella información que pudiese apoyarlas. Y, sin embargo, en este mismo texto se encuentran ya tres falsedades evidentes:

La cifra de cuatro millones de muertos en Auschwitz, cifra oficial proclamada en Núremberg, debe ser reducida al menos en dos terceras partes como lo prueba la nueva placa conmemorativa de Auschwitz-Birkenau que ha reemplazado la cifra de cuatro millones por la de: "algo más de un millón".
Los campos de Belzec y de Treblinka no estaban en funcionamiento en 1941 y no se abrieron sino hasta 1942.
No se ha podido probar la existencia del campo de Wolzek, jamás ha existido en ningún mapa.

Estas falsedades advierten que el testimonio fue admitido sin una verificación previa. El propio Höss explicó más tarde que estas primeras declaraciones fueron escritas bajo el control de las autoridades polacas que fueron las que le arrestaron.

*"Desde mi primer interrogatorio, las confesiones las obtuvieron golpeándome. Ignoraba el contenido de los relatos aunque los hubiera firmado".*

Un documento dactilografiado de ocho páginas firmado por Höss a las 2 horas, 30 minutos de la madrugada del 14 de marzo de 1946, no difiere esencialmente de lo que él desde entonces dijo y escribió en Nuremberg o en Cracovia.

El propio Höss describió, en sus notas manuscritas de Cracovia, las circunstancias del primer interrogatorio al que le sometió la policía militar británica.

*"Fui detenido el 11 de marzo de 1946 a las 23 horas La Field Security Police me infringió malos tratos. Se me arrastró hasta Heide, justamente el cuartel donde ocho meses antes había sido liberado por los ingleses. Es aquí donde se produjo mi primer interrogatorio, para el que se utilizaron argumentos contundentes. Ignoraba el contenido del atestado aunque lo firmara. Tanto el alcohol que me hicieron ingerir como los latigazos, fueron demasiado incluso para mí. Algunos días después fui conducido a Minden-sur-Weswe, principal centro de interrogatorios de la zona británica. Allí, se me trató aún peor, ante un fiscal, un comandante".*

No fue hasta 1983 cuando se tuvo la confirmación de las torturas inflingidas a Rudolf Höss para arrancarle la confesión de los dos millones y medio de judíos exterminados por él, antes de 1943, en Auschwitz.

El libro fue escrito por Ruppert Butler con el título: Legions of Death (Las legiones de la muerte)[3]. En él se aporta el testimonio de Bernard Clarke, que fue quien arrestó a Rudolf Höss después de haber obtenido de su esposa, bajo la amenaza de matarla a ella y a sus hijos, la dirección de la granja donde se escondía, y donde se le detuvo el 11 de marzo de 1946. Butler narra que fueron necesarios tres días de torturas para sacarle una declaración coherente (la que acabamos de citar, firmada el 14 de marzo de 1946 a las 2 de la madrugada).

Desde su detención fue golpeado hasta el punto de que al final el oficial de sanidad intervino con insistencia ante el capitán: mándeles parar o devolverán un cadáver.

La Comisión de Investigación americana compuesta por los jueces Van Roden y Simson, que fue enviada a Alemania en 1948 para investigar sobre las irregularidades cometidas por el Tribunal Militar americano en Dachau que había juzgado a 1.500 prisioneros alemanes, y condenado a muerte a 420 dictaminó que los acusados habían sido sometidos a torturas físicas y psíquicas de toda clase para forzarles a prestar las confesiones deseadas.

De esta forma, de 137 casos sobre los 139 examinados, los prisioneros alemanes habían recibido, en el curso de los interrogatorios, patadas en los testículos que les habían dejado heridas incurables.

La descripción, extremadamente vaga y rápida, de la operación de gaseamiento de los detenidos, tal como la relata Höss en su confesión escrita, era imposible por razones de física y de química. No hay que confundir un gaseamiento de ejecución con un gaseamiento suicida o accidental: ¡en un gaseamiento de ejecución se quiere matar sin ser muerto!

El gas Zyklon B es un insecticida a base de ácido cianhídrico, utilizado desde 1922 hasta el día de hoy. Es de una gran peligrosidad. Se adhiere a las superficies. Es difícil de evacuar. Es explosivo. Los americanos utilizan el gas cianhídrico para la ejecución, en ciertos Estados, de sus condenados a muerte. Una cámara de gas de ejecución es necesariamente muy sofisticada y el procedimiento es largo y peligroso. Ahora bien, Höss, en su confesión, decía que el equipo encargado de extraer los cadáveres de una cámara de gas, penetraba en los lugares desde la puesta en marcha de un ventilador y procedía a esta tarea hercúlea, comiendo y fumando, es decir, si se ha entendido bien, sin incluso una máscara antigás. Imposible. Nadie habría podido penetrar así en un océano de ácido cianhídrico para manipular allí millares de cadáveres intoxicados con cianuro, ellos mismos convertidos en intocables al estar impregnados de un violento veneno que mata por contacto. Incluso con máscaras antigás con filtro especial para el ácido cianhídrico, la tarea habría sido imposible, pues estos filtros no podían resistir en caso de respiración profunda debida a un esfuerzo físico, incluso de débil intensidad.

Acusaciones en Núremberg: 4 millones y medio asesinados en Auschwitz y jabón.



El juicio de IG Farben (27 de agosto de 1947 hasta el 30 de julio de 1948) fue el sexto de los 12 subsecuentes jucios de Núremberg, todos tuvieron lugar en la misma sala (de juzgado) que el principal tribunal militar internacional en Núremberg.

En la acusación del juicio de IG Farben, se declara lo siguiente:

*"Sólo en Auschwtiz, de tres a cuatro millones de personas fueron exterminadas, y otro millón y medio murió de enfermedad y estarvación. ... En algunas ocasiones, fueron realizados intentos de utilizar la grasa de los cuerpos de las víctimas en la elaboración comercial de jabón."*

*C. Farben at Auschwitz*

132. The Auschwitz concentration camp was established for the main purpose of exterminating human beings. Life or death of the inmates depended solely upon their fitness for work. All who were considered fit to work were used as slave laborers; all who were not considered fit to work were exterminated in gas chambers and their bodies burned. When the remainder of dead exceeded the capacity of the specially constructed crematoria, the "overflow" of human beings was burned in huge open bonfires.



Here many victims were also burned alive. In Auschwitz alone, three to four million persons were exterminated, and another one-half million died from disease and starvation.

133. The decision between life and death of newly arrived inmates was made pursuant to a screening system which operated as follows: There were two SS doctors on duty to examine the incoming transports of prisoners. The prisoners would be marched by one of the doctors who would make spot decisions as they walked by. Those who appeared fit for work were sent into the camp. Others were sent immediately to the extermination chambers. Children of tender years were usually exterminated since, by reason of their youth, most of them were considered unable to work. Steps were taken to conceal from the victims the fact that they were to be exterminated, and it was represented to them that by going through the gas chambers they were only going through a bathing and delousing process. It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death chamber, and when their screaming had stopped it was assumed they were dead. About a half hour later, the doors were opened and the bodies removed, whereupon special commandos of the SS took off the rings and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses. The bodies were then cremated and, after cremation, their ashes were used for fertilizer. In some instances, attempts were made to utilize the fat from the bodies of the victims in the commercial manufacture of soap.

134. At Auschwitz, innumerable inmates were forcibly subjected to cruel and unusual experiments in surgery and tests of various medications. These surgical and medical experiments consisted in the main of castrations, ovarian operations, amputation, complete removal of sexual organs, abortions, sterilization by X-Ray, injection with the virus of certain diseases, and subsequent oral or intra-venal application of various drugs and pharmaceutical products. Many of the pharmaceuticals used were manufactured by, and procured from, one or more of Farben's plants.

135. In or about 1940, the defendant Krauch discussed the construction of a new buna plant with the defendant Ambros. The defendant Ambros, in consultation with the defendant ter Meer, proceeded to make a survey of suitable locations and recommended to the Farben Vorstand that the buna plant be constructed at Auschwitz. In recommending said location, the defendant Ambros called specific attention to the available labor supply from the concentration camps in that area. The Vorstand approved the recommendations and authorized the construction of a buna plant at Auschwitz.

136. To insure the cooperation of the SS in the furnishing of



*Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals Under Control Council Law No. 10. Volume. 7: United States v. Oswald Pohl, et. al. (Case 6: 'The I G Farben Case'). US Government Printing Office, District of Columbia: 1953. p.55.*

# Buchenwald

## Liberation from Nazi Germany [ edit ]

On April 4, 1945, the US 89th Infantry Division overran Ohrdruf, a subcamp of Buchenwald. It was the first Nazi camp liberated by US troops.[32]

Buchenwald was partially evacuated by the Germans from April 6, 1945. In the days before the arrival of the American army, thousands of the prisoners were forced to join the evacuation marches.[33] Thanks in large part to the efforts of Polish engineer (and short-wave radio-amateur, his pre-war callsign was: SP2BD) Gwidon Damazyn, an inmate since March 1941, a secret short-wave transmitter and small generator were built and hidden in the prisoners' movie room. On April 8 at noon, Damazyn and Russian prisoner Konstantin Ivanovich Leonov sent the Morse code message prepared by leaders of the prisoners' underground resistance (supposedly Walter Bartel and Harry Kuhn):

> To the Allies. To the army of General Patton. This is the Buchenwald concentration camp. SOS. We request help. They want to evacuate us. The SS wants to destroy us.

https://k61.kn3.net/8/0/F/5/8/C/2DF.png

¿Sala de cine en Buchenwald?

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buchenwald_concentration_camp > Ctrl + F > Movie y encontrarás la parte donde lo pone



*Prisioneros jugando a fútbol en el campo de concentración de Buchenwald*

# Theresienstadt

Video del KZ (campo de concentración) de Theresienstadt





*Partido de fútbol en el CC de Theresienstadt, obviamente fueron exterminados después del partido*





*Niños jugando en un parque construido para ellos por los malvados y diabólicos “nazis” en el CC Theresienstadt en Checoslovaquia. Supongo que los malvados alemanes esperaban a que se agotaran de tanto jugar para enviarlos a las cámaras de gas.*

# Westerbork











# Bergen-Belsen



KRAMER'S WIFE IN BOX

## Says He Worried Over Internees

ROSINA KRAMER giving evidence at the Belsen trial to-day, drew a picture of her husband as a man deeply concerned for the welfare of the internees under his charge. On one occasion, she declared, he said to her: " If only I could find something to keep those people from lying on the bare floor."

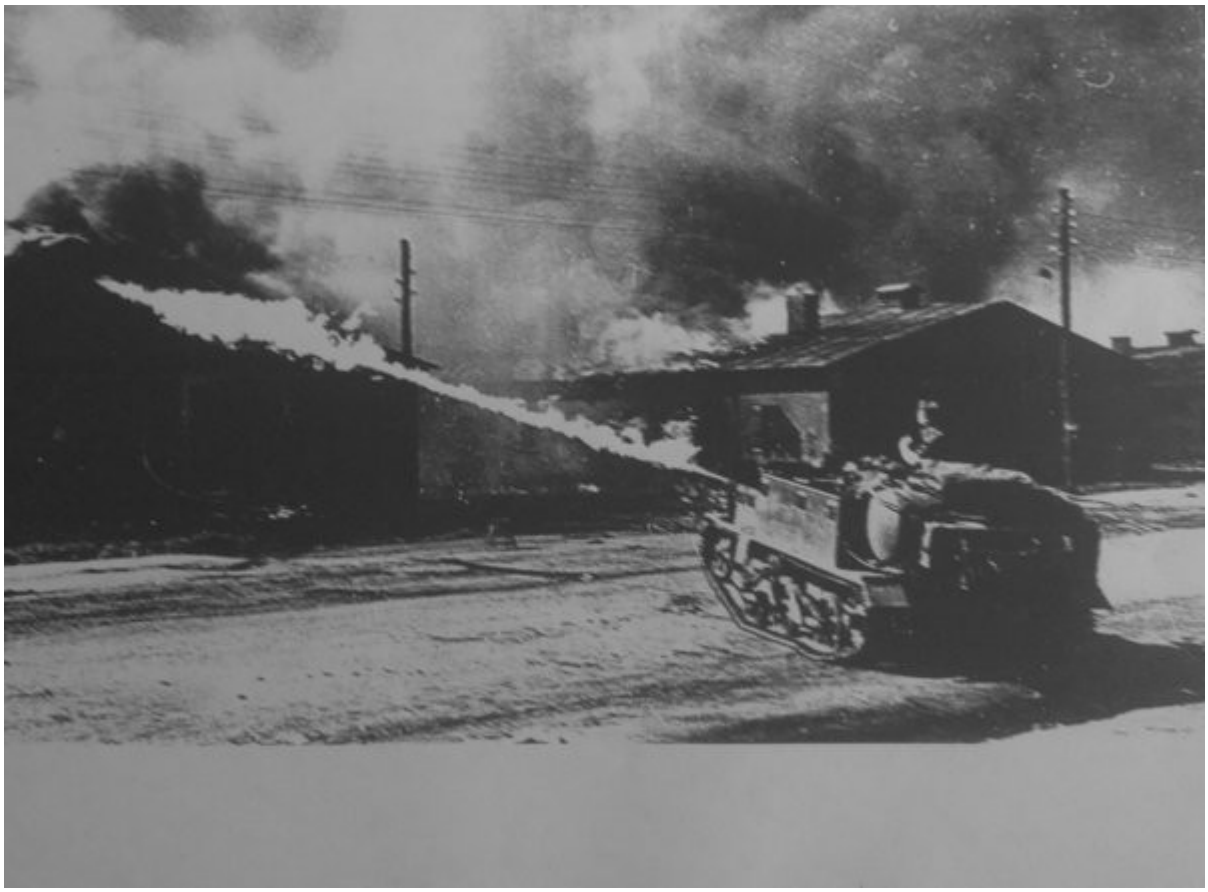
On another occasion, after an air raid, he walked up and down saying: " Why, why, why? The truck-load of bandages I was expecting three months ago was bombed to pieces at Hanover, and I haven't a bit of dressing material."

WEATHER FORECAST

*GENERAL INFERENCE.— A trough of low pressure over South Scotland is moving slowly South East. There will be occasional rain in north England to-morrow spreading slowly east. East England: Moderate south-west wind, cloudy, local rain, rather warm. Further outlook: Unsettled.*

Lincolnshire Echo - Wednesday 10 October 1945

*Debido a los bombardeos aliados que destruyeron las infraestructuras usadas para el transporte de suministros hacía los campos sumado a la epidemia de tifus en estos, muchos campos sufrieron desabastecimiento de comida y medicinas; con las consecuentes muertes de prisioneros.*





*Después de evacuar Bergen-Belsen, las fuerzas británicas quemaron todo el campo para evitar la propagación del tifus.*



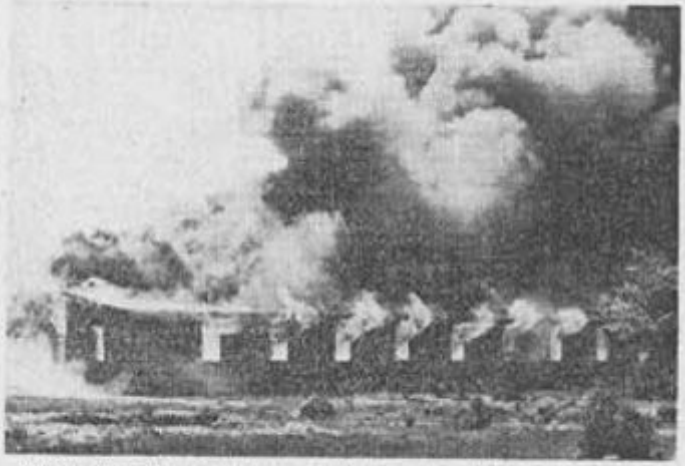
*Germany, May 21, 1945*







## The End of Belsen



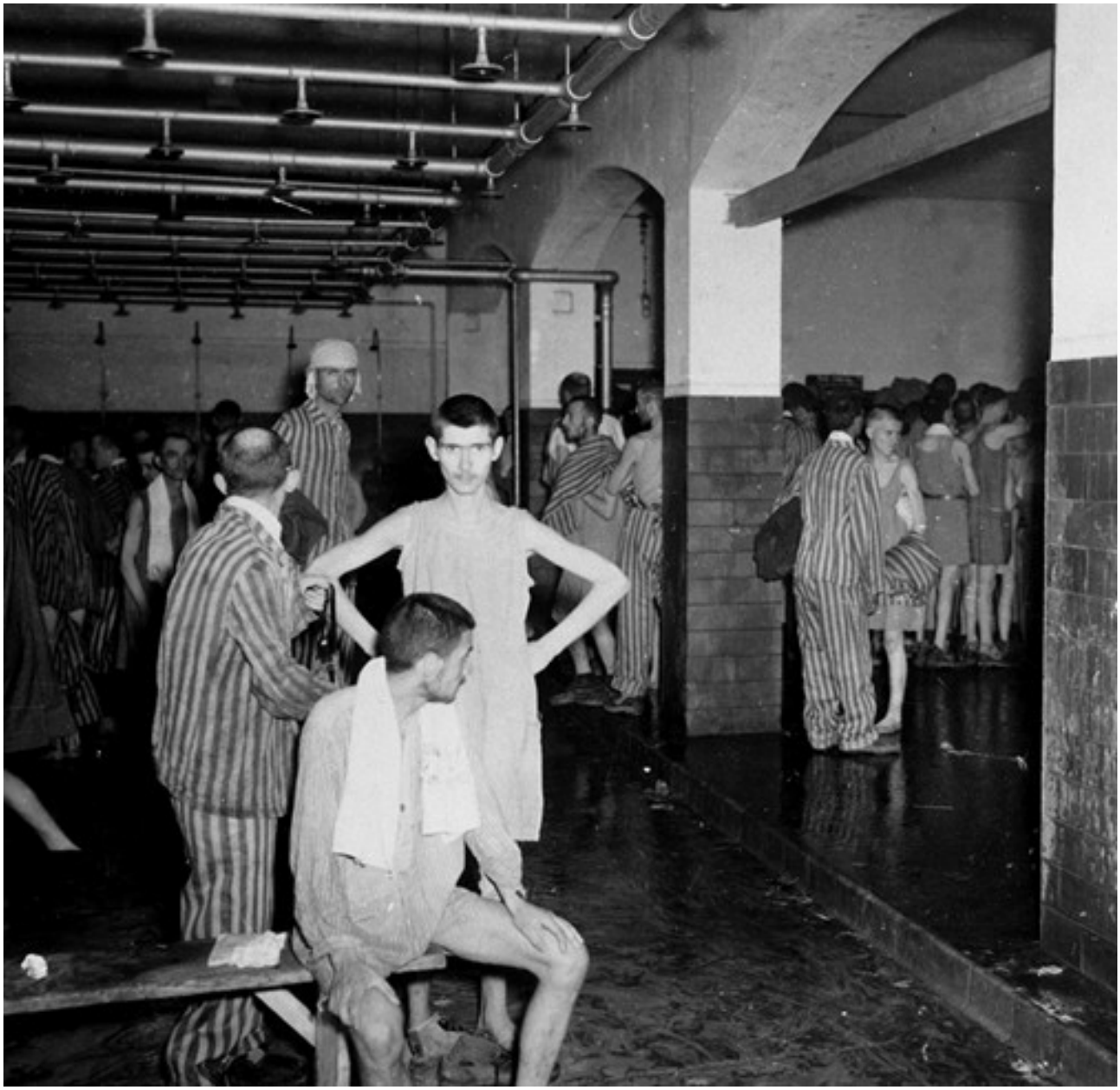
*British flamethrowers destroyed the notorious Nazi concentration camp of Belsen—after the evacuation of more than 28,000 inmates. The nearby SS barracks are now serving as hospital and rehabilitation centre for the victims of Nazi terror.*





*Prisioneras liberadas del campo*

# Dachau



*Prisioneros en las duchas de Dachau*

# Viewing Dachau at Its Best

## But Its Best Discloses Concentration Camp a Perfect Hellhole

By MELVIN TENENBAUM

*Melvin Tenenbaum, former sergeant, recently discharged, was a member of the Seventh Army's Field Hospital, whose combat units liberated the notorious prison camp of Dachau. His observations are particularly timely because of the trial of the 40 Nazi supervisors of Dachau. This is the first of two articles.*

**Dachau**

Our unit, the 81st Field Hospital, was "at rest" at Bad Mergentheim, luxurious spa resort area in northern Bavaria. On May 2, the day the horrified doughboys of the 42d and 45th Divisions liberated infamous Dachau near Munich, we received orders to join the 66th and 127th Evac Hospitals to save prisoners who still had a chance of living. But the holocaust of death and disease was so great at Dachau that the 66th and 127th Evacs, who had arrived before us, could do little except fumigate and scrub buildings for a hospital and take sanitary measures to control the rampant disease. We went to Allach, a feeder concentration camp and subsidiary to Dachau, only eight kilometers from the parent camp.

That afternoon another enlisted man and I joined three nurses and two officers who were secretly driving to Dachau. There was an unearthly stillness, almost beauty, in the natural surroundings, pine trees, sloping hills, scattering of trim, neat houses with well-lined hedges, as we neared the grounds. Then came the shock. On a spur track stood 50 boxcars, more than 20 crammed full of dead bodies, some wrapped in filthy rags, others completely nude.

The captain found us an English-speaking guide, a young studious prisoner, either French or Russian. A prisoner for three years, his knowledge of languages had kept him alive for he served as interpreter. He led us along a polluted 10-foot wide stream beside the barbed-wire fence. We could see groups of prisoners, those strong and well enough to move around, watching us curiously. Many wore ugly gray-striped prison uniforms, others civilian clothing donated by the American Red Cross. Flags of Russia, France, Poland and Belgium waved above the gloomy frame barracks. At a sentry-box, we saw our first dead S. S. trooper. Young, blond, arrogant even in open-mouthed death, there was a gaping wound in his head and clotted blood on his battered face. When the first American troops reached Dachau, prisoners rushed the electrically-charged barbed wire. Some were electrocuted. Many seized their torturers and beat them to death with fists and stones.

**Piles of Victims**

The gas chamber and crematorium was a long low brick structure with a tall smokestack. A horrible stench greeted us. A huge pile of naked dead bodies, grotesquely sprawled one upon the other, scrawny, emaciated, with concave hollows where once had been stomachs. None could have weighed over 70 pounds. Some bore deep gaping wounds. Others were smashed and beaten beyond recognition.

We entered the reception room of the gas chamber where victims were told to undress for a shower. Each person—the usual number was 250—was given soap and towel, told to enter the adjoining room marked "shower bath," and a heavy steel door closed upon them.

There was nothing alarming about the room which was of ordinary size. A number of apparent shower-jets protruded from the ceiling. When in, the heavy steel door was locked, the shower was turned on. But it was gas, not water. In approximately two minutes all were asphyxiated.

**Merciful Killing**

Through a bin-like door the bodies were shoveled into the crematorium, four huge furnaces with square openings large enough for one or possibly two bodies. Bones lay in the furnaces. Our guide told us these human ovens had operated 24 hours a day. Lack of coal caused a shutdown two weeks prior to our arrival, hence the accumulation of so many bodies. More than 8,000 corpses had been thrown into a great pit.

Across the room, through an open door, was a storeroom piled nearly to the ceiling with grotesque naked skeleton-like bodies, horribly unreal in death. Perhaps a million and a half people were exterminated in Dachau's gas chamber and crematorium during the eight known years of Nazi operation. Most of them were brought there for extermination, never seeing the inside of the prison stockade.

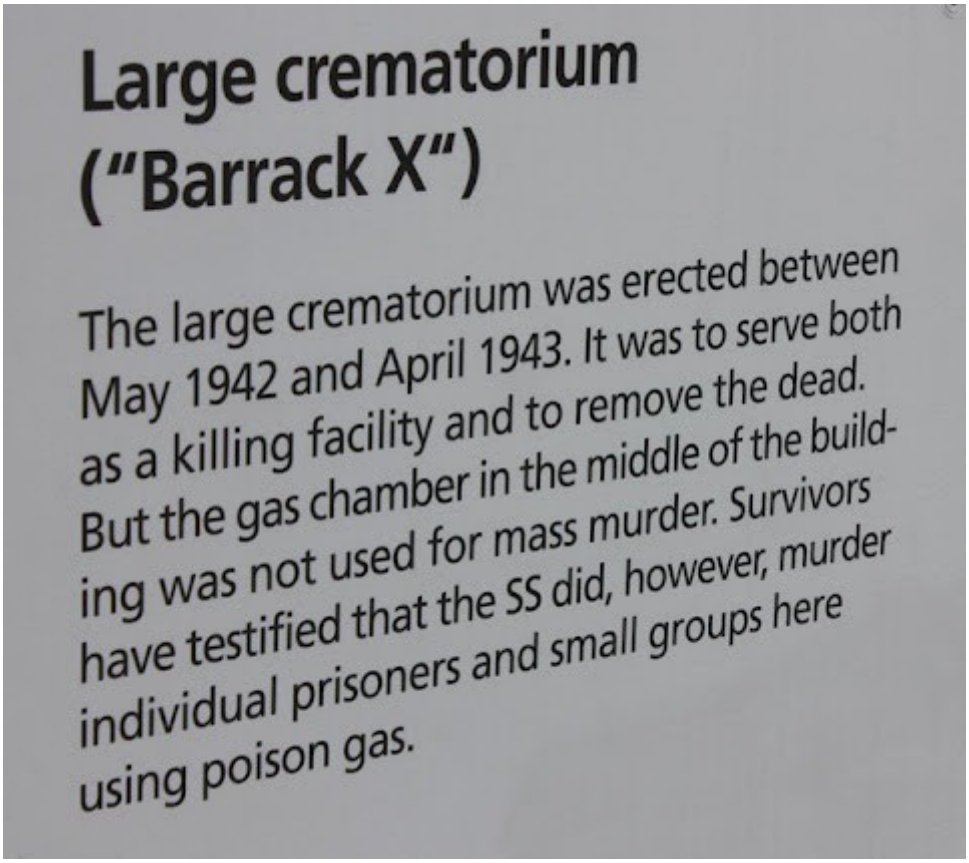
American troops had current records of 65,000 prisoners less than half alive. Most inmates were German, Polish and Hungarian Jews, political German exiles including Catholics, Russians, Poles, French and Belgians.

The guide calmly announced: "I'll take you now to a more pleasant spot. This is where high-ranking military officers were executed. Two French generals and a Russian general were killed here last week before you Americans came."

He took us to a little garden-like enclosure where military prisoners were made to kneel with bowed heads facing a flower-covered mound and shot in the back of the neck by S. S. troopers.

*Según la versión oficial inicial un millón y medio de personas fueron exterminadas en las cámaras de gas de Dachau.*

Los prisioneros de Dachau contaron a sus libertadores que en el barracón X había una cámara de gas usada para eliminar prisioneros individuales o pequeños grupos. Sin embargo, no se ha identificado a nadie muerto por ese método en Dachau.

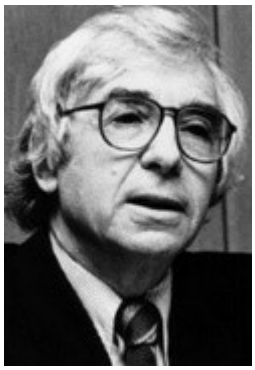



A los turistas les siguen contando que es una cámara de gas, aunque en 1965 se les puso una advertencia de que nunca se usó. En 2003 la quitaron. No se sabe si porque han encontrado pruebas de que se usaron como cámaras de gas o porque dejaba con dudas a los turistas. Si han encontrado pruebas es muy extraño que los holocaustistas no las hayan hecho públicas con bombo y platillo.




*El letrero dice: “Cámaras de gas disfrazadas como duchas – nunca usadas como cámaras de gas.”En pocas palabras eran lo que parecían, ¡DUCHAS!*

Muchos de los principales eruditos sobre el Holocausto han declarado, que pruebas reales para demostrar a los nazis usaron cámaras de gas homicidas, son prácticamente inexistentes. Lo siguiente son algunas de sus admisiones de este hecho:



El profesor (((Arno J. Mayer))), cuya familia judía escapó a Luxemburgo en 1940, escribió en su libro de 1988 *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken:*

*"Las fuentes para el estudio de las cámaras de gas son inmediatamente raras y no fiables."* (A)

*"Saben la mayor parte de que están basados en las declaraciones de funcionarios Nazis y verdugos en los juicios de la posguerra y sobre la memoria de sobrevivientes y personas presentes. Este testimonio debe ser protegido con cuidado, ya que puede inflluido por factores subjetivos de gran complejidad."* (B)

*"Mientras tanto, no se desmiente que hayan muchas contradicciones, ambigüedades, y errores en las fuentes existentes."* (C)

Why Did the Heavens Not Darken?: The "Final Solution" in History
By (((Arno J. Mayer))). Pantheon Books (1990 edition) A. p.362, B. p.362/3, C. p.363

B:

camp records, which were in any case incomplete, but also razed nearly all killing and cremating installations well before the arrival of Soviet troops. Likewise, care was taken to dispose of the bones and ashes of the victims. Most of what is known is based on the depositions of Nazi officials and executioners at postwar trials and on the

C:

In the meantime, there is no denying the many contradictions, ambiguities, and errors in the existing sources. These cannot be ignored, although it must be emphasized strongly that such defects are altogether insufficient to put in question the use of gas chambers in the mass murder of Jews at Auschwitz. Much the same is true for



El profesor (((Raul Hilberg))), el autor de la *The Destruction of the European Jews* , "*standard work*" sobre el Holocausto, apareció como un testigo experto en el juicio de 1985 contra el revisionista Ernst Zundel, durante el cual Hilberg tuvo el siguiente intercambio (de palabras) con Douglas Christie, el abogado de Zundel:

*¿" Puede usted darme un informe científico que demuestre la existencia de cámaras de gas en alguna parte del territorio ocupado por los nazis? " el abogado de la defensa Doug Christie preguntó a Hilberg en un fuego todo el día rápido de contrainterrogación.*

*"Estoy desconcertado" respondió Hilberg*

*"Lo está (desconcertado) porque no puede" dijo Christie.*

# No scientific proof Jews exterminated: witness

TORONTO (CP) — There are no scientific reports proving that Jews were exterminated in Nazi gas chambers, a Holocaust scholar conceded yesterday at the trial of Ernst Zundel.

But Raul Hilberg, a University of Vermont political science professor, testified that — even though German war documents contain no mention of killing Jews — euphemisms for death such as "resettlement" and "special treatment" were used so commonly that Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, requested substitute phrases.

Hilberg, who has spent 36 years studying the Holocaust and the subsequent Nuremberg trials of war criminals, testified earlier for the Crown that five million Jews were killed during the war.

Zundel, 46, a West German citizen living in Toronto, is charged with two counts of publishing statements that are known to be false and likely to cause injury or mischief to the public interest of maintaining social and racial tolerance.

Two of his publications — one called *Did Six Million Really Die?* — postulate that the Holocaust was a hoax to vilify Germans and exact compensation payments from them.

"Can you give me one scientific report that shows the existence of gas chambers anywhere in Nazi-occupied territory?" defence counsel Douglas Christie asked Hilberg during day-long rapid-fire cross-examination.

"I am at a loss," Hilberg replied.

"You are (at a loss) because you can't," Christie said.

Hilberg countered that there are aerial photographs of concentration camps, examples of ruined gas chambers, German industrial documents describing the lethal nature of various gases and filters for gas masks which were found at the camps.

Hilberg agreed with Christie that there are no autopsy reports indicating that even a single person died from exposure to poisonous gas in chambers.

But, Hilberg said, "In tens of thousands of (Nazi) documents, people were 'resettled' or 'the Jewish problem was solved' but the word killing was (not) used."

Fuente: The Montreal Gazette - Jan 19, 1985 - page 14

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/12/no-real-evidence-for-gas-chambers.html

SECTION B

Inside: ENTERTAINMENT



NDP's Nystrom hopes to build a Quebec base

Page B-3

The Gazette

CANADA

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1985



Rival series, cast switches put J.R. in fight of his life

Page B-4

# Jury finds Ebsary guilty of manslaughter in 1971 stabbing death

SYDNEY, N.S. (CP) — Donald Marshall wept softly from the back of the courtroom yesterday as a jury convicted another man in the slaying for which he had spent 11 years in prison.

Roy Ebsary, a frail 72-year-old, showed no emotion as the jury declared him guilty of manslaughter in the 1971 stabbing of Sandy Seale in a Sydney park.

Ebsary will be sentenced Jan. 30. It was his third trial on the same charge, the first ending in a hung jury and the second in a conviction that was overturned. He had been sentenced to five years before his conviction was successfully appealed.

The 31-year-old Marshall, tired of the long road toward vindication, expressed the hope his journey was finally complete.

"I'm glad it's over," he said. Asked whether justice had been done, he said simply: "Yeah."

After Marshall's determined effort over the years to prove the justice system had failed him, yesterday's verdict left Ebsary's lawyer crying foul.

"There's no justice," declared Luke Wintermans, who threw his lawyer's robe on the landing of a staircase outside the courtroom and then kicked it the rest of the way down the stairs.

The trial came down to whether Ebsary was acting in self-defence — and, if so, with justifiable force — when he slashed Seale and lunged at Marshall on the night of May 28, 1971.

Ebsary and a companion insisted Seale and Marshall were trying to rob them. Marshall himself had admitted an intent to rob in earlier court hearings, but in this trial said he and Seale had only approached Ebsary and Jimmy MacNeil for a cigarette.

Marshall was convicted of murdering Seale in 1971 but continued to protest his innocence until finally, in 1982, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police came up with new evidence implicating Ebsary.

Soon after, Marshall was released from Dorchester penitentiary and cleared of the slaying in a new trial.

The jury deliberated for about six hours, taking an hour's break, before delivering their verdict yesterday.

In his instructions to the jury, Justice Merlin Nunn had said it would be "very dangerous" to rely on the testimony of witnesses who contradicted themselves — as Marshall appeared to do when he changed his story to say he had not been out to rob Ebsary.

The Nova Scotia Supreme Court justice also suggested that, if the jury believed MacNeil's story and Ebsary's claim of self-defence, the amount of force Ebsary used would not be an issue.

However, after Crown prosecutor Frank Edwards argued that excessive force could constitute manslaughter even if Ebsary did act in self-defence, the judge recalled the jury to amend his instructions.

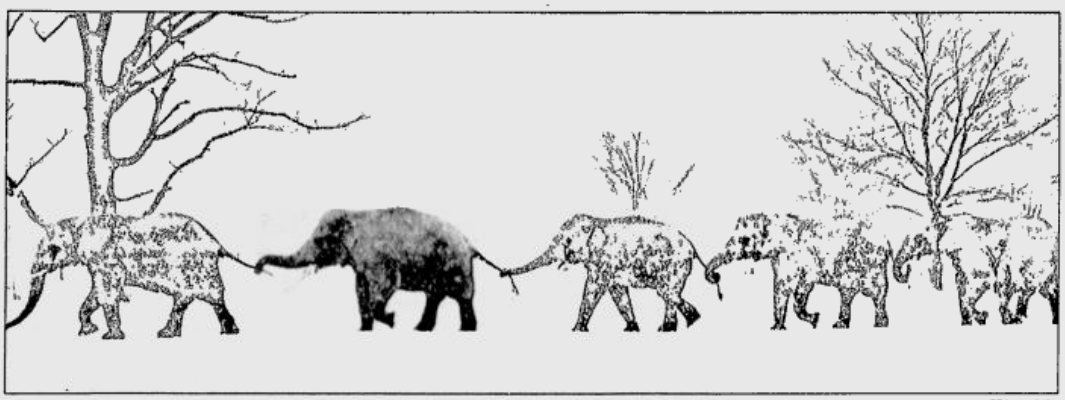
MacNeil testified that Marshall grabbed his arm while Seale went after Ebsary for money. Ebsary, he said, responded by stabbing Seale and lashing out at Marshall.

Ebsary's first conviction was thrown out because of improper instructions to the jury and admission of improper evidence.

After yesterday's verdict and with no objections from the Crown, Ebsary was allowed to go free until the day of his sentencing. He had not been held in custody through the trial.

Walking feebly with a cane and sporting, as always, a Greek fisherman's cap and military medals that he says he won in the Second World War, Ebsary left the courtroom without making any comment to reporters.

Seale was 17 when he died. His parents were not there for the verdict, although they had attended most of the trial.



CP Laserphoto

## Walking a fine line

Oh to be in Africa, now that winter's here. It may be close to -20 Celsius and snowing, but the elephants at African Lion Safari — an animal park in Hamilton, Ont. — still need their exercise. To keep them fit during the park's off season, handlers take the elephants — which are really of the Indian variety — out for long, brisk walks. The beasts' thick skin protects most of their bodies from the chill, but a warm, friendly trunk on the tail also helps.

## CANADA BRIEFS

### Bilingualism report outdated Hatfield says

FREDERICTON (CP) — A government-appointed committee studying how New Brunswickers feel about a 1982 report on bilingualism will carry on, despite Premier Richard Hatfield's description of the report as outdated.

Hatfield said Wednesday that the Poirier-Bastarache report on ways to extend bilingualism in New Brunswick, which has stirred up hostilities between its anglophones and francophones, is out of date and irrelevant.

But Irène Guerette, co-chairman of the eight-member committee, said yesterday that Hatfield's comments don't alter its mandate.

### RCMP boss stays

OTTAWA (CP) — Robert Simmonds, commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has had his job extended for the fourth time, meaning he will remain in charge of the national police force until at least March 31, 1987.

Simmonds, 58, joined the RCMP in 1947 and began his police career in Edmonton. He became deputy commissioner for administration in 1976 and was appointed commissioner in 1977.

# Tories deny any Big Brother plan to centralize advertising and PR

By HUBERT BAUCH
Gazette Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA — Government officials yesterday denied charges that

The document also recommends that the government farm out more of its advertising and public-relations work to the private sector.

Officials of the Supply and Serv-

Andre, said yesterday there is nothing sinister about the government's communications plans — all it wants to do is save a little money.

He said Andre had never seen the

# No scientific proof Jews exterminated: witness

TORONTO (CP) — There are no scientific reports proving that Jews were exterminated in Nazi gas chambers, a Holocaust scholar conceded yesterday at the trial of Ernst Zundel.

*Die?* — postulate that the Holocaust was a hoax to vilify Germans and exact compensation payments from them.

"Can you give me one scientific report that shows the existence



clials yesterday denied charges that the Progressive Conservative administration is planning to set up a Big Brother-type central information agency to control all government public-relations and advertising activity.

The charges followed the leaking of a secret government document that urged the centralization of government information services to project a sharper corporate image of the federal administration.

### Visibility lacking

The document suggested that, up to now, the federal government — with each department responsible for its own communications strategy — has lacked a comprehensive communications strategy.

The proposed comprehensive system would give each department access to state-of-the-art communications techniques and result in "greater visibility and permanance of an improved federal image, using a greater depth of talent at less cost."

Officials of the Supply and Services Department, for which the report was prepared, yesterday confirmed its authenticity, but said its authors had overstepped the bounds of their mandate.

Liberal critic Don Boudria, however, charged that the document shows the Conservatives are out to build "a super information agency, an effort tantamounting to creating a Pravda Canada."

"Instead of open government, the Conservatives are providing closed government, in which all information is to be carefully manipulated by a central control . . . a real Big Brother government."

Boudria also charged that the recommendation urging more participation in the government information process by the private sector would amount to a massive Conservative pork-barrel operation.

"The only private-sector firms that will ever see a contract will be those firmly in the Tory corner."

Perry Miele, an assistant to Supply and Services Minister Harvie Andre, said Andre had never seen the document before it was shown to him by reporters this week, though he confirmed that the department had commissioned the study.

Miele said the department had been instructed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to trim some fat off the federal communications network.

### No editorial control

"We thought it would be a good idea to have a system whereby departments acting in the same area could co-ordinate their efforts," he said. "The idea is to avoid duplication."

He said the individual departments would still be responsible for the content of their advertising.

"We wouldn't assume any editorial or management control."

The study, he said, has not yet been submitted to cabinet, and he called Boudria's charges outrageously far-fetched.

"I can't believe it," he said. "This guy has some imagination."

trial of Ernst Zundel.

But Raul Hilberg, a University of Vermont political science professor, testified that — even though German war documents contain no mention of killing Jews — euphemisms for death such as "resettlement" and "special treatment" were used so commonly that Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, requested substitute phrases.

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missioner in 1977.

## Crosses border

KENORA, Ont. (CP) — Steve Fonyo crossed the Ontario-Manitoba border yesterday in his across-Canada marathon to raise money to fight cancer.

Canadian Cancer Society officials and several Manitoba cabinet ministers welcomed the 20-year-old runner into the province slightly after his expected arrival time, which had been set for noon.

Fonyo, who lost one leg to cancer, has been running at a leisurely pace in the -15 Celsius weather.

## Lawyer fails

TORONTO (UPC) — Dr. Henry Morgentaler's lawyer failed yesterday to have charges of conspiring to procure a miscarriage against the Montreal abortionist dropped in an Ontario court.

Lawyer Morris Manning will appear in the Supreme Court of Ontario on Morgentaler's behalf May 16 to set a trial date.

# Liberals break out champagne to celebate they're still No. 2

OTTAWA (CP) — Liberal members of Parliament broke out the champagne and cake yesterday to celebrate a Gallup poll showing them still a whopping 30 points behind the government in popularity.

But it wasn't the 30-point gap they were toasting with Canadian bubbly — it was the fact that a much-rumored leap by the New Democrats into second place has yet to materialize, at least in the Gallup.

"A few weeks ago you were telling us we were (at) 16 (points)," Liberal whip Jean-Robert Gauthier boasted to reporters.

"Now we're 24 (points), so that's eight points more. For me, it's an occasion to celebrate."

Gauthier and half a dozen other MPs turned up on short notice to salute Liberal leader John Turner with champagne and a cake bearing the inscription "Turner Our Leader" as he left for a swing through Western Canada in advance of Monday's resumption of Parliament.

"To our leader, today and always," said Hamilton MP Sheila Copps, in an allusion to speculation that Turner's leadership could be in trouble if the NDP pulls ahead.

However, Turner seemed less enthusiastic than Gauthier, telling reporters "we're looking forward to a medium and long term building process and I'm not overly concerned by monthly variations."

Turner was perhaps mindful of published reports that a private Conservative poll shows the Liberals have indeed fallen into third place and that frequent Liberal pollster Angus Reid has warned the NDP could pull ahead of the Liberals by six to 12 points over the next several months.

The Gallup, taken Dec. 6-8, put Conservative support among decided voters at 54 per cent, down a statistically insignificant single point from early November at the expense of the Liberals, who rose one point to 24 per cent. The NDP remained steady at 20 per cent.

## Police lose car

VANCOUVER (CP) — When a man fled from two Vancouver policemen, they left their unmarked car to give chase on foot.

Returning alone to the car, one officer "noticed the driver's door closing," police said Wednesday. "The car started to approach him. He thought it was his partner."

It wasn't. The car "narrowly missed hitting him." The car was later found abandoned, and a man was charged.

The original suspect? He was caught in Tuesday's foot chase but never charged.

# Confirmation would drive away court candidates: Dickson

By PETER CALAMAI
Southam News

OTTAWA — Some top candidates for the Supreme Court of Canada would be driven away by a public endorsement process, Chief Justice Brian Dickson said yesterday.

Dickson was responding to suggestions of greater public scrutiny of Supreme Court appointments, prompted by Wednesday's naming of Mr. Justice Gerard La Forest to the vacant seat on the nation's highest tribunal.

In an interview, the chief justice cited two reasons for not supporting proposals for a formal confirmation hearing by a Parliamentary body.

"It's an American expedient that I don't think fits our Canadian situation, he said. "We would discourage people by going through an inquisition."

Dickson said the best-qualified advisers on prospective Supreme Court judges are experts close to the work of the court, like lawyers on the committee of the Canadian Bar Association that currently vets all federally appointed judges.

"Up to this point, the appointments to our court have been very good and not subject to much criticism," the chief justice said. "The system has worked well."

But Professor Robert Martin, a frequent critic of the judicial system, said the present secret appointments practice can't really be called a system.

"If a prospective judge is not willing to go through a degree of public scrutiny, then I don't think that person should be a judge," said Martin, who teaches law at the University of Western Ontario in London.

The newest Supreme Court justice, La Forest, was principal author of a 1977 report for the Canadian Bar Association that called for endorsement hearings before the judiciary committee of a revamped Senate. The study recommended closed-door hearings to avoid driving away top candidates.

"There's no evidence that public scrutiny would drive good people away," said Peter Russell, a University of Toronto political scientist and experienced court-watcher.

He pointed out that West Germany and Switzerland also have legislative confirmation of judges. Some Commonwealth countries rely instead on independent nominating committees that select acceptable candidates from which the executive had to choose.

A strong Canadian advocate of the nominating committee idea is Queen's University political scientist William Lederman.

"As a system, ratification provides only for the avoidance of downright poor nominations," Lederman said in an interview. "It does not provide for the seeking out of the best-qualified person in the first place."

All three professors stressed that their reform comments were directed at the system and not at the appointment of La Forest, one of the nation's most gifted constitutional experts.

The vexed issue of judicial appointments will be debated at the bar association's annual meeting in Halifax next August.

Barring illness or death, there won't be another opening on the top court until May 25, 1991, when Dickson reaches the mandatory retirement age of 75.



LA FOREST
Highly praised

## Ottawa exposed

OTTAWA (UPC) — A *Penthouse* magazine feature showing a fully clothed model in front of the Supreme Court of Canada is "good exposure" for the high court, Progressive Conservative MP Barry Turner said yesterday.

The February issue also includes eight pages of nude photographs of model Sondar Dickson in a feature entitled "Northern Star."

"Canadians often pose with their clothes on in front of public buildings," said Turner. "I guess it's a good exposure for the Supreme Court."

El profesor (((Raul Hilberg))) también declaró en una entrevista poco antes de su muerte en 2007:

*"Hubo un holocausto, el cual es, por cierto, más fácilmente dicho que demostrado"*

Is There a New Anti-Semitism? A Conversation with (((Raul Hilberg))) Logos Journal. Volume 6 - Issue one-two: http://www.logosjournal.com/issue_6.1-2/hilberg.htm



*Bebés judíos en Dachau. Estas mujeres judías húngaras y sus bebés fueron fotografiados el 1 de mayo de 1945, dos días después de la liberación del campo. El pie de foto oficial del Ejército de Estados Unidos informa que estos bebés judíos nacieron durante los últimos meses de control alemán del campo. (Ejército de los EE.UU. foto SC 205488.)*

http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v13/v13n3p-9_staff.html



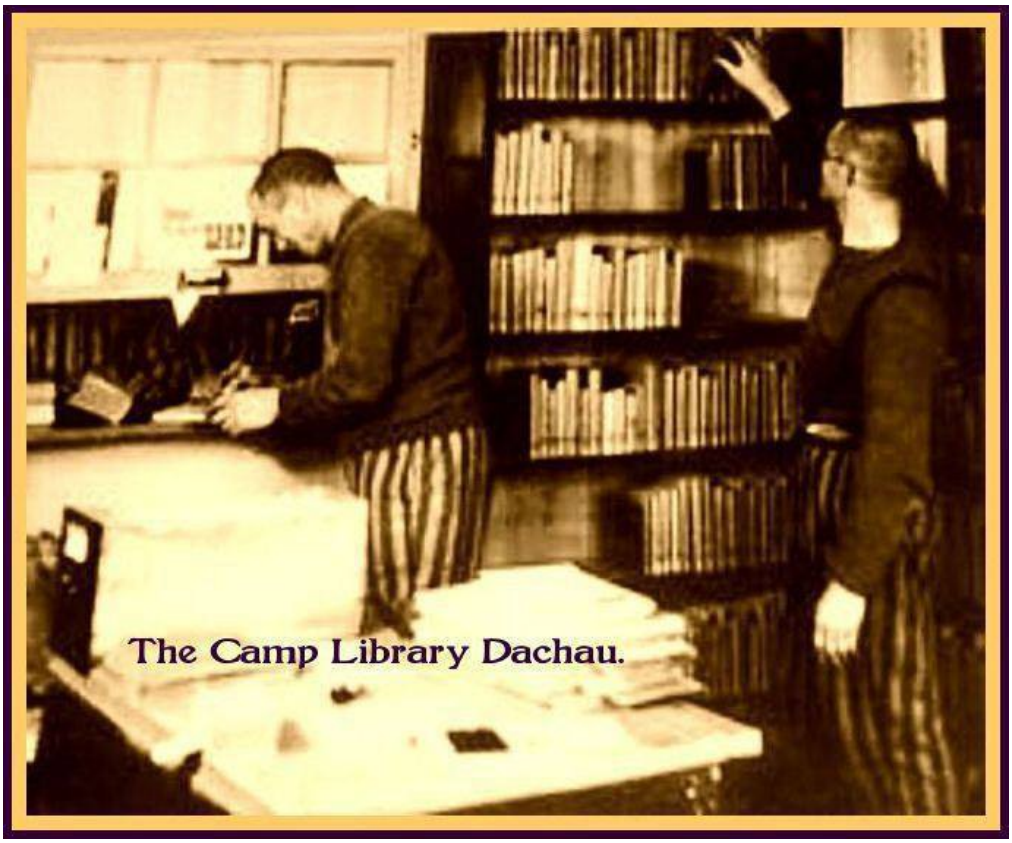
*Mujeres en la sala de maternidad de Dachau*




*Esta foto fue tomada por el ejército de Estados Unidos en Dachau el 30 de abril de 1945, un día después de la captura del campamento. Se muestra un soldado de pie delante de una puerta marcada con una calavera y las palabras "peligro ¡Atención! Gas! No abrir!" De acuerdo con la leyenda oficial, "estas cámaras fueron utilizadas por los guardias nazis para matar a los prisioneros en el tristemente célebre campo de concentración de Dachau." De hecho, esta es una pequeña cámara de gas de desinfección utilizada para despioje de la ropa. Nunca se utilizó para matar a la gente. Durante varias décadas, esta foto ha sido ampliamente reproducida para ayudar a mantener vivo el mito de la "cámara de gas" de Dachau. (Ejército de los EE.UU. foto SC 206194.)*

*«Estuve en Dachau diecisiete meses, después de la guerra, como fiscal del Departamento de Guerra, y puedo atestiguar que en Dachau no hubo ni cámaras de gas ni crematorios. Lo que se mostraba al público como cámaras de gas no era más que un minúsculo crematorio para incinerar a personas que morían de enfermedades infecciosas, y precisamente para evitar la propagación de infecciones, muy especialmente el tifus, y reducir así la mortalidad. Se nos dijo que había una cámara de gas en Auschwitz pero como estaba en la zona de ocupación rusa no pudimos comprobarlo por no habérnoslo permitido las autoridades rusas. Por lo que pude investigar, en mi calidad de fiscal del ejército de los Estados Unidos, durante mis seis años de postguerra en Alemania y Austria, hubo un elevado número de judíos que murieron, pero la cifra de un millón, ciertamente, no se alcanzó. Yo interrogué personalmente a miles de judíos, ex internados en campos de concentración alemanes y me considero tan bien informado como el que más en esta materia»*[174].

*Stephen F. Pinter*




*Prisioneros en la librería de Dachau*

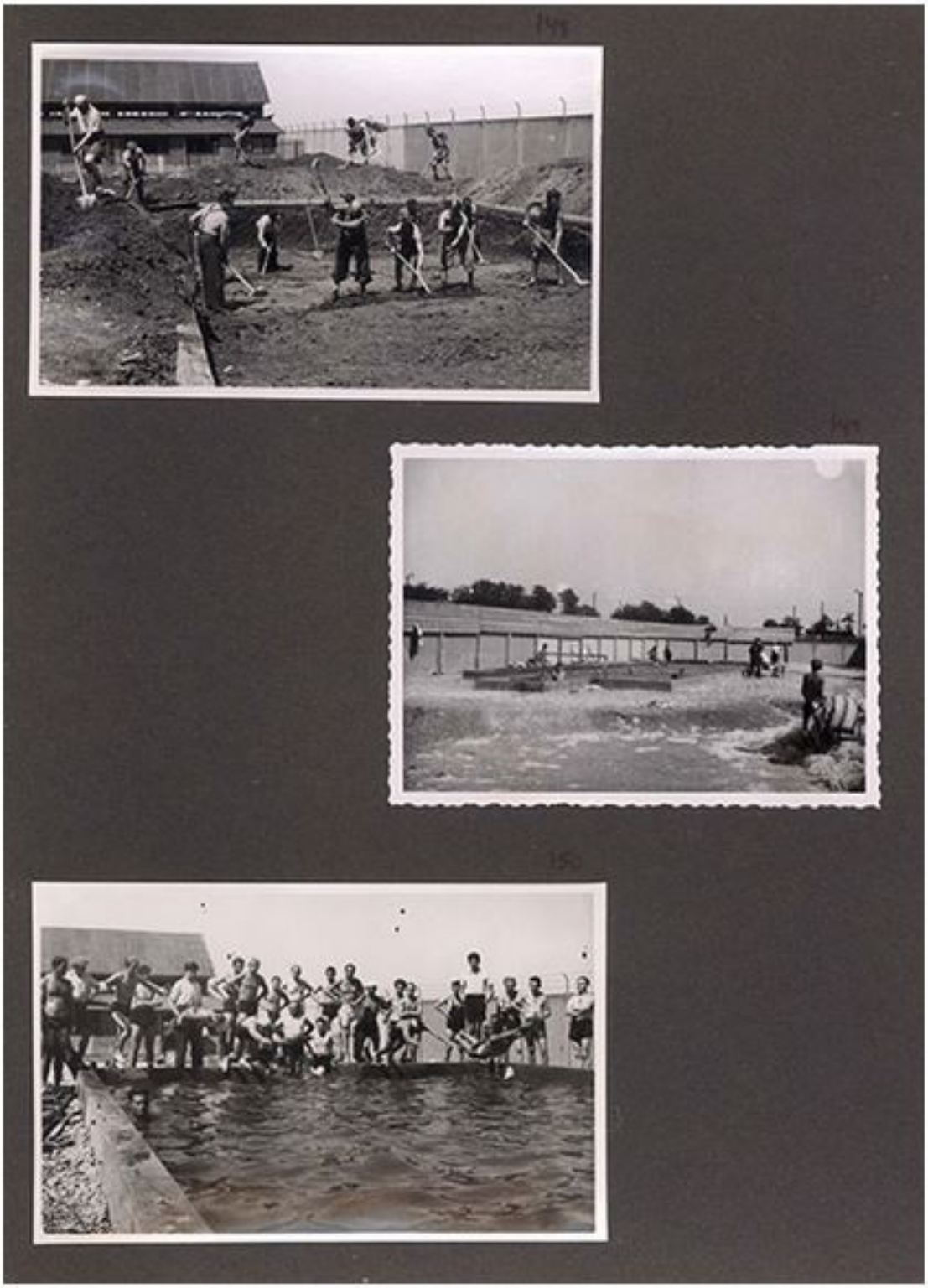
# Novaky



*En esta foto podemos apreciar, al equipo de futbol judío en el campo de trabajo de Novaky en Eslovaquia. ¿Fueron exterminados antes o después del partido?*



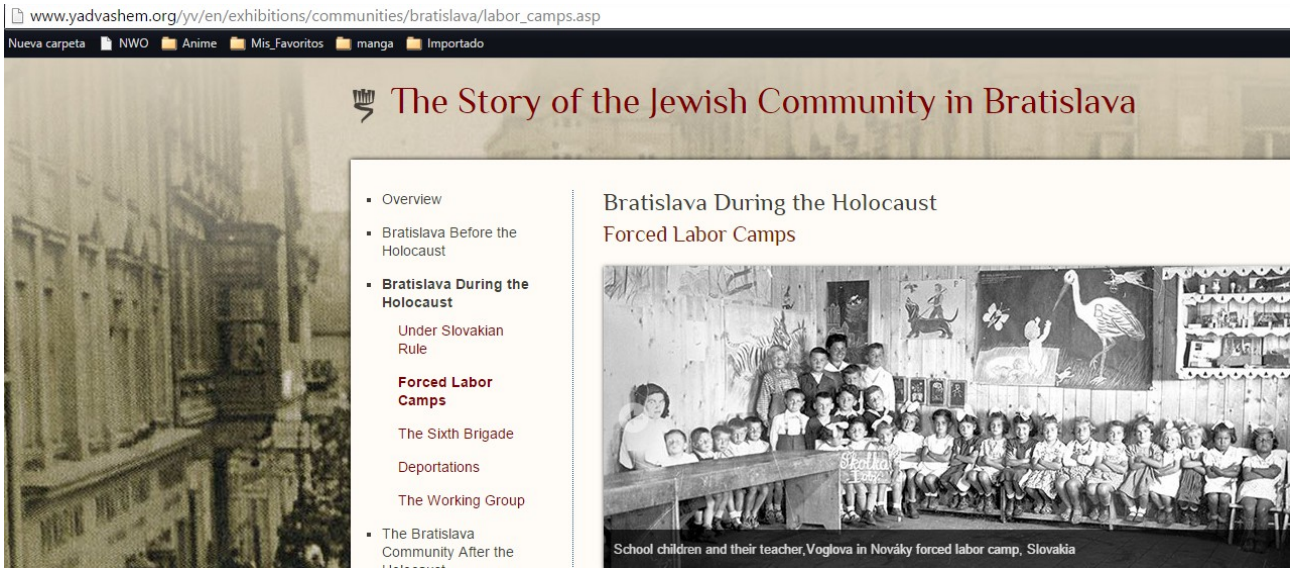

*En esta foto vemos a prisioneros de guerra judíos haciendo una PISCINA en el campo de trabajo de Novaky.*



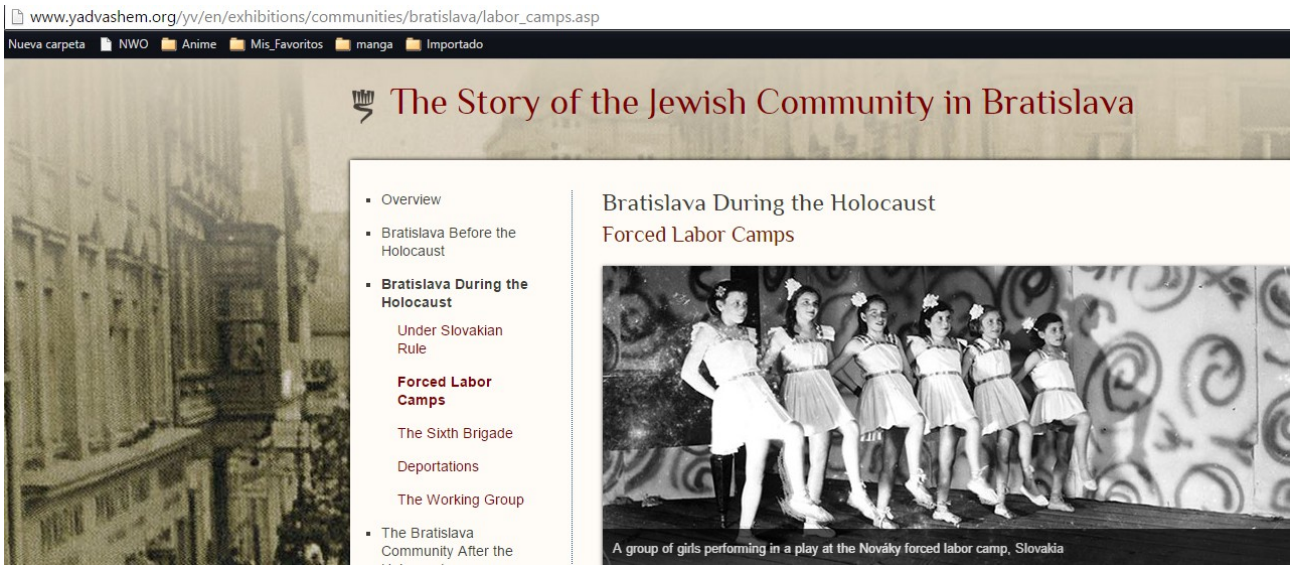
**Construction work on the swimming pool in the Nováky forced labor camp for Jews, Slovakia, and camp prisoners spending their free time at the pool.**

CLOSE

*En la última foto de abajo, podemos observar a los prisioneros usando la piscina ya terminada.*




*Aquí podemos ver a los niños del campo de trabajo en Nováky, en sus escuelas con su maestro. ¿Fueron exterminados después o antes de las clases?*




*Un grupo de chicas realizando una obra en Novaky. Supongo que después de terminar las llevaron a la cámara de gas.*



**A volleyball game in the Nováky force labor camp, Slovakia.**

CLOSE

*En esta podemos ver al equipo de Voleibol de Novaky. Supongo que el equipo perdedor era exterminado*

**Imágenes falsas**



The famous photo of sonderkommandos burning the corpses of Jews gassed in Krema V in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Taken secretly by a sonnerkommando known as 'Alex' a Greek Jew in the summer of 1944 with a camera arranged by the camp resistance. Alex never came forward to claim credit for taking the photo, and is presumed to have been killed in October 1944. His fellow sonderkommando David Szmulewski, who acted as look-out whist the photo was taken, did survive the Holocaust.

A still from US television programme 'Ghost Adventures' - Which claims this photo is the aftermaft of a train wreck that occured in Dresden Ohio, December 3, 1912.



Same photo, tinted and with the opacity reduced to compare with the photo taken at Auschwitz.





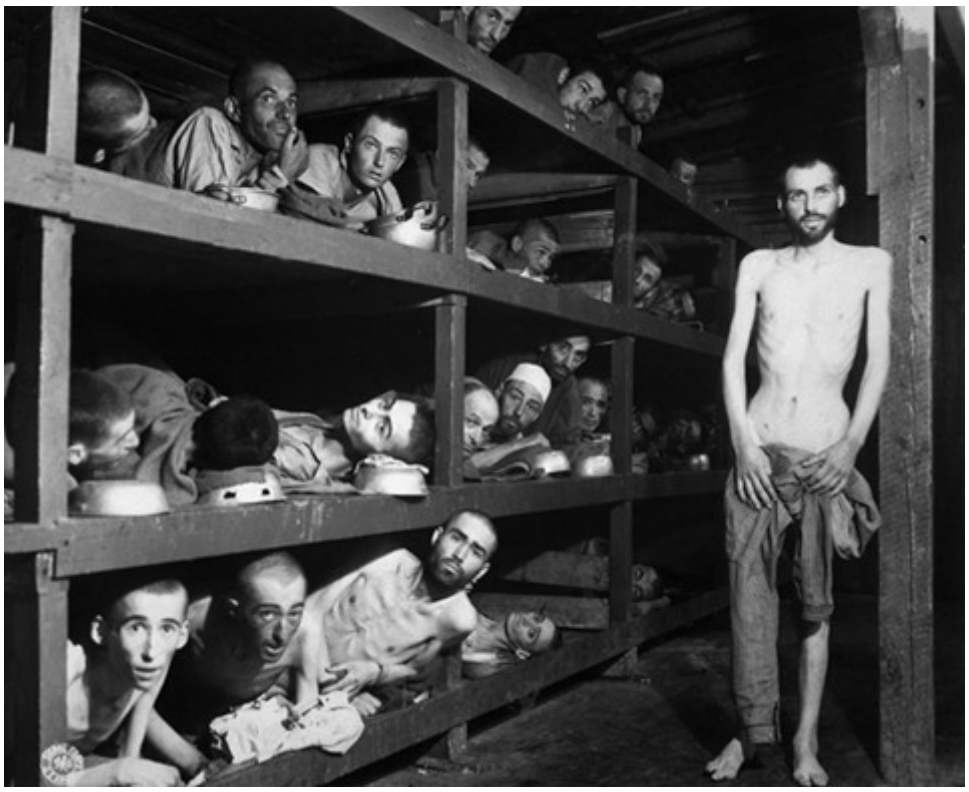



Dresden, Ohio 1912



Auschwitz 1944

La imagen no es de Auschwitz sino de un accidente de tren en Ohio (Estados Unidos)






[FAMOSA FOTO ¡TRUCADA! de un campo de concentración.]


BY BREAD ALONE
THE STORY OF A-4685
MEL MERMELSTEIN
A SURVIVOR OF THE NAZI HOLOCAUST AND
who, in 1981, filed a lawsuit for 17 million and 50 thousand dollars against the Institute For Historical Review, a Torrance, California based organization of revisionists and pseudohistorians who claim the Nazi Holocaust is nothing but a hoax, a Zionist plot.


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camp and they were still dying. As I stepped inside, one of the able-bodied prisoners opened a closet just inside the door. There a score of nearly naked, horribly emaciated bodies were piled.

"Last night's crop," said the prisoner. "Tomorrow it will be the same."

THEN I walked along the corridor in a scene like a nightmare or like the canvas of a decadent painter. There were men too ill and weak to work any more and they had been put here to die. Many were in the last stages of starvation. All, even those able to walk about, were unbelievably emaciated, their arms and legs between the joints so withered I almost could have encircled them with the fingers of one hand. Often their parched skin was pitted with great sores.

Prisoners lying or crouching on their shelves seemed hardly human and some had lost their minds. Some stared at me with piercing eyes from shrunken faces. Some looked idiotically ahead, their eyes seeing nothing, their mouths gaping. Some noticed me and moved what little clothing they wore to show their grotesque malformations and a few smiled sardonically.

Three of those barracks was all I could endure looking into, though some of their inmates had lived there six years.

This was a camp for political prisoners and this was what happened to people who had opposed Hitler or said indiscreet things or were Jews or had been caught in the resistance movements of their native lands. For there were people of many nationalities in that camp—French, Belgian, Dutch, British, Norwegian, Czech, Russian, Polish, as well as German. Their normal fate was to work twelve hours a day on a starvation diet in war factories attached to camps. Many survived it, but many died. And there were the others who were murdered outright.

Buchenwald was a horrible

most of the camps' inmates before American troops captured Leipzig. But while they were listening to the gunfire of our advancing soldiers whom they expected soon to free them, some 300 political prisoners were herded into two barracks and told to go to bed, though it was early afternoon. The barrack windows previously had been boarded up. SS guards hung blankets over these. They locked the doors. Then they poured inflammable "dope" for airplane wings over the roof and down onto the inmates and tossed in incendiary grenades. Quite appropriately these prisoners died on Hitler's birthday.

The question suggests itself of how much the German public knew of such atrocities and how much blame can be placed on the average citizen. One thing is certain already. We shall find very few Germans who will admit any such knowledge and fewer still who will admit any responsibility whatever or show any penitence.

WHILE another correspondent and I were studying that scene of torture at Thekla a group of German civilians, men and women, gathered outside the barbed wire enclosure and gazed too. To give them credit, some of them looked shaken.

"This is a fine thing your party and government have done," my companion, who speaks German perfectly, blazed at them.

An elderly man replied, "We were for Hitler a hundred per cent and he did things like this! We did not do this!"

"But you paraded and gave the Nazi salute and shouted 'heil Hitler,'" my companion flared back.

"But we had to," a young woman replied defensively. "If we had not the Gestapo would have arrested us and put us in concentration camps."

It may be true, although I am not sure that the bulk of the Ger-

*(Continued on Page 43)*

winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.co.uk



Crowded bunks in the prison camp at Buchenwald.




• Whittling W... less... and slic... cut, but no ... seems, any bre... gerous. It's eas... doctors do. S... Iodine to guar...
See your doc... ous or if a min... it should.

IODINE EDUCA...
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Yes, when the ... it's nerve-soothing ... puff on a cool-... flavored Forecast... vicemen get first ... may be limited. ... Keep asking, once ... yours—you'll en... joy it for years.

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# Has the ‘’authentic’’ door been changed once again?

**design:ditlieb**



NOT ONLY ARE THE DOORS FAKES, BUT THE HUGE CHIMNEY YOU SEE AT THE BACK ON THE LEFT, STANDING LIKE AN ERECT SEX PENIS, IS ALSO A FAKE, AS ARE THE OVENS, RAILS, ROOMS, ETC., INSIDE.

FAKE DOORS

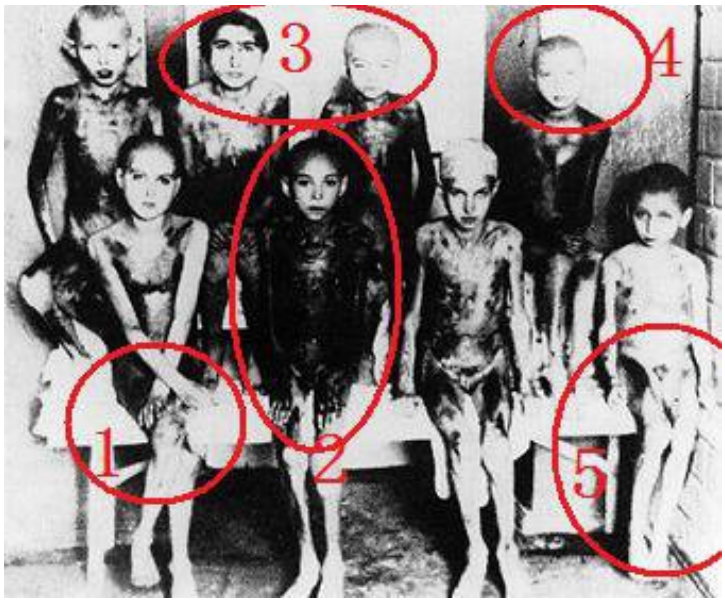
These doors are fakes. Are they the same doors, or is the door at right, yet another change? The original door looked quite different and had no peephole. Such flimsy doors could never serve as a genuine ‘’gas chamber’’ for Zyklon B.  On the photo of the right you se Anglo-Emerican World Empire, British Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, with wife, leaving the Hollywood stage artist place filled with fakes.







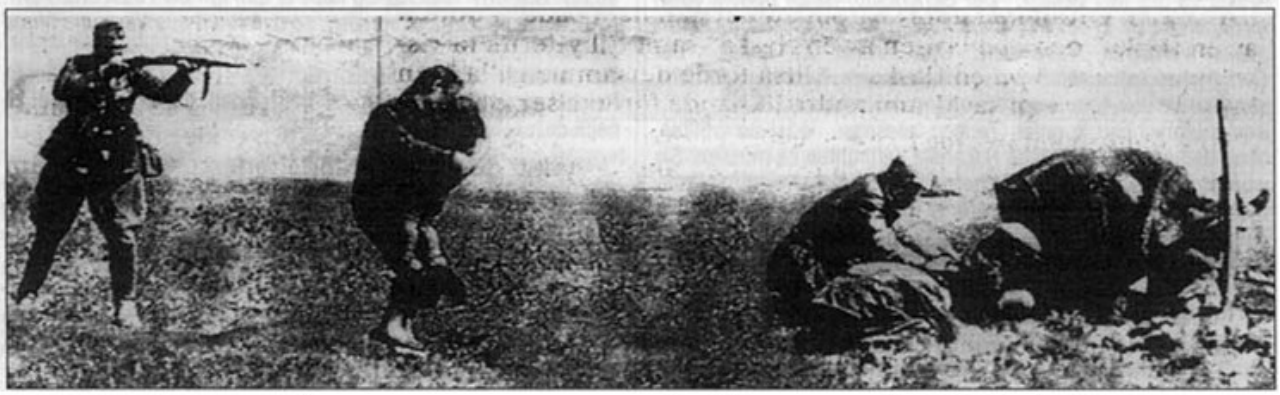



*Esta foto es difundida para mostrar como los nazis sometían a los judíos en terribles experimentos... 1) Se les olvido dibujar pedazos de mano y de rodilla 2) El color no corresponde al ambiente en la foto. 3) Las cabezas de los niños no coinciden con los cuerpos desnutridos 4) No tiene dibujados los contornos de la cara 5) El personaje esta sentado en el aire, fuera de los bancos.*

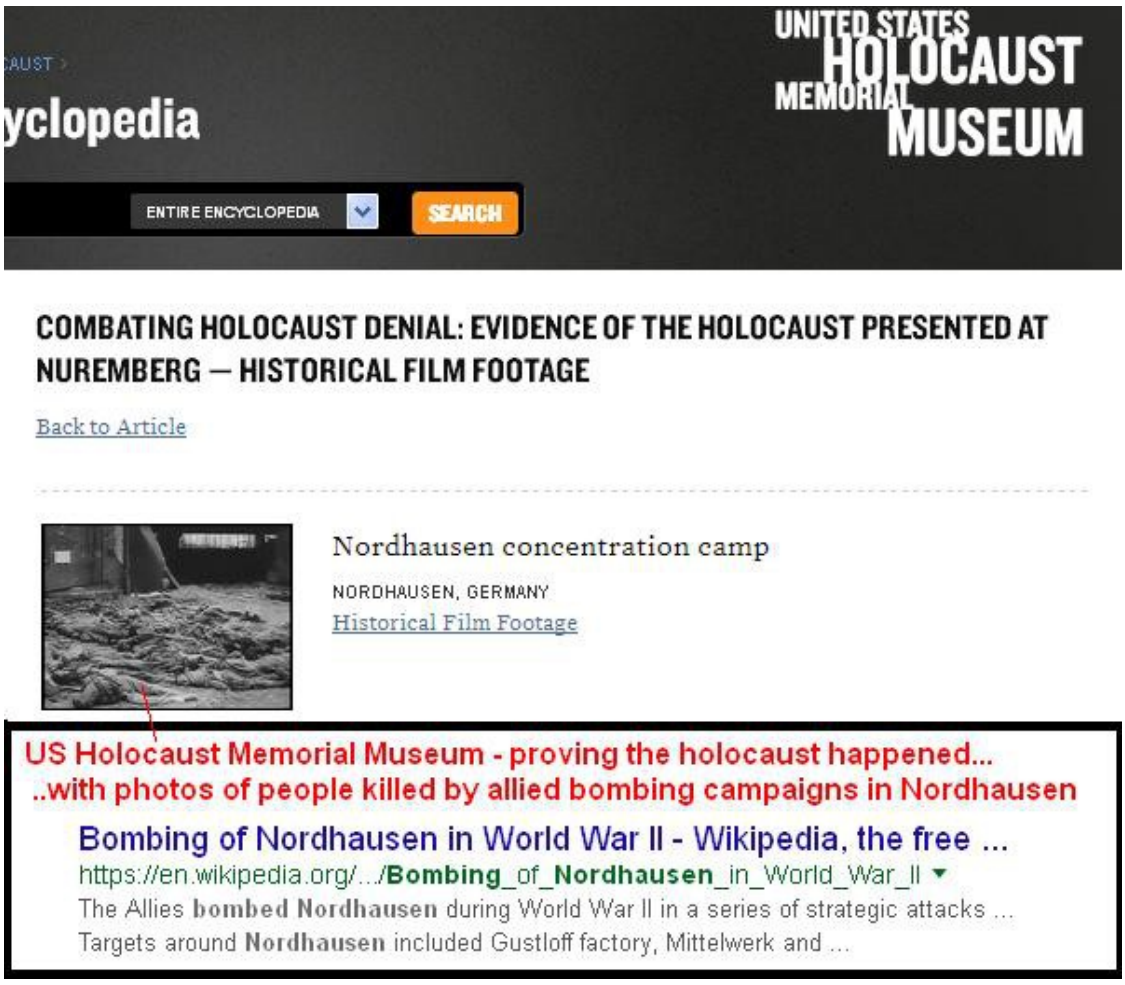


Das nebenstehende Bild spielt seit mehr als 20 Jahren eine herausragende Rolle in Schul- und Geschichtsbüchern. In seinem Buch "Hitlers willige Vollstrecker" publiziert Goldhagen dieses Foto auf S. 476 der deutschen Fassung und kommentiert es wie folgt: "Während des Massakers an den Juden von Iwangorod in der Ukraine im Jahr 1942 zielt ein deutscher Soldat vor der Kamera auf eine jüdische Mutter und ihr Kind."












*Esta fotografía se muestra afirmando que las muertes de las personas en la imagen se debieron a inanición y disparos de la Gestapo. Sin embargo, se ven claramente los edificios destruidos y los muertos sacados al exterior y agrupados en filas para su conteo. En realidad fueron víctimas de un bombardeo de la Royal Air Force sobre el campo de concentración de Nordhausen.*

# Holocausto

*Para otros usos de este término, véase Holocausto (desambiguación).*

En Historia, se identifica con el nombre de **Holocausto** —también conocido en hebreo como השואה, **Shoá**, traducido como «La Catástrofe»— a lo que técnicamente también se conoce, según la terminología nazi, como «solución final» —en alemán, ***Endlösung***— de la «cuestión judía»,[1] es decir, el genocidio en el que aproximadamente seis millones de judíos[2] fueron asesinados por el régimen nazi, bajo el mando de Adolf Hitler, y sus colaboradores. Los asesinatos tuvieron lugar a lo largo de toda la Alemania nazi y los territorios ocupados por los alemanes, que se extendían por la mayor parte de Europa.[3] Entre los métodos utilizados estuvieron la asfixia por gas venenoso, los disparos, el ahorcamiento, los trabajos forzados, el hambre, los experimentos pseudocientíficos, la tortura médica y los golpes.[4]

La decisión nazi de llevar a la práctica el genocidio fue tomada entre finales del verano y principios del otoño de 1941[5] y el programa genocida alcanzó su punto culminante en la primavera de 1942 —desde finales de 1942, las víctimas eran transportadas regularmente en trenes de carga, especialmente conducidos a campos de exterminio donde, si sobrevivían al viaje, la mayoría eran asesinados sistemáticamente en las cámaras de gas—.[6] A cargo de su planificación, organización administrativa y supervisión estuvo Heinrich Himmler.[7] Por lo demás, fue la repetida retórica antisemita de Adolf Hitler la que incentivó la ejecución de las matanzas, que además contaron directamente con su aprobación.[8] De esta forma, entre 1941 y 1945, la población judía de Europa fue perseguida y asesinada sistemáticamente, en el mayor genocidio del siglo XX. Sin embargo, este exterminio no se limitó sólo a los judíos, sino que los actos de opresión y asesinato se extendieron a otros grupos étnicos y políticos.[9] Cada brazo del aparato del Estado alemán participó en la logística del genocidio, convirtiendo al Tercer Reich en un «Estado genocida».[10] Las víctimas no judías de los nazis incluyeron a millones de polacos, comunistas y otros sectores de la izquierda política, homosexuales, gitanos, discapacitados físicos y mentales y prisioneros de guerra soviéticos. En total, un mínimo de once millones de personas murieron, de ellas, un millón habrían sido niños.[11] De los aproximadamente nueve millones de judíos residentes en Europa antes del Holocausto, aproximadamente dos tercios fueron asesinados.[12] La maquinaria del Holocausto tenía una red de aproximadamente 42 500 instalaciones por toda Europa para confinar y matar a sus víctimas y contó con la participación directa de entre 100 000 y 500 000 personas para su planificación y ejecución.[13]

Por otro lado, a lo largo del Holocausto se produjeron episodios de resistencia armada contra los nazis. El ejemplo más notable fue el Levantamiento del Gueto de Varsovia de 1943, cuando miles de combatientes judíos mal armados se enfrentaron durante cuatro semanas a las SS. Se estima que entre 20 000 y 30 000 judíos participaron en Europa del Este en los movimientos partisanos creados durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial en los países ocupados por Alemania, que contaron con millones de guerrilleros.[14] Los judíos franceses también tuvieron gran actividad en la Resistencia francesa. En total, se produjeron alrededor de un centenar de levantamientos judíos armados.

La Unión Europea sancionó una ley que entró en vigor a finales de 2007 penando el negacionismo del Holocausto y de todos los demás crímenes nazis;[15] además, creó en 2010 la base de datos Infraestructura europea para la investigación del Holocausto (EHRI), destinada a reunir y unificar toda la documentación y archivos que conciernen al genocidio.[16] Por otro lado la ONU rinde homenaje a las víctimas del Holocausto desde 2005, habiendo fijado el 27 de enero como *Día Internacional de la Memoria de las Víctimas del Holocausto*, dado que ese día de 1945, el Ejército Rojo liberó el campo de concentración de Auschwitz.[17]

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  3.5 El antisemitismo en Hitler y el nazismo
  3.6 Las políticas antisemitas del nazismo
4 El Holocausto
  4.1 La *Noche de los cristales rotos* y el comienzo de las deportaciones y los guetos





Desde arriba. 1.ª fila: fotografías de cadáveres amontonados en fosas comunes del campo de concentración de Bergen-Belsen en abril de 1945, tras haber sido liberado por los Aliados. 2.ª fila: prisioneros judíos procedentes de Hungría recién llegados al campo de exterminio de Auschwitz-Birkenau en mayo de 1944; en la imagen izquierda, pueden apreciarse las chimeneas de los crematorios II y III de Birkenau. 3.ª fila: cadáveres acumulados en abril de 1945 en el ya liberado campo de concentración de Nordhausen (izquierda). Hornos crematorios en el campo de Buchenwald con huesos de mujeres alemanas contrarias a los nazis, abril de 1945 (derecha). 4.ª y última fila: panorámica de Auschwitz y su aspecto en 2009.

| | |
|---|---|
| **También conocido** | Shoá (*Shoah*), Solución final (*Endlösung*) |

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holocausto

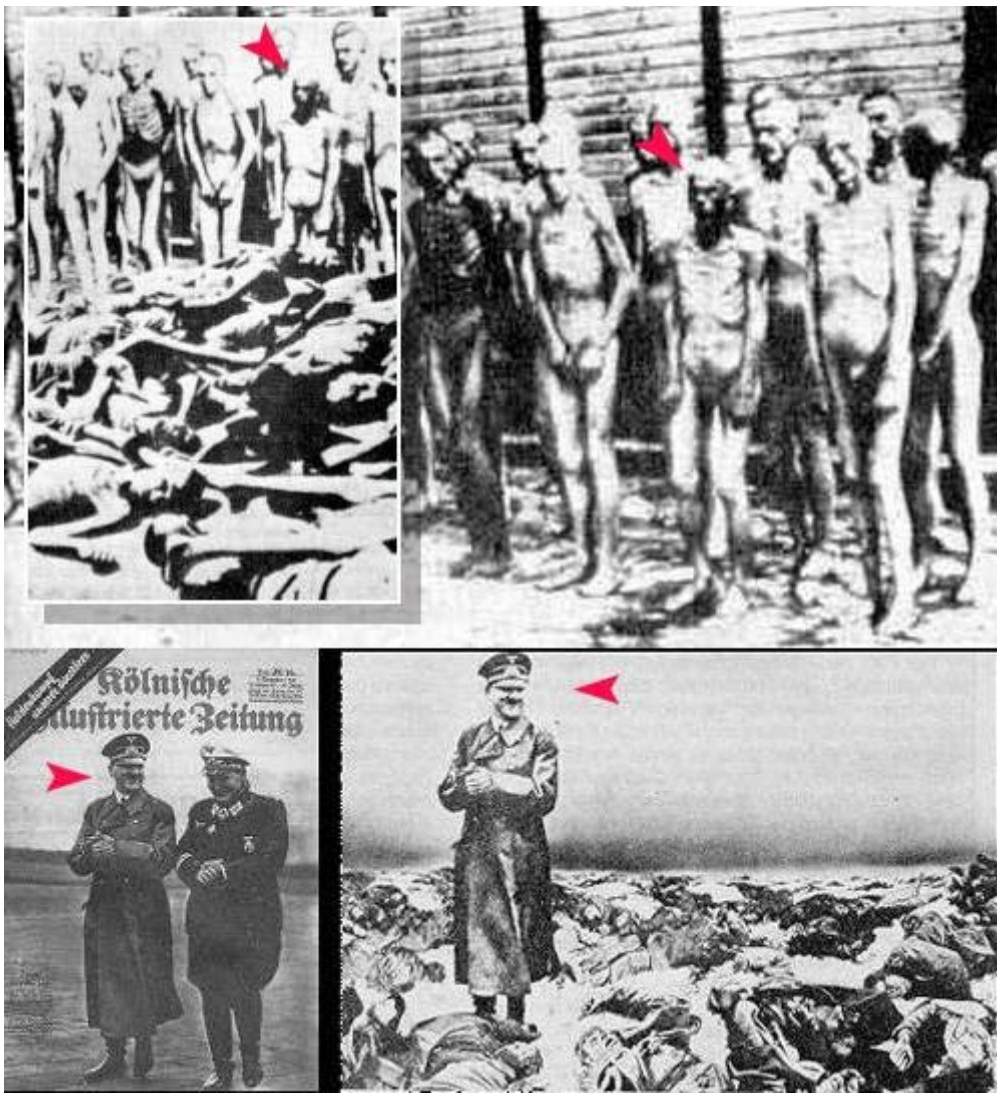


Centenares de cuerpos de prisioneros muertos por inanición o por disparos de la Gestapo yacen en el suelo tras la liberación del campo de concentración de Nordhausen (12 de abril de 1945).

Bombardeo de nordhausen

Bombing of nordhausen in world war II

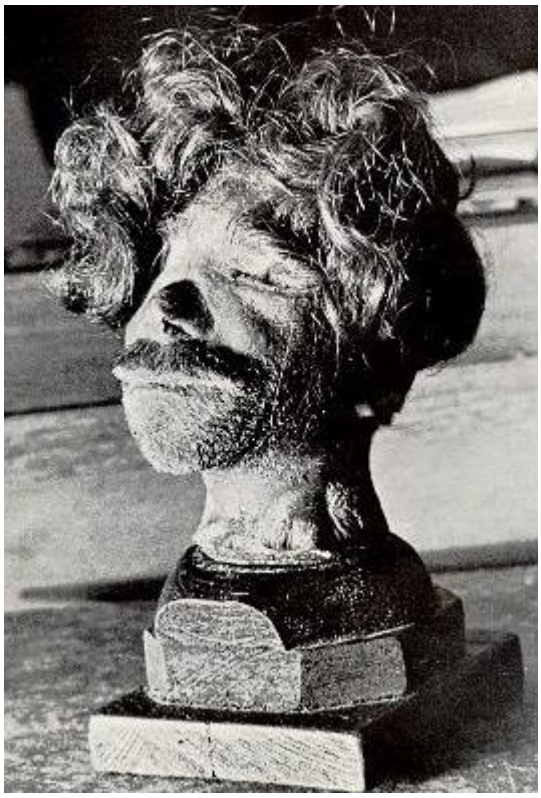
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombing_of_Nordhausen_in_World_War_II


Kölnische
Illustrierte Zeitung


Fake.
Real.



*En el museo del recordatorio del campo Dachau (Dachau-Memorial), el editor pudo ver claramente en una ampliación a escala humana que se olvidaron de pintar las cuerdas de las cuales cuelgan los 2 supuestos prisioneros colgados. Así que están flotando misteriosamente en el aire sin cuerdas que los sujeten.*



*Esta no solo vergonzosa, sino ridícula falsificación, fue utilizaba en los juicios de Nuremberg, como la cabeza de un supuesto judío que los nazis reducían de tamaño en los campos de concentración. Realmente bastan las palabras para semejante ridiculez…sin embargo cuantos oficiales del ejercito alemán fueron ejecutados después del juicio por esta y mil mentiras mas…*

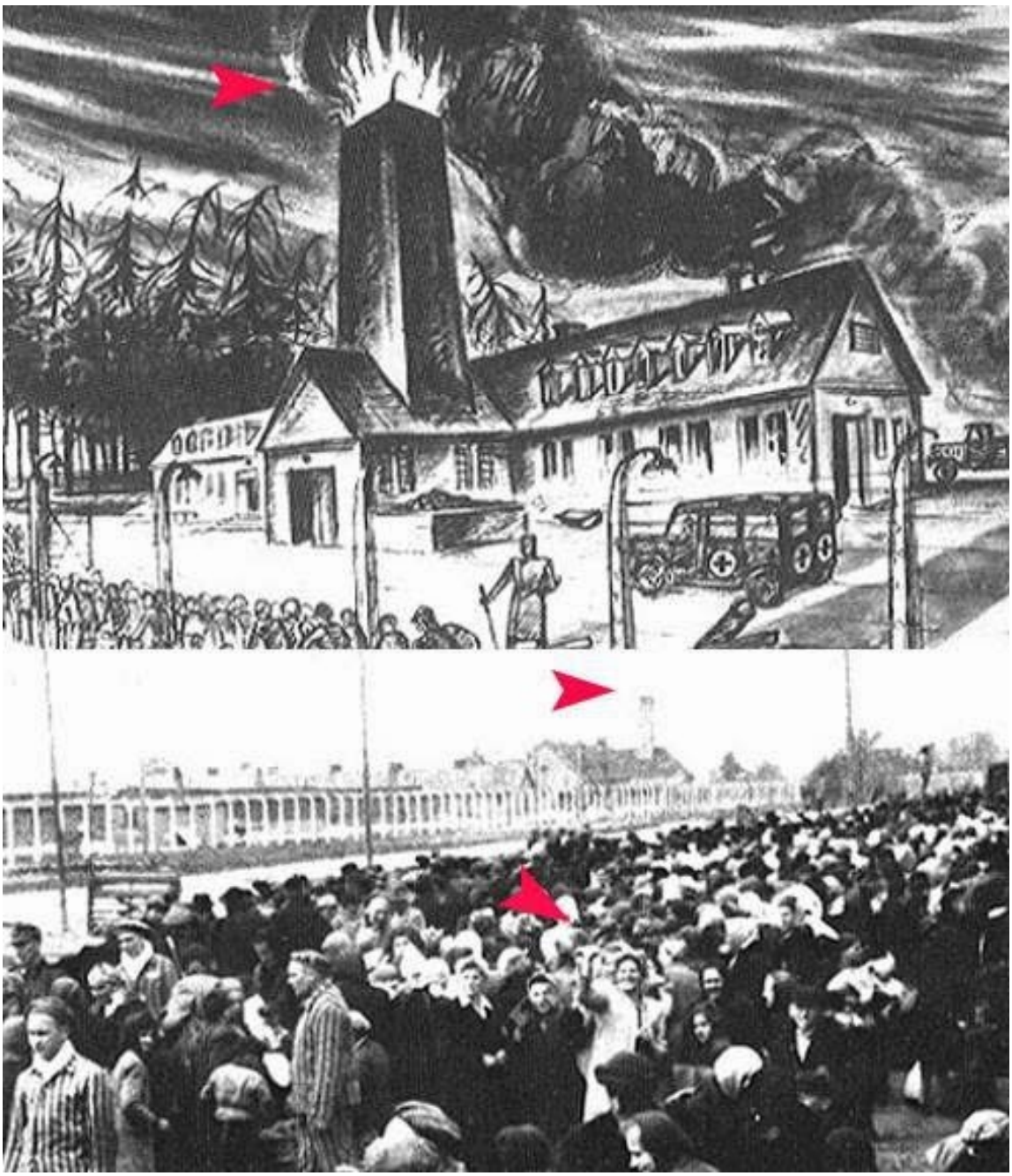






(1 of 5) Nazi Shrunken Heads – Nuremberg

http://winstonsmithministryoftruth.blogspot.com.es/2011/01/losing-your-shrunken-head.html



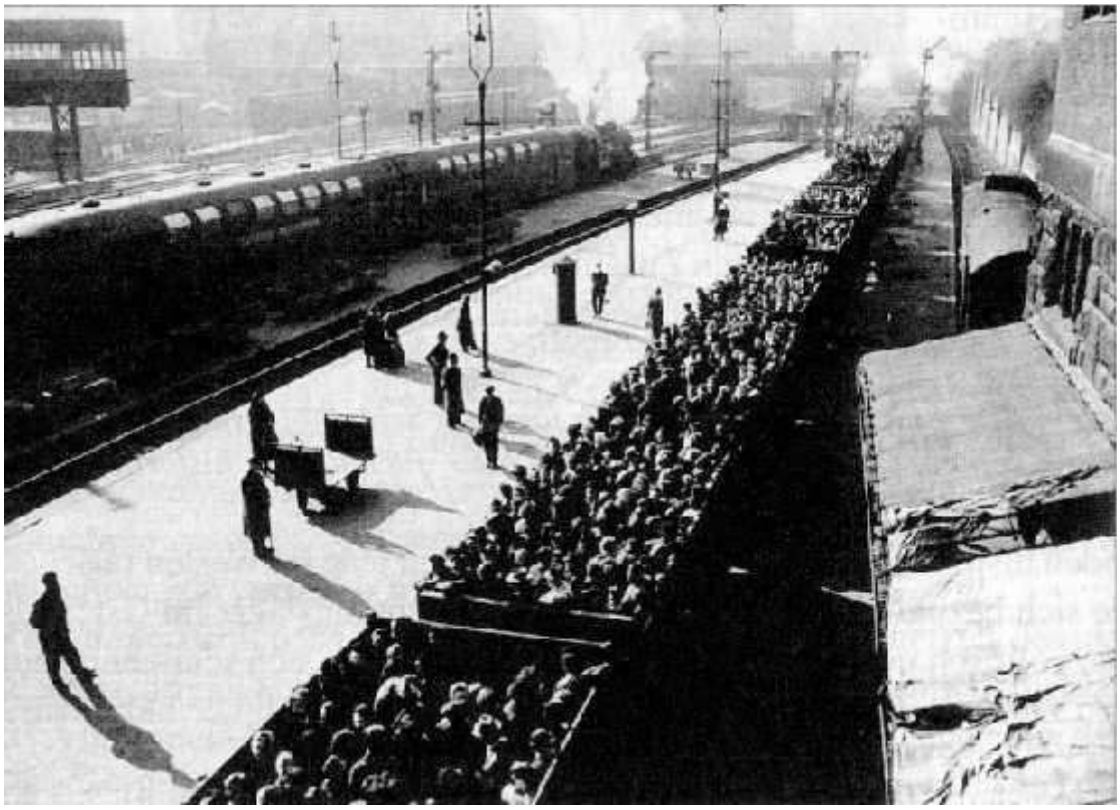
*La obra judía superior muestra las llamas y el humo de los crematorios y muestra como las víctimas se ponen en fila para morir - lo cual es una mentira gigante ya que los crematorios nunca son diseñados para que las llamas vayan por la chimenea. Los judíos excesivamente imaginativos (mentirosos) siempre describen estas llamas como un morboso detalle, como Steven Spielberg hizo en la "Lista de Schindler". La foto inferior muestra los crematorios de humo en el fondo (todas las fotos existentes son así). Tenga en cuenta los condenados judíos sonriendo y saludando a la cámara.*



*La exposición Wehrmacht muestra esta foto con la leyenda: "Judios en ejecución", como prueba de la sección de la exposición titulada "Wehrmacht y el Holocausto".*




*Pero en la fotografía original, el hombre a la izquierda del hombre que cubre sus genitales lleva muy claramente un traje de baño, al igual que el hombre, de espaldas a la cámara hacia la izquierda Todo esto ha sido tachado, al parecer con un pincel, en el extracto se muestra en la exposición. Y también se les pintó barbas para que parezca que son judíos.*



*Esta fotografía es una de las que más se utiliza en los libros para demostrar cómo los judíos eran enviados a los campos de concentración. Aunque no se niega este hecho, la verdad es que esta fotografía proviene del registro de ferrocarriles federales alemanes de Hamburgo y muestra trenes repletos de alemanes que están huyendo de los territorios del este. Están viajando al distrito del Ruhr en busca de trabajo. El tren del fondo es un tren moderno del año 46 que va a la ciudad de Lübeck. Lo que significa que eso fue un año después de finalizar la guerra.*



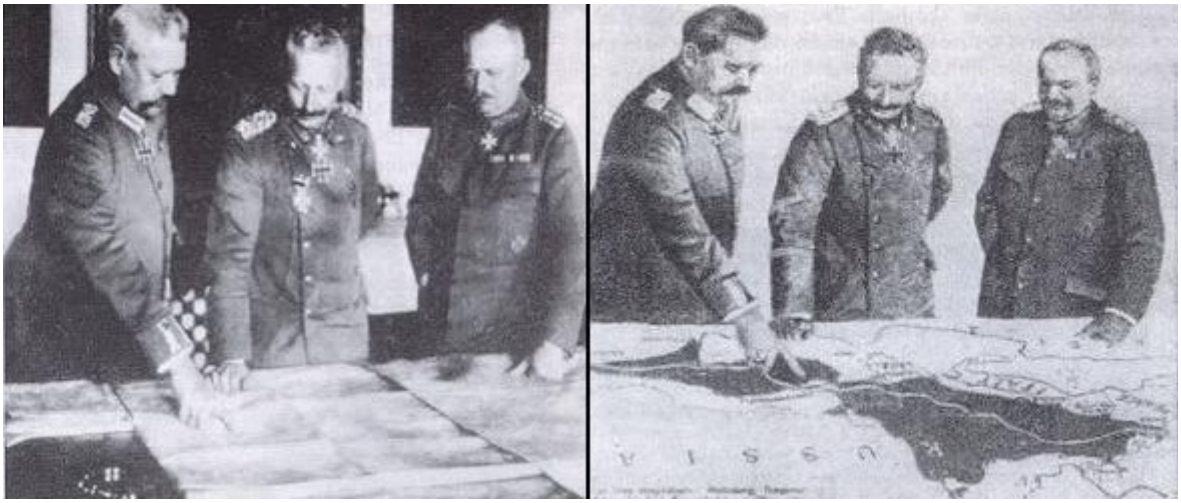




*Hace poco circulaba en el Internet un "creepypasta" en el que se decía que "los Minions" era el nombre con el cual se denominaba a los niños judíos que adoptaban los científicos nazis "para hacer experimentos con Zyklon B".*



*Esta foto es bastante utilizada para demostrar como los Nazis utilizaban a los judíos como victimas para las pruebas de Luftwaffe. Los mismos pilotos voluntarios de la Luftwaffe realizaban dichos test por su seguridad.*



Las mentiras y falsificaciones empezaron mucho antes de la 2 guerra mundial.
La fotografía original de mejor calidad muestra a los líderes alemanes Hindenburg, el Kaiser y Ludendorff examinando mapas militares en un cuartel alemán.

El diario francés “Les Annales” del 27 de enero de 1918, retoco la imagen y muestra un mapa de los balcanes y parte de Rusia para mostrar la megalomanía de los alemanes. Tampoco olvidaron retocar las caras para darles un aspecto más monstruoso y malvado.



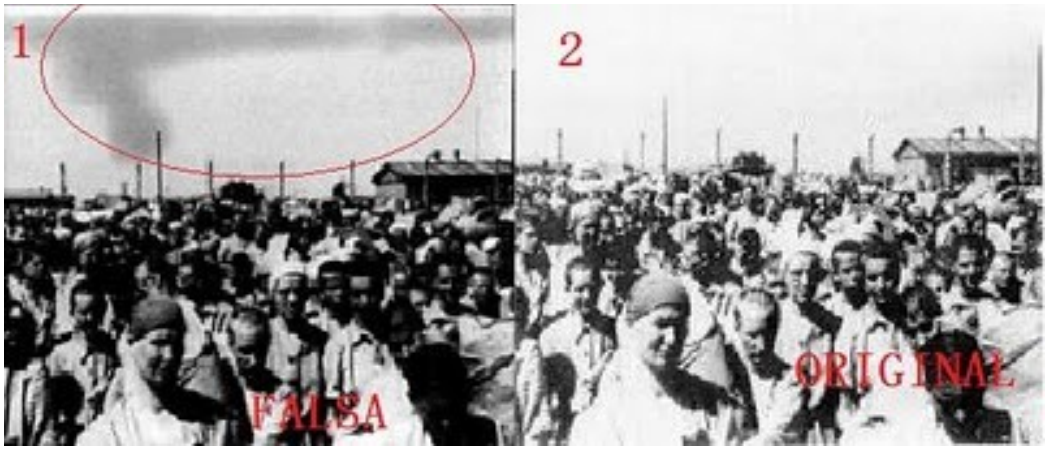
*El museo Yad Veshem entrego esta fotografía a la revista alemana "Bunte Illustrierte" Nr. 14/87 para mostrar las atrocidades alemanas en los campos de concentración. La pura verdad, muestra soldados soviéticos, en uniformes soviéticos.*



*Esta foto también fue utilizada como prueba de las atrocidades nazis. De hecho los dos hombres armados tienen uniformes soviéticos.*

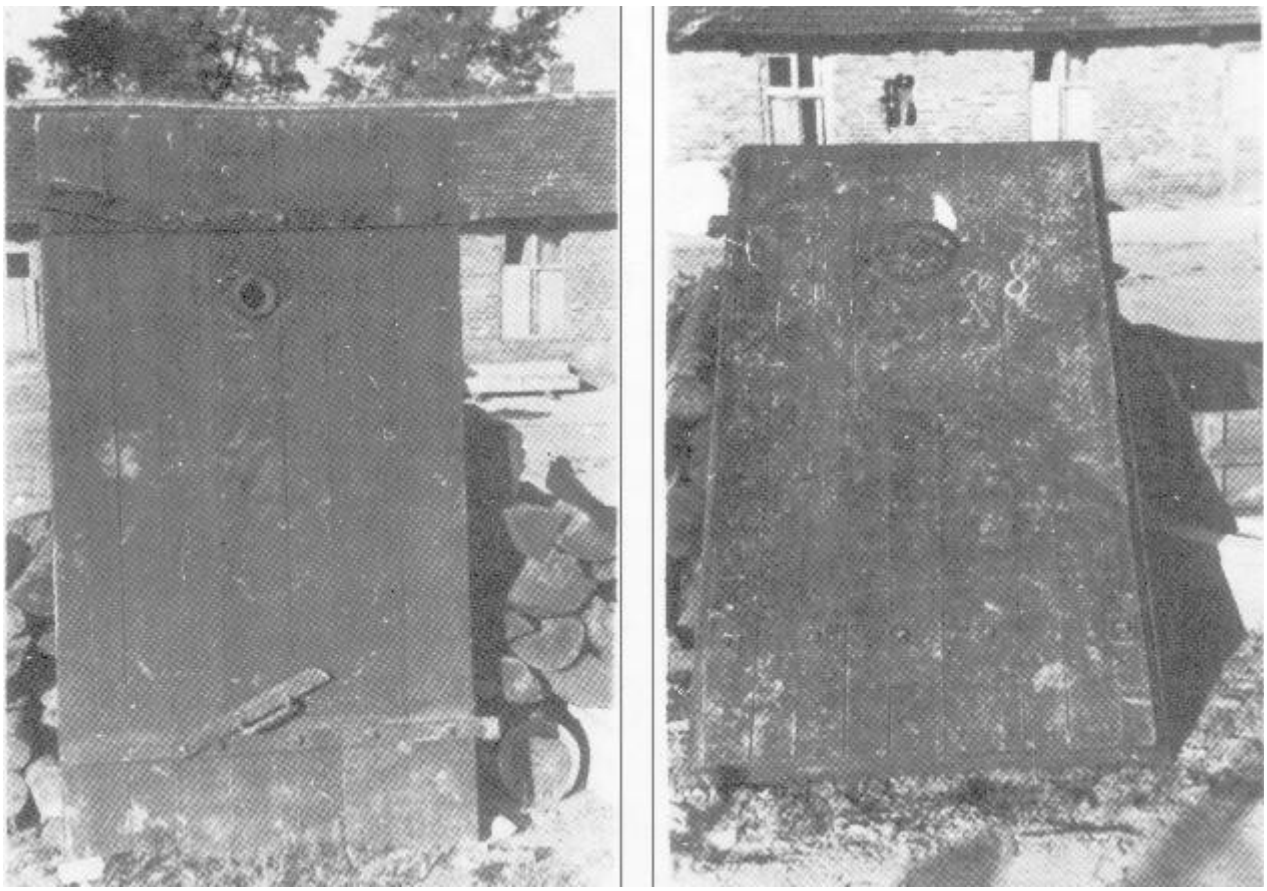


*Otra más de las tantas fotos que se muestran como evidencia de las atrocidades nazis hacia los judíos, lo que realmente muestra la foto es a oficiales de la policía secreta soviética asesinando a civiles.*



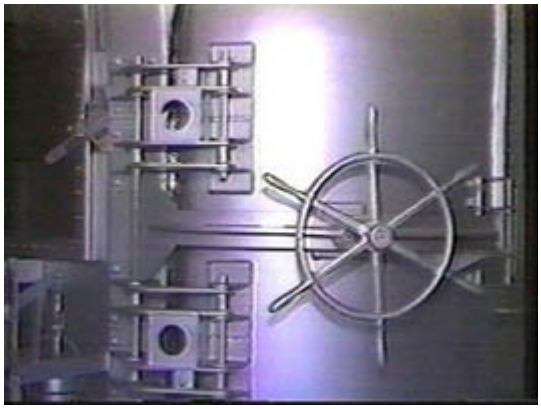



*La imagen a la izquierda apareció en la prensa británica en los comienzos de los 40 con el título de "Cada población polaca invadida cuenta con la marca de los Nazis…Tan grande fue la masacre que no hubo suficientes ataúdes y lapidas" Otra mentira más de la prensa sionista ya que la foto representa tumbas de la ciudad de Bromberg en 1939 donde los polacos asesinaron a miles de alemanes antes de la liberación de la misma por el ejército alemán.*

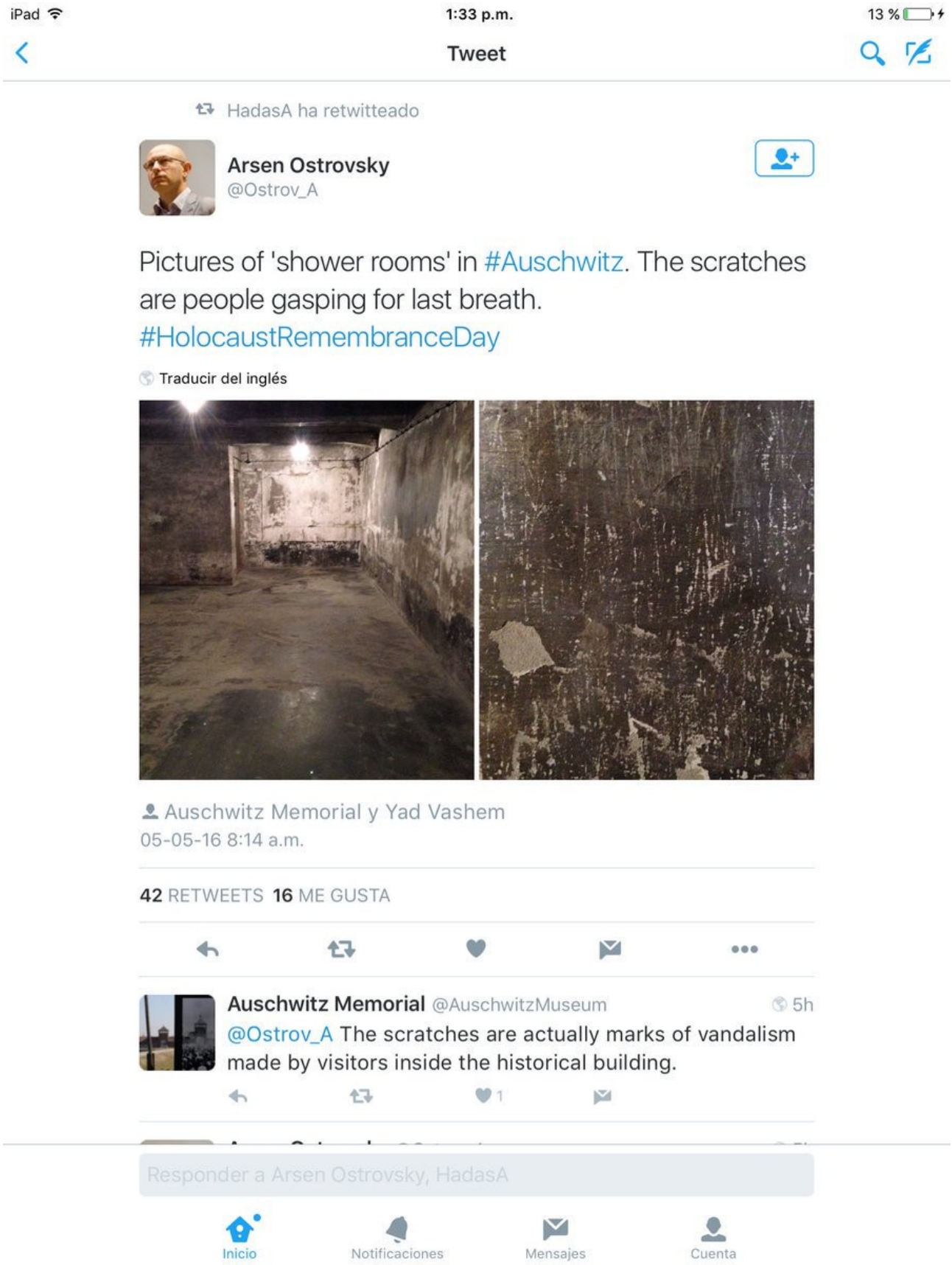


*Ambos lados de una puerta que se alega que era de una cámara de gas de un campo de concentración alemán*

Actualmente las cámaras de gas para ejecuciones son de acero soldado o de plástico PVC con puertas y ventanas herméticas e impermeables, las instalaciones eléctricas son a prueba de explosión y deben operar con una presión negativa para evitar filtraciones al exterior. Y por supuesto no se usa el Gas Zyklon B sino se deja caer una pastilla de cianuro de sodio en una solución de ácido sulfúrico al 18%. Además contienen numerosos dispositivos de seguridad para la eliminación del gas después de la ejecución y proteger a las personas que deben entrar a la cámara en ese momento; incluso se debe lavar con amoníaco el cuerpo del ajusticiado.



*Puerta de una verdadera cámara de gas en Estados Unidos*




*El propio museo del holocausto ha desmentido que las marcas de las paredes fuesen realizadas por los judíos supuestamente gaseados, afirmando que las marcas han sido realizadas por vándalos.*

**Auschwitz Memorial** @AuschwitzMuseum 5h

@Ostrov_A The scratches are actually marks of vandalism made by visitors inside the historical building.

1

**Arsen Ostrovsky** @Ostrov_A 5h

@AuschwitzMuseum Hmmm ... not what our guide told us at the time!

**Auschwitz Memorial** @AuschwitzMuseum 5h

@Ostrov_A If it was the guide fom the Memorial, a name would help us, since this is manipulation (clear when you know the story of building)

**Arsen Ostrovsky** @Ostrov_A 5h

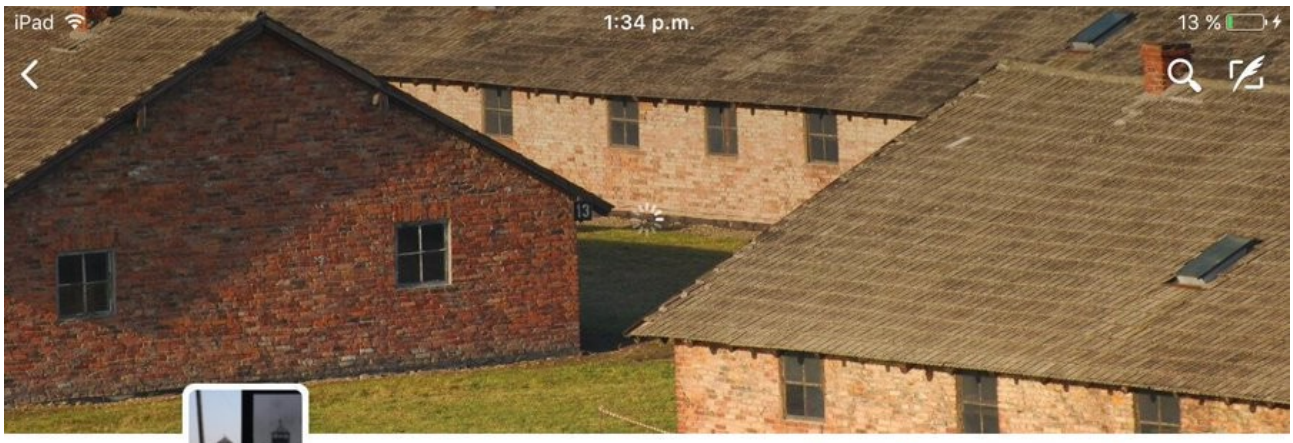
@AuschwitzMuseum Unfortunately do not recall the name, but most certainly the conversation. Hard to forget.

**Auschwitz Memorial** @AuschwitzMuseum 5h

@Ostrov_A Same place - 2 meters away from the area accessible to visitors.



1




Seguir

**Auschwitz Memorial**
@AuschwitzMuseum

Official account. The Memorial preserves the site of the former German Nazi Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp. You can help donate.auschwitz.org

Oświęcim, Polska auschwitz.org

**502** SIGUIENDO **21.357** SEGUIDORES

Tweets | Multimedia | Me gusta

**Auschwitz Memorial** @AuschwitzMuseum 12m
Marchers at @AuschwitzMuseum honor Jews killed in #Holocaust yahoo.com/news/marchers-... @YahooNews @AP @VanessaGera



Marchers at Auschwitz honor Jews killed in Holocaust
yahoo.com

6 8

**Auschwitz Memorial** @AuschwitzMuseum 1h
Marsz Żywych na terenie byłego niemieckiego nazistowskiego obozu koncentracyjnego i zagłady Auschwitz II-Birkenau.






Inicio Notificaciones Mensajes Cuenta



Este frasco fue presentado como prueba en el juicio de Nuremberg como "jabón fabricado con grasa judía", sin embargo científicos analizaron el jabón para ver si se encontraban rastros de ADN, pero no se encontró nada ¿Qué raro no?

# Nazi Soap Rumor During World War II

Rachel Patron's moving piece (Editorial Pages, April 30) about a childhood in Siberia during World War II highlighted the way in which war can make the most mundane of niceties, in this case soap, a luxury.

She survived four years of hunger, horror and brutalities meted out by a regime that treated the foreigners in its midst and even its own people with less than humane consideration. Patron and her family were among the thousands of Jews who were forcibly moved by the Russians from sectors of Russian-occupied Poland into the Siberian interior and held in a semi-state of captivity for the war's duration. As hard as their lot might have been, they were saved from the systematic annihilation the Germans visited on those Jews who had the miserable fate of living in German-occupied Poland.

At the war's end as the Patrons returned to Poland they stopped in the Ukrainian town of Dobra Matka. While waiting for the train Rachel discovered a shed full of soap and after joyously lathering herself and washing off the Siberia stench brought an armful back to her mother. The easy availability of this common household item seemed to indicate to Rachel and her mother that the war was over.

The child's joy quickly evaporated when her mother discovered the letters "RJF" on the bars of soap. The mother explained through her tears of horror that the letters stood for *Rein Judisch Fett*: Pure Jewish Fat. A childhood joy had become a nightmare.

Rachel Patron probably has many nightmares from that period. Had her family lived in a different part of Poland she probably would not have survived to have had those nightmares. She would have become one of the millions of Jewish children who perished at the hands of the Nazi murderers. She would have become a statistic and not a storyteller. But she would not have been rendered into soap.

The fact is that the Nazis never used the bodies of Jews, or for that matter anyone else, for the production of soap. The soap rumor was prevalent both during and after the war. It may have had its origin in the cadaver factory atrocity story that came out of World War I. The letters "RJF" probably stood for the name of the factory that produced the soap. The soap rumor was thoroughly investigated after the war and proved to be untrue.

The Nazis performed innumerable acts of horror. Acts which, were there not definite and undeniable proof of them, could be dismissed as too unbelievable to be true. The hair of Jewish women was sent back to the Reich for use by the German people. The gold was extracted from the teeth of Jews and sent to German banks to be melted down.

In certain camps, e.g. Buchenwald, there were acts even more macabre. There, the young wife of the commandant used the skin of Jews to make lampshades and other bric-a-brac for her home. The greatest act of horror, of course, was the well-nigh successful plan of the Nazis to eliminate the Jewish people from the face of the European continent.

During the war the Nazis went to great effort to hide their actions from the public. They used all sorts of euphemisms to camouflage their actions in official reports: "eliminated," "finished off," "subject to special treatment," and "solution of the Jewish question." It would have been entirely at odds with their policy of subterfuge for them to have printed the abbreviation of "Pure Jewish Fat" on bars of soap that were distributed to the population of the Reich and Reich-occupied countries.

The necessity for exactitude when dealing with the horrors of the war becomes even more pressing today when there are those groups that would have us believe that the Holocaust is a "hoax." The Torrance-based Institute of Historical Review (IHR) emerged as the American front for this argument. Similar groups exist in Europe. These groups contend that while many Jews may have died as a result of "normal" wartime privations, no one ever died in a gas chamber or as a result of systematic murder. The basis for their argument is that the only ones to benefit from the myth of the Holocaust are the Zionists.

The IHR would have you believe that Zionists propagated the story of the Holocaust and use the sympathy of the world to foster their own ends. In reaching this conclusion they ignore reams of detailed eyewitness accounts by both the victims and perpetrators of this crime.

Faculty and students at the University of California have become particularly sensitive to the dangerous antics of the IHR. In November 1981 the IHR will hold a conference on the "hoax of the Holocaust" at the University of California retreat center in Lake Arrowhead. They have leased the retreat center under the guise of being an educational entity. It should be noted that since the Arrowhead center is subsidized, the residents of the State of California whose tax dollars support the University of California are for all intents and purposes supporting the IHR and its attempt to make a mockery of all that is truth.

In the face of such frightening endeavors it is imperative that all those who write and speak of the annihilation of European Jewry do so with the greatest of care and precision. It is equally imperative that all those who value truth and honesty fight the attempts of the IHR to propagate their mendacious views.

DEBORAH LIPSTADT
Los Angeles

*Lipstadt is on the faculty of UCLA, where she teaches modern Jewish history.*

*"Es un hecho que los Nazis NUNCA usaron los cuerpos de JUDÍOS, y ni el de NINGÚN OTRO, para la producción de jabón."*
*— Deborah Lipstadt, historiadora judía. Ángeles Times 1981.*



THE JERUSALEM POST
INTERNATIONAL EDITION

# Nazis never made human-fat soap

By BILL HUTMAN

Yad Vashem, the Israel Holocaust Memorial Authority, last week upheld the recent statement by Professor Yehuda Bauer, an eminent Holocaust historian, that the Nazis never made soap from human fat.

No documentation exists to back up such allegations against the Nazis, Yad Vashem spokesman Menachem Fogel said. "That is the position Yad Vashem has always held."

Bauer, a professor at the Hebrew University and head of the International Centre for Research on anti-Semitism, said at Wizo House in Tel Aviv, "The Nazis never made soap from Jews because they did not have such technology."

Shmuel Krakoski, archives director at Yad Vashem, explained that the reason many believed, and still believe, that the Nazis made such soap was because during the war the Germans started rumours to that effect.

"What is clear is that soap was made on which the letters RIS were inscribed, and there was propaganda that this soap was made from Jews," said Krakoski. RIS supposedly stood for *Rein Idisha Seif*.

Ths Nazis did however use the skin and hair of humans to make various products, said Krakoski.

Bauer said that the Nazis carried out many atrocities and there was no need to add false allegations to their already dark record.

*"Los Nazis NUNCA hicieron Jabón con grasa humana…"*
*—Bill Hutman (JUDÍO), The Jerusalem Post – International Edition, de la semana del 5 de mayo de 1990.*

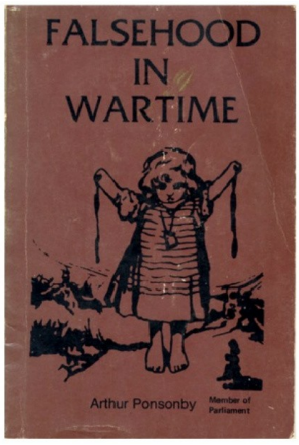
*"El universalmente aceptado CUENTO de que se usaron cadáveres para hacer jabón y fertilizante, es FINALMENTE REFUTADA por la muy fiable Autoridad Central de Ludwigsburg para la Investigación de los Crímenes Nazis."*
*— Gitta Sereny, historiador judío, Into That Darkness (Londres: A. Deutsch, 1974), p. 141*

**Dato histórico:** a los alemanes en la primera guerra mundial se les acusó de crear jabón con grasa humana de los soldados aliados, hacer cuero con su piel y fertilizantes con sus huesos. ¿Suena parecido? Además de decir que los alemanes amputaban las manos a niños belgas.

Al final se demostró que todo esto era propaganda de guerra. Thomas Fleming en su libro "La ilusión de la victoria" desmintió todo aquello. Además de Sir Roger Casement que también llamó a todo eso falso y creo su propio reporte desmintiendolo. Clearance Darrow ofreció una recompensa de 1000 dolares que en esa época eran 25 mil dólares actuales si podían mostrarle un niño al que los alemanes le hubiesen amputado las manos amputadas. Al final nadie reclamó la recompensa.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Corpse_Factory











Kaiser (to 1917) Recruit).
"And don't forget that your Kaiser will find a use for you—alive or dead."
*Punch*, 25 April 1917

Aquí un artículo del Saskatoon Phoenix de 1915 de pura "propaganda de atrocidades" donde dicen que los alemanes: "cortaron la cabeza de un niño y jugaron a fútbol con ella, amputaron las manos y pies de los niños o sus dedos, hacieron jabón con un niño y crucificaron a una joven."

# BABES IMPALED ON BAYONETS BY HUN SOLDIERY

## Terrible Reports to Lord Bryce's Committee By Those Who Saw Into Hell

## TORTURING BUTCHERS

### Sights That Drove Men and Women Out of Their Reason

All the civilised world has read and shuddered over the report of Lord Bryce's Committee on the unnameable atrocities by Germans in Belgium and France. The violation, ghastly mutilation, and wholesale slaughter of women and girls the bayoneting and decapitation of babes and massacre of tender infants in the act of supplicating for mercy; the murder of the aged and sick of both sexes with every accompaniment of fiendish brutality; and the torture of men, women, and children with a hundred variations of bestiality—of these the appalling proof is given in the report.

But terrible as is the summing-up of the report in its judicial severity, it cannot convey to the mind the full horror of the deeds. That can only be done in the language of those whose eyes have seen the incredible things—of those who have looked into Hell and have not gone mad at the sight. Some there were who did go mad—that poor boy, for instance, the Belgian soldier, who came to his home, found the mutilated bodies of father, mother, brother and sister in blood and ruins, and then rushed off wildly towards the German lines—and was seen no more.

In an appendix the Committee reproduce the evidence on which their report is founded. It costs 1s. 9d., and will not therefore have so wide a circulation as the report published at 3d. But it should be read, and that is why we give below some extracts, taken almost at random:

**The Farmer's Wife**

As I looked into the kitchen I saw the Germans seize the baby out of the arms of the farmer's wife. There were three German soldiers, one officer and two privates. The two privates held the baby and the officer took out his word and cut the baby's head off. The head fell on the floor and the soldiers kicked the body of the child into a corner and kicked the head after it. When the farmer, who was with us in the dairy, saw this he wanted to shout out and go nearer the window. The two men and I prevented him from doing this as we said we should lose our own lives. One of the men put a cloth in the farmer's mouth so that the noise of his weeping could not be heard. . . After the baby had been killed we saw the officer say something to the farmer's wife and saw her push him away. After five or six minutes the two soldiers seized the woman and put her on the ground. She resisted them and they then pulled all her clothes off her. The officer then violated her while one soldier held her by the shoulders and the other by the arms. After the officer each soldier in turn violated her, the other soldier and the officer holding her down. The farmer did not see his wife violated; the two men-servants had pulled him down from the bench after the baby had been killed, and they would not let him get up again. After the woman had been violated by the three the officer cut off the woman's breasts.—Refugee from Pepinster, who afterwards joined the Belgian Army.

**"Make Soup of the Baby"**

Four soldiers of the 49th Regiment came into my house at Gelrode. My child was in the room with me. One of the soldiers said, "Will you give in to us?" I said, "No. I am willing to die with my child." The soldier then held a revolver at my head, knocked me down and put his knee on my chest whilst a second soldier violated me. The second soldier then put his knee on my chest whilst the first soldier violated me. My child was crying in the room all the time. I am at present expecting to be a mother as the result of this violation.

On the following day I was alone in the house when a soldier came in the house and asked for butter. I told him I had no butter at present. He called in two other soldiers, and said, "This woman is not willing to give the butter I asked for." Another German said, "Well, we will make soup of the baby." One of them took up my baby which was in the room and took off all its clothes save the vest. They made signs that they were going to cut up the baby. At that moment somebody outside shouted that there was a Belgian aeroplane over the village. The three soldiers ran out of the house and I then took the child in my arms and ran into the wood close by.—Married woman from village near Aerschot.

**She is in an Asylum**

In the village of Rotselaer there was a girl named M . . . The Germans occupied Rotselaer, and all the inhabitants were taken prisoners and put in the church there. Among others I saw M——— She was in a wild and demented state. While we were in the church some German soldiers came in. As soon as M——— saw the German soldiers she began cursing and swearing at them in a very loud voice. This was in the presence of myself and many others. She made it clear that she had been dragged into a wood by five German soldiers, and had been violated by these men.

The German soldiers in the church were furious with M———, and they tied her hands and feet together so that she could not move. After the Germans left M——— was put into an asylum in Louvain.—Agricultural Labourer.

The first thing we saw at Aerschot was the body of a young girl of about 18 to 20, absolutely naked, with her abdomen cut open. Her body was also covered with bruises, showing that she had made a struggle. Then I saw the body of a little boy, aged eight or nine, with his head completely cut off.

At the church we saw a lot of women and children and old men there. They told us they had had no food for two days.—Belgian Soldier.

**A Crucified Girl**

We were fighting the Germans about the 11th or 12th of September at Aerschot, and women and children were in the road trying to get back to their homes. After our troops had pushed the Germans forward, the Germans deliberately fired beyond us at four women, a child of 11 or 12 years of age, an infant of six months (about), and four other children who were clinging to their mothers' skirts. The infant was in its mother's arms, and was riddled with shot which passed through into the mother's body. While she was trying to crawl into safety on her knees, the Germans still fired at her until she died.—Belgian Soldier.

At Putte, the door of a farmhouse was pushed back against the wall, and we found the dead body of a girl apparently 18 years of age, evidently some time dead. Her arms were nailed to the door in extended fashion, the front part of her dress torn away and her left breast half cut away, and numerous other bayonet wounds on the chest, some piercing through to the back. The sight was so awful we dare not look much, and covered her over, having extracted the nails, and laid her on the ground, covering her with straw.

At Aerschot I was made a prisoner with 22 other Belgian soldiers, shortly after what I have just described. While we were standing tied together, I saw the Germans set fire to houses in which women and children were trying to take refuge, and then when the women and children came out of the burning houses holding up their arms they deliberately shot them—there were great numbers so treated, I cannot say how many.—Belgian Soldier.

I saw some German infantry soldiers kill wish bayonets two women who were standing on their doorsteps at Aerschot. They were struck several times.—Belgian Soldier.

At Aerschot I went into four or five houses, and in each of them saw blood on the walls, and on the beds. I saw the dead body of a woman. I also saw a woman lying wounded, and her daughter of about 16 or 17 years of age was with her. The girl told me that some German soldiers had violated her.—Belgian Soldier.

We saw on the road from Vise a boy of about 12 with a bandage where his hand should be. We asked what was the matter, and were told the Germans had cut his hand off because he clung to his parents, who were being thrown in the fire. We also saw a mother and her little girl of 10 with a bandage on the latter's head. The mother told us the child's ear had been cut off by the Germans, "for listening to their orders."—Belgian Soldier.

Towards the end of August a woman brought a child to the factory at Hermeo, near Liege, where I was working, which had been turned into a hospital. I saw the child myself, and he had been severely wounded with some sharp instrument, which was said to be a bayonet. He had been cut right up the stomach. The woman who brought the child had picked it up at a village named Heure le Romain, and she told me that the mother had been killed by the German soldiers while the baby was in her arms. The child was five and a half months old. It died about 10 days after it was first brought to the hospital.—A British subject, enameller at Hermeo.

**"Laughed With Dripping Bayonet"**

I saw a number of refugees, about 10 women and some children, on the way to Charleroi. About 24 German soldiers came towards them. One of the soldiers approached one of the women, and she pushed him away. He at once struck this woman in the breast with the bayonet. I saw her fall. Some of this man's comrades laughed as he showed them the bayonet dripping with blood. I am quite certain that the whole of the 24 soldiers had been drinking.—Belgian Soldier.

My mother went out of the cellar door. I heard the soldiers cry "halt!" then I heard a shot and my mother fell back into the cellar. She was killed.—Belgian boy refugee from Soumagne.

Two women I know told me that the Germans raped them in a house at Hayne near Soumagne. They were together when they were raped by a great many Germans. Their husbands had been shot together.—Belgian refugee from Soumagne.

From one of the cottages at Micheroux a woman came out with a baby in her arms, and a German soldier snatched it from her and dashed it to the ground, killing it then and there.—Belgian refugee.

**Babe on Point of Bayonet**

Outside Liege at Ans I saw a woman, perhaps 25 to 30 years old, stark naked, tied to a tree. At her feet were two little children about three or four years old. All three were dead. I believe the woman had one of her breasts cut off, but I cannot be sure of this. Her body was covered with blood and black marks. Both children had been killed by what appeared to be bayonet wounds.—Belgian Soldier.

We entered a house in Westpelaer in order to fire on some Germans in a house on the other side of the street about 100 yards off. One of them thrust a child of about 10 months, naked, stuck on the point of his bayonet, through the window of the first storey.—Sergt.-Maj. in Belgian Army.

While going through the Grande Rue of Hofstade I saw a woman with her body cut open lying in the middle of the street. Some 200 yards further on I saw two children, little girls of from eight to 10 years of age, lying on the floor of a house with their mother. The brother of these two children is a soldier in the artillery, and happened to be passing the house just as we did. I saw him go into the house to wish his people good-day. Suddenly he rushed out like a madman, and I and my comrades went in to see what had happened. I could not bear the sight and went out quickly.—Belgian Soldier.

**Torturing Butchers**

When my regiment was following up the Germans from Louvain to Malines, I saw in different places on the roadside the bodies of two women naked from the waist upwards with one breast hacked off, and the bodies of dead children (about six in number), some with one foot, some with both hacked off.—Belgian Soldier.

In the first house we entered at Hofstade we found the dead bodies of a man and two women. One of the women had been bayonetted in the stomach. The other had a bayonet wound in the head, and her legs had been cut almost off. We entered another house, in which a boy of about 10 years of age was hanging to it by a piece of string. The string was round his neck. He had a bayonet wound in the stomach.—Belgian Soldier.

We saw lying on the floor of the room the bodies of a man and woman, a boy and girl whom an artilleryman with us told us were his father and mother and brother and sister. Each of them had both feet cut off just above the ankle and both hands just above the wrist. The poor boy (an artilleryman), appeared to be driven mad by the sight because he rushed straight off, took one of the horses from his gun, and rode in the direction of the German lines. None of us ever saw him again.—Belgian Soldier.

Near Malines I then saw the dead body of an old woman, who had probably been shot. I also saw a young woman, aged between 17 and 20 who had been killed by a bayonet. She was kneeling and her hands were clasped, and the bayonet had pierced both hands.—Belgian Soldier.

**Alive But Could not Speak**

In a cellar at Tremeloo we found a man and a woman dead. The blood was still flowing. They appeared to have been beaten and kicked to death. By their side was a little girl, about seven, dressed. Both her hands had been cut off and were on the floor. She was still alive but could not speak. We took her to the ambulance, but she died.—Belgian Corporal.

There we saw a whole street of Aerschot burning, and we heard children and beasts crying who were in the flames.—Belgian Manservant.

I was in a battle at Hofstade on the 4th September. I saw the Germans kill with their bayonets six little children (all girls) and a woman who was with them. One of the six had her fingers cut off. I was about 50 yards away.—Belgian Soldier.

I saw on the main road from Malines to Louvain near the bridge a woman of 45 or 50 years of age lying dead. We found 12 bayonet wounds on her between the shoulders and waist in front.—Belgian Soldier.

[The Saskatoon Phoenix - Jun 12, 1915]

## NATURALISTS' CORNER

## BABES IMPALED ON BAYONETS BY HUN SOLDIERY

### Terrible Reports to Lord Bryce's Committee By Those Who Saw Into Hell

### TORTURING BUTCHERS

### Sights That Drove Men and Women Out of Their Reason




A little walk—a little talk—about the weather, and how warm it is—and how delightfully soothing is

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## OLD TIMER OF MELVILLE DIES

### Lived There Since Town Was Founded — Curfew Bylaw Proposed

### ROSTHERN DESIRES FIRE PROTECTION

### FLORAL NOTES.

### HOLDS THAT TOWN IS NOT RESPONSIBLE


Mason & Risch Pianos

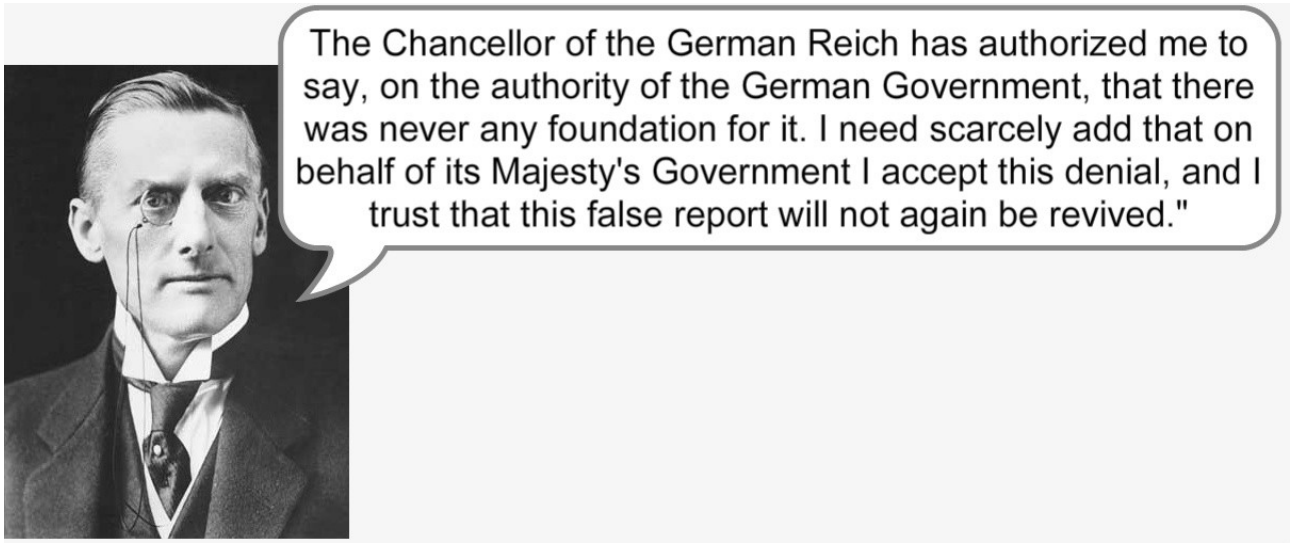
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DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS COMPANY, Limited

Cooling Wash Stops Itching

El 2 de diciembre de 1925, el Ministro De Asuntos Exteriores británico Austen Chamberlain, no se disculpó por la mentira de que los alemanes hacían jabón-humano en una "fábrica de cadáveres." Pero admitió que no era cierto, y que esperaba que no volviera a ocurrir de nuevo.




**FALSEHOOD IN WAR-TIME: Propaganda Lies of the First World War (1928) by Arthur Ponsonby MP - Chapter XVII: THE CORPSE FACTORY**

A continuación un brillante artículo publicado en septiembre de 1941, sobre propaganda aliada de la 1ª Guerra Mundial, basada en puras mentiras que afirmaban que los alemanes usaban cuerpos humanos para hacer jabón.

# Background Of The War

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
Special News Service Writer

The most important news from the Russo-German war front is the Moscow claim that the Bolshevists have thrown back a heavy Nazi attack on the strategic Crimean Peninsula, inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

This assault by the Nazis represents an attempt to gain control of the Black Sea for an attack on the lower Caucasus in conjunction with the German drive through the Ukraine toward the northern gateway to the Caucasus. The loss of the Crimea, on which lies the chief Soviet naval base of Sevastopol, would represent a major disaster for the Reds.

Beyond this, while literally millions of tired, grimy soldiers continue the bloody thousand mile battle at close grips, the Russian theater hasn't produced a report from either side which on the face of it would greatly alter the position during the past 24 hours.

**Invisible Change**

Maybe there has been an invisible change. Perhaps a hard-pressed line somewhere has grown brittle and will snap before long, letting all hell roll through the gap. War is like that.

We do know that the Germans have unleashed more power against the besieged city of Leningrad, but the soldiers and civilians who side by side are defending this ancient and proud metropolis still hold their ground. Likewise in the Ukraine the Nazis continue to fling themselves against hard-bitten Marshal Budyenny's army in their effort to smash through into the Caucasus.

Hitler's headquarters claims that the Nazis are continuing to destroy the four Red armies which the German high command announced several days ago had been surrounded east of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. The number of prisoners is said to have swelled to the colossal total of 492,000.

However, reports from Berlin say that even the Nazi press was in the doldrums through lack of news. Up until the announcement from the Fuehrer's headquarters the newspapers hadn't even been able to tell a waiting public what had happened to those four armies which were being "annihilated."

**Meaning of "Annihilation"**

By the way, the constant German use of that word "annihilated" finally drove me to appeal to an American newspaper colleague in Berlin to explain just what was meant. Annihilation to me has signified pretty much the end of all things, and it began to seem from the number of Russian troops "annihilated" in the Nazi announcements that there couldn't be any Bolshevist soldiers left.

The answer is that by annihilation — vernichtung — is meant complete elimination as a military force either by death or capture. That is, if an army is eliminated, there is nothing left which could be withdrawn and reorganized for further resistance. Well, it must be some solace to be alive though captured.

Moscow describes the German claim of the wholesale capture of Reds in the Kiev sector as "a fresh Hitlerite fake." Time will tell which side is right.

Speaking of fakes, that is a curious tale which comes out of Berlin today that the reason German Jews are being compelled to wear a yellow star of David on their left breasts is because all German nationals in the United States are forced to wear the swastika. Nazi officials say the government knows nothing about the report.

**Fakes Frequently Crop Up**

Stories like that frequently crop up in war. Sometimes they are deliberately manufactured for purposes of propaganda, and then again they are just the result of a mysterious spontaneous combustion. Be it said, too, that this type of fiction isn't copyrighted by any one nation.

One of the most notorious of all war-fakes was the story of the alleged German kadaver factory in the World War conflict. This horrible concoction was to the effect that the Germans, being hard pressed for fats, had built plants where they were making soap and so on from the bodies of their dead soldiers.

The story originated on the British front in France, and was given out officially, with "evidence" to support it. I was one of the war correspondents at British G.H.Q. at that time, and while the press fell for the yarn at first, because of ostensible proof of its truth, we soon became suspicious and refused to have more to say about it. After the war was over, a high British officer coolly admitted that he had faked the thing out of whole cloth. There wasn't a word of truth in it.

*"No hubo una palabra de verdad en ello"*



*Esta lámpara fue presentada en los Juicios de Nuremberg afirmando que había sido fabricada con piel de una victima judía. Hoy en día algunos rabinos intentan vendernos esta mentira como prueba de los crímenes nazis mientras que el mundo entero ya descubrió que es un fraude ya que no se encontró ADN humano.*



*Esta foto aparece corrientemente mostrando una Sinagoga en la Calle Oranienburger en Berlín, supuestamente durante la noche de los cristales rotos. La verdad es que fue destruida por el bombardeo de los Aliados (Estados unidos, Inglaterra y la Unión Soviética) en la ciudad de Dresden el 13 de Febrero de 1945.*




*La foto de la derecha fue distribuida en Rusia como "Madre e Hijo asesinados por bandas en Odessa en 1905", a la izquierda la misma foto que dice que el crimen fue hecho por los alemanes en la Segunda Guerra Mundial.*

[National Geographic inventa pruebas del Holocausto]





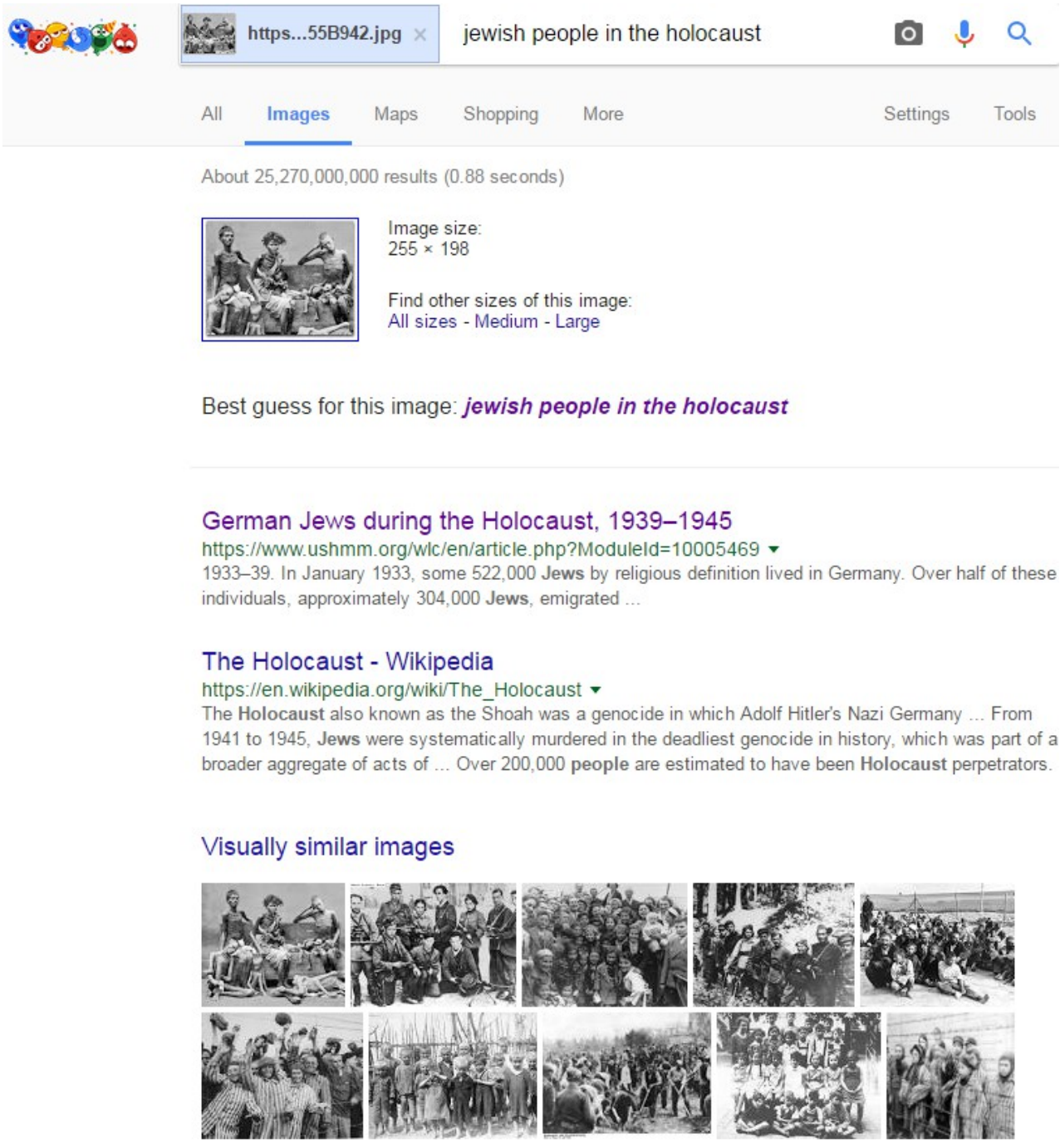
Cet enfant s'appelait
Arthur Chmiontak
Il aurait 42 ans
aujourd'hui...
...il est mort

IL EST VIVANT !

*El pequeño muchacho judío en esta foto, se supone que fue enviado a Treblinka y gaseado allí. Según 'The Jewish Chronicle' del 11 de agosto de 1978, este pequeño "víctima del holocausto" se supone que se ha convertido en un hombre de negocios rico que ahora vive en Londres. Su nombre es Tsvi (((Nussbaum))). Fue deportado a Bergen-Belsen con su familia. Después de la guerra, emigró a Israel y el año 1953 a los EE.UU..*



*Imagen usada como "prueba" del holocausto y que se afirma que se trata de judíos*



La imagen en realidad se trata de víctimas de una gran hambruga sucedida en la India entre los años 1876 y 1878.



Victims of the Great Famine of 1876–78 in India, pictured in 1877.

Fuente de la imagen: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Famine_in_India

¡Que estupenda cámara de gas!

יד ושם Yad Vashem

Yad Vashem Photo Archive » Flossenbuerg, Germany, Gas chambers which were called showers

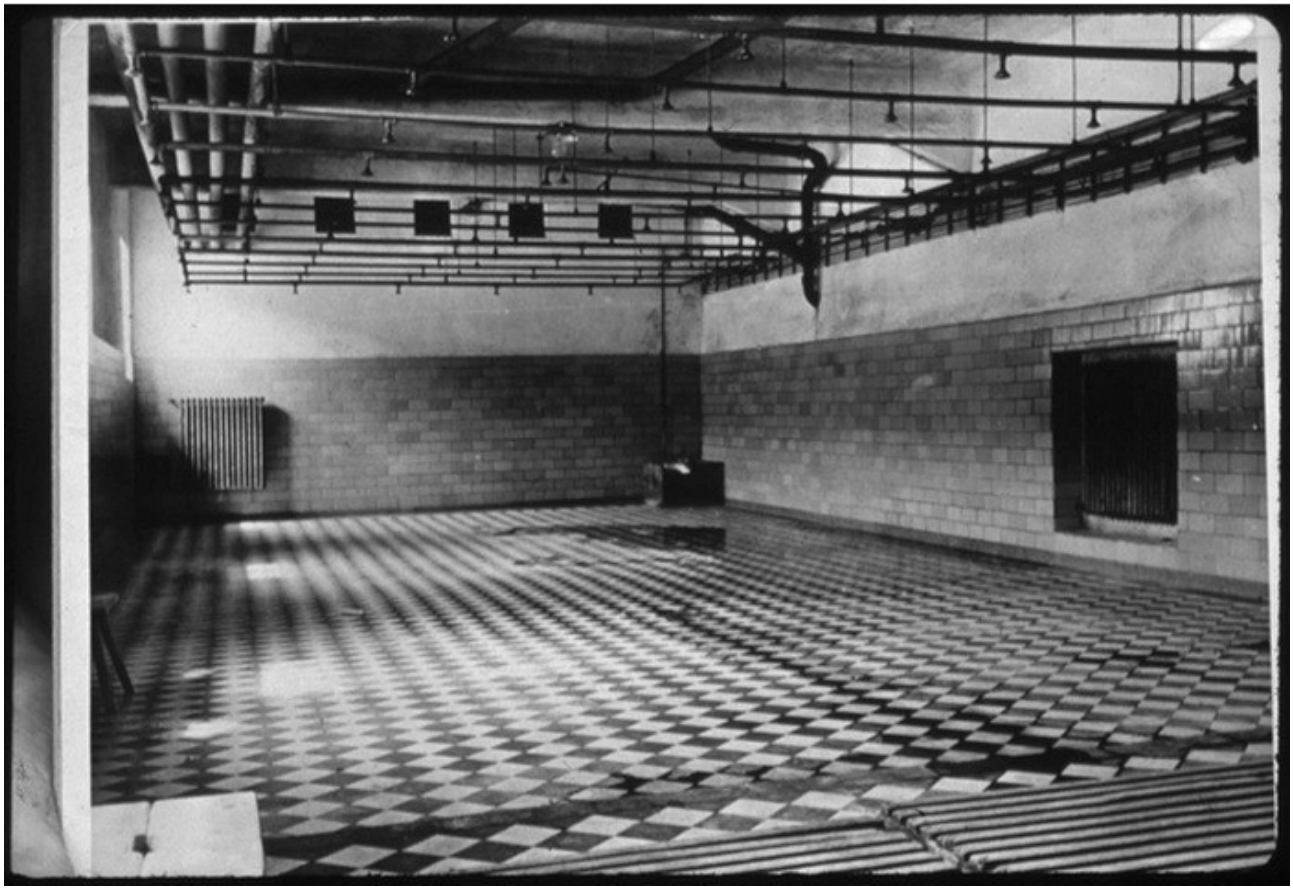


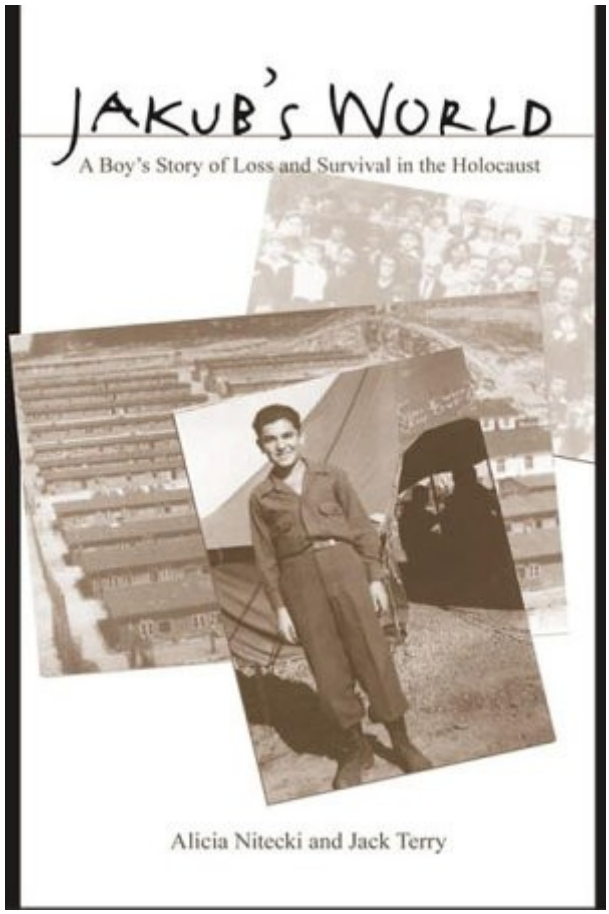
*Imagen que estaba disponible en la web de Yad Vashem y se alegaba que era de la 'cámara de gas' del campo de concentración de Flossenbürg, Alemania.*

Yad Vashem

Actualmente la imagen ya no está disponible en la web ya que según la versión (((oficial))) actual jamás hubo cámaras de gas en ese campo.

*"Durante el período entero de su existencia, ninguna cámara de gas fue construida en Flossenbürg."*

Jakub's World: A Boy's Story of Loss and Survival in the Holocaust (2005) p.131.




ating capacity. Although every day prisoners were murdered or they died as a result of their imprisonment, Flossenbürg did not have the character of an extermination camp. During the whole period of its existence, no gas chamber was built in Flossenbürg. But it was not necessary to build one. The prisoners died in large numbers as a result of the work

"No hubo cámaras de gas en este campo (Flossenbürg),"

Backing Hitler : Consent and Coercion in Nazi Germany: (2002)




executions were carried out per day, including many Germans involved in resistance activities like Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer and General Hans Oster.[112] There were no gas chambers at this camp, no assembly-line killing, yet even so, in little-known Flossenbürg and its subcamps, at one time or

# Testimonios falsos

EL MUNDO

Edición España  Versión Clásica

SECCIONES | Internacional | Europa | América | Asia | África | Oceanía

EL ZOO DEL SIGLO XXI Fraude literario

## El falso Holocausto de 'Misha'

- Misha Defonseca no existe, ni su historia de supervivencia en medio del genocidio
- Se llama Monique De Wael y su editorial tendrá que pagar 16'4 millones de euros

http://www.elmundo.es/internacional/2014/05/15/5374e4f8e2704eeb7c8b4580.html






Sadie Horowitz, nacida en New Jersey en 1953 afirma haber estado en el campo de concentración de Treblinka y nos muestra una prueba irrefutable.

JUDÍO del HOLOCAUSTO admite que su historia fue FALSA




http://www.lavozdegalicia.es/noticia/sociedad/2016/06/25/joseph-hirt-falso-preso-auschwitz-confiesa-historia-real/00031466878633862235101.htm



*Elie Wiesel, uno de los superiviventes más famosos del holocausto carece del tatuaje de prisionero con el número A-7713 en el brazo izquierdo. Que extraño...*

Es ELIE WIESEL un FRAUDE ?..Brother Nathanael.

sociedad

Jueves, 12 de mayo de 2005
Actualizado a las 11:11 (CET) - Internet time @424 by swatch

EX PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESPAÑOLES DE MAUTHAUSEN

# Enric Marco reconoce que fingió ser preso de los nazis para 'difundir mejor el sufrimiento de las víctimas'

**El historiador Benito Bermejo denunció que su nombre no figuraba en los archivos del campo de concentración de Flossenburg**

ELMUNDO.ES | AGENCIAS

**BARCELONA**.- Enric Marco, de 84 años, ha pasado los últimos 30 años contando un dramático pasado como víctima del nazismo en el campo de concentración de Flossenburg. Tres décadas después ha confesado, para consternación de los deportados españoles, que inventó este relato en 1978 porque "así la gente le escuchaba más y su trabajo divulgativo era más eficaz". La asociación que presidía, Amical de Mauthausen, le forzó esta semana a **presentar su dimisión**.


Enric Marco. (Foto: EFE)

La primera alarma entre los miembros de la asociación saltó el pasado 1 de mayo. El historiador **Benito Bermejo** advirtió de que el nombre de su presidente no aparecía en los archivos de Flossenburg, lo que confirmaba sus sospechas de que la biografía de Marco no era real. Lo creía así desde la primera vez que le escuchó recordar su pasado en el campo de concentración. "Normalmente los deportados tienen un pudor bastante grande

ADEMÁS...
- **Marco, ante los diputados**: 'Llegábamos en trenes infectos, nos desnudaban y sus perros nos mordían'
- ¿? **Lea el encuentro con el descubridor del fraude**

→ NOTICIAS RELACIONADAS

http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2005/05/11/sociedad/1115808137.html

http://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2005/05/11/sociedad/1115797241.html

Netanyahu: Hitler Didn't Want to Exterminate the Jews - Credit: GPO

El primer ministro explica al World Zionist Congress que Hitler sólo quería expulsar a los judíos, pero el gran Mufti de Jerusalén lo convenció de exterminarlos, una afirmación que fue rechazada por los eruditos del holocausto.

¿Más contradicciones?

http://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/1.681525

http://www.timesofisrael.com/netanyahu-accused-of-absolving-hitler-for-holocaust/

Obama lies about Auschwitz - Not a 'gaffe', just an outright 'lie'

Superviviente del holocausto afirma que los judíos eran gaseados dentro de un "tren de la muerte nazi": Nazi gas trains

El sobreviviente de holocausto Jorge Shainfarber habla del jabón que él piensa que los judíos tuvieron que usar para lavar su ropa en el gueto de Lodz: Soap made from human fat

"Los nazis usaron cenizas de judíos para secar caminos helados": Nazis used ashes of Jews to grit icy roads

"Los nazis pusieron ratones en los pantalones de los judíos": Nazis put mice in Jews' trousers

**Como una niña judía de 11 años se libró de las cámaras de gas**

*Los nazis los ponían en línea para determinar quién iría a las cámaras de gas. "En ese momento crítico, las mujeres mayores me levantaban sobre sus hombros para que pareciera mayor. Me salvaron la vida ".*

Nota: Los nazis debían ser muy tontos. Aunque los más tontos son quienes se creeen se creen estas historietas.




https://furtherglory.wordpress.com/2016/02/04/how-11-year-old-mala-langholz-a-jewish-girl-fooled-the-nazis-and-survived-the-gas-chamber/

http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/holocaust-survivors-recall-nazi-terror-at-remembrance-event-in-pasadena-300215022.html

http://www.jewishjournal.com/opinion/article/survivors_speak_out_on_the_anniversaries_of_the_armenian_genocide_and_the_l

http://asbarez.com/134191/two-survivors-speak-out-on-the-anniversaries-of-the-armenian-genocide-and-the-liberation-of-auschwitz/

http://www.jww.org/blog/two-survivors-speak-out-on-the-anniversaries-of-the-armenian-genocide-and-the-liberation-of-auschwitz-2/

**En camilla a la cámara de gas, un médico lo escoge para ayudante**



> *La suerte llegó en forma de un médico polaco del campo que trató a Eisen para curar una herida grave en la cabeza de un encontronazo con uno de los guardias de las SS.*
>
> *Él [Eisen] estaba todavía débil y mareado después de su tratamiento, por lo que los guardias pusieron a Eisen en una camilla para llevarlo a las cámaras de gas. El doctor lo quitó la camilla, le dio una bata de laboratorio, y lo hizo limpiador y chico para todo.*

*Nota:* O sea, esos apocados judíos se permitían tener "encontronazos" con los fieros SS en los campos de concentración, y había médicos los curaban antes de gasearlos. Cosas veredes.

https://pormiedoalosjudios.wordpress.com/2016/09/01/historietas-de-supervi-mientes-en-camilla-a-la-camara-de-gas-un-medico-lo-escoge-para-ayudante/

http://bcc.rcav.org/canadian/6355-holocaust-survivor-tells-story-of-his-lucky-escape

http://www.estandarte.com/noticias/idioma-espanol/la-expresion-cosas-veredes-_579.html

**Niño de once años obligado a trabajar en el "sonderkomando" sobrevivió tras cinco años en Auschwitz**

*Nacido en Karlsruhe, Alemania, Martin Becker fue enviado a Auschwitz en 1941, con 11 años. Sus padres y abuelos fueron enviados a las cámaras de gas. Le entregaron unos alicates y le ordenaron sacar los dientes de oro de los cadáveres gaseados, individuos que estaban vivos unos momentos antes.*

*Martin Becker vivió y trabajó en ese campo de 'exterminio' [Auschwitz] durante cinco años, obligado a servir en un Sonderkommando, uno de los grupos malditos encargados de la eliminación de cadáveres, quitándoles los objetos de valor y metiéndolos en los hornos.*

*Fue terrible, dijo. Recordó a un amigo que hizo entre los Sonderkommando, Eric, que olvidó parte del oro en los dientes. Fue arrojado vivo al horno por un guardia nazi. Recordó 1944, cuando los Judíos húngaros fueron enviados a la muerte a Auschwitz: "Tenían mucho oro en sus dientes" […]*

*Los nazis tenían cuidado de liquidar al Sonderkommando a intervalos regulares. Eran testigos de los crímenes, y como tales, tenían que ser eliminados. Martin Becker dijo que en un momento clave cuando iba a ser eliminado, se metió en una línea de niños rusos y se le perdió la pista. […]*

Nota: Otra historieta para no dormir. Un chaval de 11 años trabajando en el “sonderkomando”. Otros supervivientes insisten que los menores de 16 años eran enviados a las cámaras de gas al llegar. ¿Por qué no lo fue un chico de 11 años?

De otra parte estos campos estaban muy mal organizados cuando la gente se escondía de esta manera ¿qué hizo entre su desaparición del sonderkomando y la liberación? Porque en los cinco años que estuvo en el campo habría recuentos y selecciones continuas según dicen los supervi-mientes del holocuento.

https://furtherglory.wordpress.com/2014/03/16/11-year-old-boy-who-was-selected-to-be-a-sonderkommando-at-auschwitz/

http://www.thewrap.com/rare-survivor-still-bears-witness-meet-martin-becker/

**Irene Zisblatt, la superviviente que comía diamantes**




Cómo sobrevivió a las cámaras de gas:

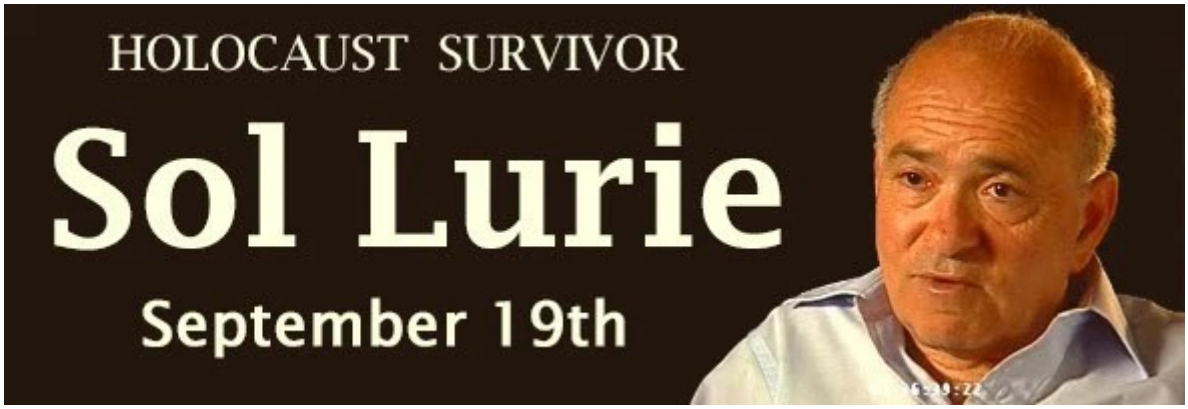
- Declaró que tenía 20 años en vez de los 13 que tenía, para que no la gasearan inmediatamente.
- Cuando después la metieron en la cámara de gas (con otras 1500 personas) se colgó de la puerta, y como no se cerraba porque le pillaron los dedos, la echaron para atrás.
- Un judío que trabajaba en las cámaras de gas la envolvió en una manta y la tiró por encima de la alambrada. Cayó sobre un vagón abierto que la llevó a otro campo…

Irene Zisblatt cuenta en un libro que su madre le dio unos diamantes y para que no se los quitaran los tragó, y los volvía a comer despues de … Alguna vez los limpió en la sopa que iba a comer.

Nota: A sus 89 años, sigue contando sus historietas a todo aquel que se deja. Los inspectores de Auschwitz eran bastante tontos para creerse que una chica de 13 años tenía 20.

http://www.scrapbookpages.com/AuschwitzScrapbook/History/Articles/IreneZisblatt.html

**Historias de supervi-mientes: rellenó de paja sus zapatos para parecer más alto**




*Embutido en una habitación oscura, con otros prisioneros judíos, Sol Lurie, de 14 años de edad, no sabía que estaba a punto de ser asesinado por los nazis en las cámaras de gas durante el Holocausto.*

*Más de 70 años después, Lurie sólo puede describir lo que ocurrió después como "un milagro".*

*A pesar de que fue colocado en la cámara de gas, Lurie dijo que salvó su vida debido a una suspensión de los asesinatos de prisioneros durante 48 horas mientras los nazis intentaban negociar la entrega de suministros de los aliados.*

*Unos 20 minutos después, fue sacado de la cámara de gas con vida, aunque no libre.*

*[Sol] Lurie dijo que rellenó de paja sus zapatos para aparecer más alto el día que los nazis estaban seleccionando los trabajadores, que tenían una mejor oportunidad de supervivencia.*

Nota: Si fuera verdad, los nazis eran tontos, porque los engañaban con los trucos más simples. Pero no es verdad, porque es imposible parecer realmente mas alto metiendo paja en los zapatos.

http://www.app.com/story/news/local/people/2016/05/07/holocaust-sol-lurie/84067026/

http://www.dukechronicle.com/article/2016/11/outliving-hitler-holocaust-survivor-sol-lurie-recounts-ordeal-at-auschwitz-path-forward

https://shalomdch.org/calendar/conversation-holocaust-survivor-sol-lurie/

http://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn506746

http://njjewishnews.com/article/27523/survivor-returns-70-years-after-internment?source=njjnrelated#.WGB2sVPhCUk

Los investigadores del FBI arrestaron el martes a 17 personas en Nueva York en relación con un fraude organizado equivalente a 42,5 millones de dólares de un fondo de compensación para las víctimas del Holocausto.



HAARETZ

FBI arrests 17 for defrauding U.S. Holocaust fund

Ring of suspects used forged documents to claim funds paid by Germany to victims of the Nazis, prosecutors claim.

By Shlomo Shamir | Nov. 9, 2010 | 9:54 PM | 67



FBI arrests 17 for defrauding U.S. Holocaust fund - Haaretz – Israel

"Yo sobreviví a una cámara de vapor"

En 1982 Mary Sigillo Barraco nos cuenta sus "experiencias" en los campos de concentración nazis.

Ella era una luchadora por la libertad francesa, hasta que fue capturada los 18 años y enviada a campos de concentración en Bélgica y Francia, donde ella fue retenida presa durante 16 meses.

Ella no puede tomar una ducha, ni lavar a su coche, porque el vapor le recuerda a la cámara de vapor donde los nazis la pusieron, allí se enrojeció, y luego se desmayó

She was sold out to the Gestapo by a traitorous member of the French Resistance for $12.00 After she was released, she re-joined the Resistance (stupid Nazis)

Ella fue vendida a la Gestapo por un miembro trador de la Resistencia Francesa por 12.00$. Después de ser liberada se volvió a unir a la Resistencia (estúpidos nazis").



*The horrors of Nazi prison camps instilled an intense brand of patriotism in Mary Barraco*

# War heroine carries the torch of freedom

Staff photo by John Paraskevas



By CAROL ANDERSON
Lifestyle Editor

When Mary Sigillo Barraco speaks, everyone listens.

Whether chatting over a cup of coffee, or hearing one of her dynamic speeches, her audience is spellbound, eagerly awaiting to hear another episode of her life, or her stand on an issue facing us today.

Mary Barraco talks about freedom. And she is internationally recognized as a true patriot. Few people have experienced the loss of freedom as she has, and even fewer speak out so boldly.

She was a freedom fighter with the Belgian underground during World War II. At the age of 18, she was captured and spent 16 months as a prisoner of war in Nazi concentration camps in France and Belgium.

Freedom is precious to Mrs. Barraco, and as with her years in Belgium, today she is fearful of the forces within which threaten our freedom.

"As an American I lost my freedom once; I never want to lose it again," she said, speaking here Tuesday at a meeting of Eagle Forum.

"The Belgian people could not have fought the Nazis, but could have fought the traitors from within," she said. She fears the "traitors" in America and spends much of her time telling school children about patriotism. She tells them, "when patriotism dies, a country is not far from collapse."

Mrs. Barraco lives in constant mental fear, and with her steely, watchful eyes, observes everything. "I pay close attention to television, school books, what the clergy say, what everybody says, and can't stand to see people hurt other people."

And she can't take a hot shower, or take her car to a car wash.

The hot steam is a terrifying memory of the Nazi's steam chamber that turned her flesh red before she fainted.

She suffered verbal abuse and was physically tourtured—burned, beat, her teeth knocked out, and she was sterilized.

Mrs. Barraco was born in Lawrence, Mass., but at the age of 7 went with her mother to live in Belgium with her mother's parents.

She was studying music in Brussels, and soon after the war broke out, became active in the underground. The group's main duty, she said, was to rescue shot-down airmen. They harbored them in her home, and subsequently, her uncle, and later her mother and brother were arrested.

Then Mrs. Barraco and her fiance, Arthur Libre, an expert at sabotage, escaped to France and were arrested.

They were betrayed by a member of the underground who sold them out to the Gestapo for about $12. They were sent to Mons, Belgium, as political prisoners, and Libre was executed by a firing squad.

Now, Mrs. Barraco carries with her many reminders of her years in the underground and prison, including books that belonged to Libre and his last letter to her. She calls it her "torch to carry on." The letter told her to "Go back to America and stand up for what you believe," and to tell the truth without bitterness.

The cruelist of all treatment in prison was solitary confinement, and Mrs. Barraco said she was saved by prayer. "I prayed constantly. If I had not prayed, I probably would have gone crazy," she said. "With God on my side, no one can break my faith, and take my strength away," was her constant prayer.

The Free Lance-Star

**Lifestyle**

She has a handkerchief made from the mattress of her cell bed when imprisoned by Nazi SS troops. She plucked out threads with her fingernails so the name "Mary" was raised on the fabric. "I did that to keep from going mad."

After her release by the Germans she returned to the underground. At the end of the war she was awarded the Resistance Cross by Prince Charles of Belgium.

She returned to America at the age of 23, and soon married Joseph Barraco, whom she refers to as "My Joe," and he provided the love and security she needed. When he died of a heart attack in 1979, he "passed the torch again," and his last message to her was "Tell Mary to keep up the work she is doing."

"Even in death he was thinking about other people and gave me the strength to carry on."

"My life has been filled with sadness and pain . . . but if you have the power of love, and the love of God, you can endure anything."

Their daughter, Rita, 23, whom they adopted when she was 6 weeks old, is following in her mother's footsteps. "She takes over when I'm not there, and knows what giving is all about."

Mrs. Barraco is a volunteer in a dozen organizations, and her honors are many. She received the patriotism award from the Freedom Foundation, was named "Hidden Heroine" by the Girl Scouts of America, and has been named Outstanding Catholic Layperson.

She organized the national letter writing campaign for Vietnam POW-MIA called "United We Stand."

At Virgina Beach, where she lives, she organized a U.S. Savings Bond program in five public schools, the only one of its kind in the nation.

She helped organize the Virginia Beach senior citizens, which is one of her favorite groups. She visits them, sings for them, and said "to see the smiles on their faces is a lasting reward."

Mrs. Barraco has been a volunteer on the staff of state Sen. A. Joe Canada, and is now a bookkeeper and receptionist at his Virgina Beach law office.

She has taken a strong stand against abortion, is against the ERA, believes in capital punishment, and said the news media is reluctant to tell the true facts about subversive activities in our country.

She is against government intrusion in family life. And said that a government big enough to provide all we want, is big enough to take everything away.

Mrs. Barraco said she would like to see the return of the old days when neighbors helped neighbors, and the church helped the needy.

She is against welfare except for senior citizens and the real needy. "We have our poor, but the poor in the United States can still make something of themselves. In other countries they stay poor . . . but here they can find pride in doing for themselves."

She feels that many people have no regard for the principles on which the country was founded, and has a constant fear that without freedom, everything worthwile is taken from you."

Her message for youth today is strong, and she uses every opportunity possible to speak to them on faith, courage, love and unity. She said, "Christians should set an example, and conquer in a Christian way."

Mrs. Barraco's message to youth: Think for yourself, don't follow the leader, know your qualities, and if you have a "right," assume your responsibility. She tells them not to join any group without investigating it thoroughly, and to stand for what they believe in without being violent.

"There is so much misleading propanganda, you should not accept at face value the propaganda you are exposed to daily," she said.

"Children are so gullible, it scares me," and when she speaks to children, and they listen spellbound, that is scary too, said Mrs. Barraco. "I tell parents that as I light the sparks of patriotism . . . if I were a communist, I would have the same affect."

*The Free Lance-Star - Feb 25, 1982*

(((David Ben Gurion))) sobre la "fábrica de jabones":




Holy Soap



PREMIER—David Ben-Gurion.



PRISONER—Adolf Eichmann.

# The Eichmann Case as Seen by Ben-Gurion

*(Continued from Page 7)*
murdered by the Nazis. We ask the nations not to forget it.

We want the nations of the world to know that there was an intention to exterminate a people. That intention had its roots in anti-Semitism. They should know that anti-Semitism is dangerous, and they should be ashamed of it. I believe that through this trial all thinking people will come to realize that in our day the gas chamber and the soap factory are what anti-Semitism may lead to. And they will do what they can about it. Morally, I mean; I don't think anti-Semites should be exterminated.

ganda is conducted on purely Nazi lines. The Egyptians charge that Jews—they usually say "Zionists" but they mean Jews—dominate the United States, Jews dominate England, Jews dominate France, and they must be fought. I have no doubt that the Egyptian dictatorship is being instructed by the large number of Nazis who are there.

Finally, one of our motives in bringing Eichmann to trial is to make the details of his case known to the generation of Israelis who have grown up since the holocaust. It is necessary that our youth re-

but they must rejoice that one of the main perpetrators of crimes against Jews has been brought to justice by Jews and is to be tried in a Jewish court. I do not believe that there was a single Jew in Israel who was not glad when he heard that Eichmann had been brought here.

***Was Eichmann illegally abducted by Israel?***

EICHMANN went to Argentina illegally. Legally, there was no Eichmann in Argentina; at least officially nothing was known of him. Those whose brothers and sis-

El Primer ministro israelí (((David Ben Gurion))) entrevistado en New York Times 1960 sobre el próximo juicio de Eichmann dijo:

*"Creo que mediante este juicio todo tipo de personas entenderán lo que en nuestro día que la cámara de gas y la jabonería son a lo que el antisemitismo puede conducir."*



In the fury of the Nazi terror—Jews are rounded up by German troops on the streets of Warsaw. This picture was made by the German Army photographic and cinema service.

# The Eichmann Case as Seen by Ben-Gurion

## The Premier of Israel states his country's position in claiming the right to try the man Hitler entrusted with 'the final solution of the Jewish question.'

*The decision of Israel to try Adolf Eichmann, notorious colonel of the Nazi Gestapo, has brought about an extensive debate. In what follows, David Ben-Gurion, Premier of Israel, answers six of the most important questions raised about the trial.*

*Eichmann, according to testimony at the Nuremberg war trials, was entrusted by the Nazis with "the final solution of the Jewish question." That solution was extermination in gas chamber and in crematory. Last May, fifteen years after the war, volunteers from Israel seized Eichmann in Argentina. Here is Mr. Ben-Gurion's brief in the Eichmann case.*

By DAVID BEN-GURION

***Why do you want to see Eichmann tried before an Israeli court rather than a German court or an international tribunal?***

EICHMANN is accused of murdering millions of Jews, as Jews. I know that Hitler and his followers killed Poles, Russians and many other people. But Hitler in his plan to dominate the world wanted to subdue these people, not exterminate them. He never intended to murder an entire people, except the Jews. It is a unique case. Eichmann is accused of being Hitler's main instrument in this. Therefore, it is historic justice that he be tried by a Jewish state. Only a Jewish state can try him, from a moral point of view.

NOW I see it argued, by Jews among others, that Israel is legally entitled to try Eichmann but ethically should not do so because Eichmann's crime, in its enormity, was against humanity and the conscience of humanity rather than against Jews as such. Only a Jew with an inferiority complex could say that; only one who does not realize that a Jew is a human being.

The Jews in Hitler's Germany were murdered not because they were human beings but because they were Jews. It is foolish to claim, as some do, that these Jews were not part of our people but merely shared the same religious beliefs. In Eastern Europe, where many of Hitler's victims lived, Jews in the ghettos of Russia, Poland or Lithuania, for example, never considered themselves Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, but Jews.

Israel is the only inheritor of these Jews for two reasons. First, it is the only Jewish state. Second, if these Jews were alive, they would be here because most if not all of them wanted to come to live in a Jewish state.

Why should Eichmann not be tried in Germany? The Germans do not ask this question. They can speak for themselves. They have never asked either that Eichmann not be tried here or that he be handed over to them.

There was a special meeting of the Security Council, requested by Argentina, to discuss this question. Not a single member of the Security Council, aside from the Argentinian, suggested that Eichmann be returned to Argentina or sent to Germany for trial. None of the members (and not all of them are friends of Israel)—neither the American, British, French, Russian, Pole, Ceylonese nor the Tunisian—called into doubt Israel's right to judge Eichmann.

Why should he not be tried before an international court? Because Israel does not need the moral protection of an international court. Only anti-Semites or Jews with an inferiority complex could suggest that it does. America does not need that kind of protection, nor does England or any other country. I feel very strongly about that. In any case, Eichmann's victims were not murdered because they were international people but only because they were Jews.

Some who think Eichmann should not be tried here liken his trial to the Nuremberg trials. I am not interested in such comparisons. The Nuremberg trials were different. There, conquerors tried war criminals. I would not say it was unjust, although there was no precedent for it as far as I know.

***What do you hope to achieve by bringing Eichmann to trial?***

WE want to establish before the nations of the world how millions of people, because they happened to be Jews, and one million babies, because they happened to be Jewish babies, were *(Continued on Page 62)*

The New York Times
Published: December 18, 1960
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PREMIER—David Ben-Gurion.



PRISONER—Adolf Eichmann.

## The Eichmann Case as Seen by Ben-Gurion

*(Continued from Page 7)*

murdered by the Nazis. We ask the nations not to forget it.

We want the nations of the world to know that there was an intention to exterminate a people. That intention had its roots in anti-Semitism. They should know that anti-Semitism is dangerous, and they should be ashamed of it. I believe that through this trial all thinking people will come to realize that in our day the gas chamber and the soap factory are what anti-Semitism may lead to. And they will do what they can about it. Morally, I mean; I don't think anti-Semites should be exterminated.

WE are not out to punish Eichmann; there is no fit punishment. Indeed, it is ridiculous to see in this trial, as some do, any motive of revenge. How can 6,000,000 people be avenged? The best evidence of the foolishness of this charge is our attitude toward Germany. Because Nazis committed horrible crimes against our people, we cannot regard all Germans as guilty. For us, a decent German, although he belongs to the same nation that twenty years ago helped to murder millions of Jews, is a decent human being.

We do not hold Adenauer responsible for Hitler, any more than we hold Macmillan responsible for Ernest Bevin. I believe that Bevin's policies toward the refugees who sought asylum in Israel cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews. I am sure that many people in England were ashamed of those policies. But even at the time, I did not have feelings against England.

It may be that Eichmann's trial will help to ferret out other Nazis—for example, the connection between Nazis and some Arab rulers. From what we hear on the Egyptian radio, some Egyptian propaganda is conducted on purely Nazi lines. The Egyptians charge that Jews—they usually say "Zionists" but they mean Jews—dominate the United States, Jews dominate England, Jews dominate France, and they must be fought. I have no doubt that the Egyptian dictatorship is being instructed by the large number of Nazis who are there.

Finally, one of our motives in bringing Eichmann to trial is to make the details of his case known to the generation of Israelis who have grown up since the holocaust. It is necessary that our youth remember what happened to the Jewish people. We want them to know the most tragic facts in our history, the most tragic facts in world history.

I don't care whether they want to know them; they ought to know them. They should be taught the lesson that Jews are not sheep to be slaughtered but a people who can hit back—as Jews did in the War of Independence.

***Can Eichmann have a fair trial, considering the emotional atmosphere in Israel?***

WHY should anyone question our fairness? We are as fair as any people in the world, and if one cannot get a fair trial here, there are no fair trials in the world.

***Are you concerned about the effect the horrors of the Eichmann case may have on survivors of the concentration camps?***

BUT they already know these horrors. I know that my niece and her two babies were burned to death. I know that. The people know the truth—that tens of thousands of Jewish babies were exterminated.

They may not be happy to hear these events recounted, but they must rejoice that one of the main perpetrators of crimes against Jews has been brought to justice by Jews and is to be tried in a Jewish court. I do not believe that there was a single Jew in Israel who was not glad when he heard that Eichmann had been brought here.

***Was Eichmann illegally abducted by Israel?***

EICHMANN went to Argentina illegally. Legally, there was no Eichmann in Argentina; at least officially nothing was known of him. Those whose brothers and sisters were murdered by Eichmann and who undertook to search him out were right morally although perhaps not formally. I know they committed a breach of law, but sometimes there are moral obligations higher than formal law.

As far as we know, Eichmann agreed to come to Israel. But whether he agreed to come or not, he ought to be charged here.

***Do you believe in capital punishment?***

ON the whole, I am against capital punishment. Like every Jew, I believe in the sanctity of human life. And I am aware that when the death penalty is employed there can always be a terrible miscarriage of justice.

However, I think capital punishment is necessary in countries where there are large numbers of murders so that criminals will be cautioned and the innocent defended. Also, there must be capital punishment for treason in time of war.

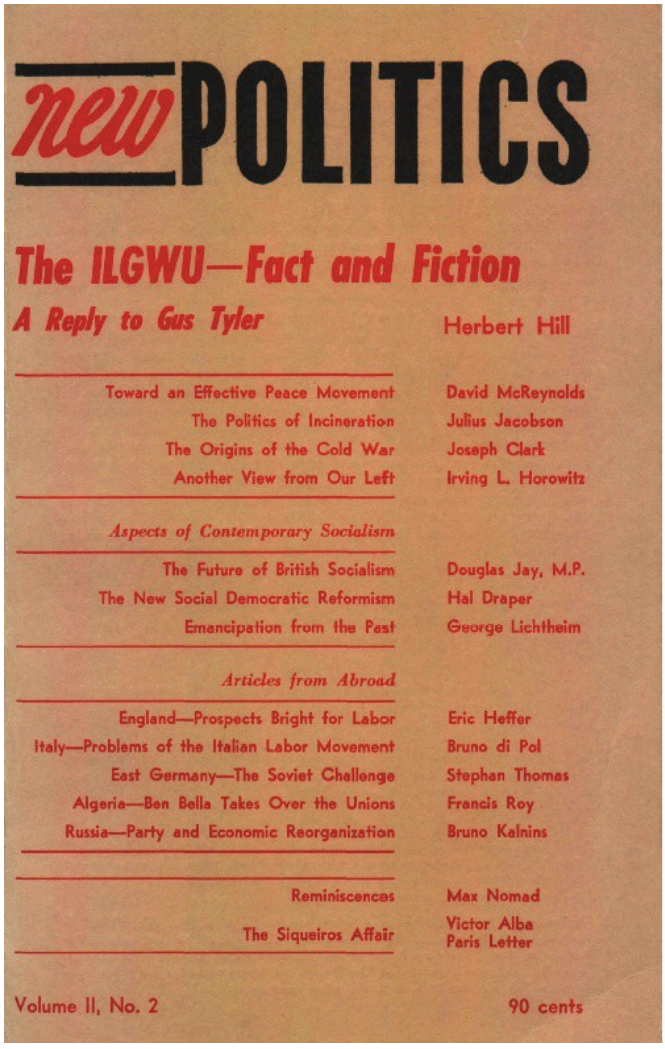
But, really, I don't care what verdict is delivered against Eichmann. Only the fact that he will be judged in a Jewish state is important.

The New York Times
Published: December 18, 1960
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[The New York Times - December 18, 1960]



Profesor (((Irving Louis Horowitz))) (1929 – 2012), sociologista judeo-americano: *"Hitler gaseó a 20 millones de personas"*



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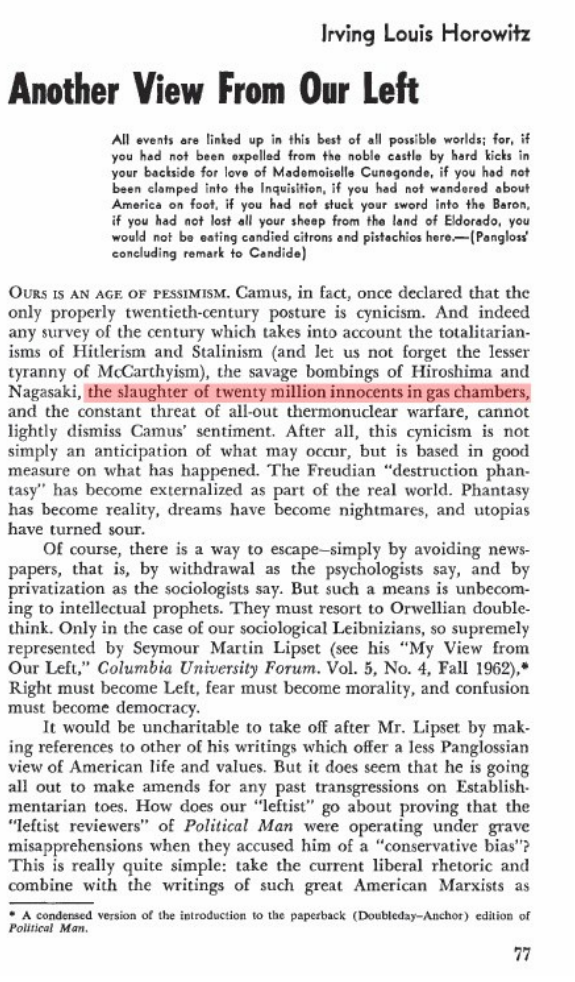
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Volume II, No. 2 — 90 cents



Irving Louis Horowitz

## Another View From Our Left

All events are linked up in this best of all possible worlds; for, if you had not been expelled from the noble castle by hard kicks in your backside for love of Mademoiselle Cunegonde, if you had not been clamped into the Inquisition, if you had not wandered about America on foot, if you had not stuck your sword into the Baron, if you had not lost all your sheep from the land of Eldorado, you would not be eating candied citrons and pistachios here.—(Pangloss' concluding remark to Candide)

OURS IS AN AGE OF PESSIMISM. Camus, in fact, once declared that the only properly twentieth-century posture is cynicism. And indeed any survey of the century which takes into account the totalitarianisms of Hitlerism and Stalinism (and let us not forget the lesser tyranny of McCarthyism), the savage bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the slaughter of twenty million innocents in gas chambers, and the constant threat of all-out thermonuclear warfare, cannot lightly dismiss Camus' sentiment. After all, this cynicism is not simply an anticipation of what may occur, but is based in good measure on what has happened. The Freudian "destruction phantasy" has become externalized as part of the real world. Phantasy has become reality, dreams have become nightmares, and utopias have turned sour.

Of course, there is a way to escape—simply by avoiding newspapers, that is, by withdrawal as the psychologists say, and by privatization as the sociologists say. But such a means is unbecoming to intellectual prophets. They must resort to Orwellian doublethink. Only in the case of our sociological Leibnizians, so supremely represented by Seymour Martin Lipset (see his "My View from Our Left," *Columbia University Forum*. Vol. 5, No. 4, Fall 1962),* Right must become Left, fear must become morality, and confusion must become democracy.

It would be uncharitable to take off after Mr. Lipset by making references to other of his writings which offer a less Panglossian view of American life and values. But it does seem that he is going all out to make amends for any past transgressions on Establishmentarian toes. How does our "leftist" go about proving that the "leftist reviewers" of *Political Man* were operating under grave misapprehensions when they accused him of a "conservative bias"? This is really quite simple: take the current liberal rhetoric and combine with the writings of such great American Marxists as

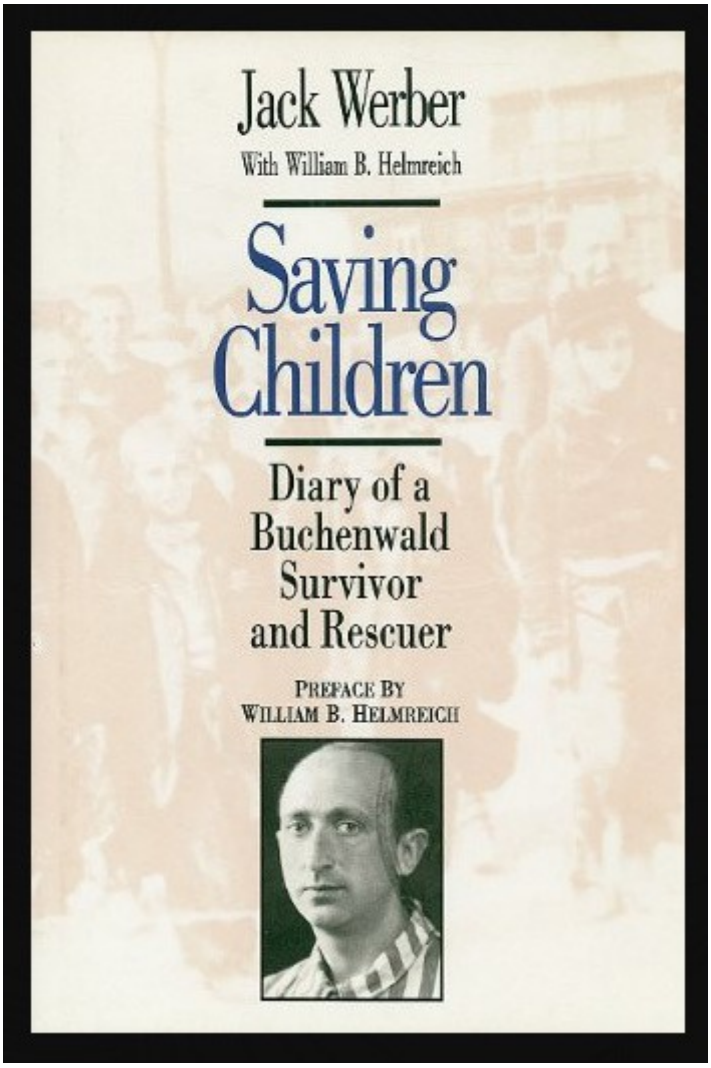
* A condensed version of the introduction to the paperback (Doubleday–Anchor) edition of *Political Man*.

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[New Politics, Vol. II, No.2, January 1963, p.77]

Su nombre era Hans. La piel de la lámpara era Hans.

Jack Werber quien estuvo en Buchenwald durante 5 años escribió en su libro de 1996 que la piel que cubría la lámpara de Ilse Koch – era su amigo.




*"Un día, Ilse Koch pasó por el edificio que estábamos levantando y vio un hombre con el torso desnudo, un prisionero alemán llamado Hans, quien estaba trabajando conmigo en el andamio. Ella se quedó intrigada por sus tatuajes y se apuntó su número. Esa tarde, mediante una excusa barata su número fue llamado y le dijeron que fuese a la puerta Ahí fue llevado lejos y ejecutado.*

*Su piel fue quitada y llevada a la curtiduría para ser "laminada" (parchment) para la cubierta de piel (lampshade) [de la lámpara]. Los Testigos de Jehová eran los únicos que trabajaron allí y ellos rechazaron hacer esto. Entonces los Nazis ahorcaron a tres de ellos, uno tras otro, asustaron a los demás en para que obedecieran pero esto no ayudó y ellos se rindieron en sus esfuerzos. En cambio, la piel fue llevada a Weimar para ser elaborada...*

*... Como albañil, me ofrecí para salir y ayudar a reparar el daño. Fui motivado por la curiosidad sobre el hogar de Ilse Koch. Quise ver la pantalla que había sido hecha de la piel de Hans, el muchacho que había trabajado conmigo sobre el andamio. Bien, conseguí verlo con mis propios ojos. Era aún más espantoso mirar ya que yo conocía al hombre a quien perteneció [la piel] cuando él estaba vivo."*

*Debajo de la pantalla había un soporte hecho de pedazos de hueso humano y, como un artículo decorativo, un cráneo humano encogido. El material parecido a un pergamino se parecia a un rollo de la Torá. Usted podría ver los agujeros diminutos donde estuvo una vez el pelo... Hasta este día, siempre que pienso en ello, cierro mis ojos y la pantalla con los tatuajes de Hans está justo allí. Esto es una visión horrorosa que siempre permaneció conmigo."*



"Yes, I know," I answered, "but I have nothing to lose."

One day, Ilse Koch passed by the building we were putting up and noticed a bare-chested man, a German prisoner named Hans, who was working with me on the scaffold. She became intrigued by his tattoos and wrote down his number. That evening, at the *appel*, his number was called and he was told to come to the gate. There, he was taken away and executed. His skin was removed and brought to the tannery to be made into parchment for a lampshade. The Jehovah's Witnesses were the only ones who worked there and they refused to do this. So the Nazis hanged three of them, one after the other, to scare the others into obeying but it didn't help and they gave up in their efforts.[1] Instead, the skin was taken to Weimar to be made up.

The Jehovah's Witnesses were the most compassionate people—they gave their own bread away to those more hungry than them. They were saints who were staunchly against the evils of Hitler. They spoke openly and proudly about their religion but they didn't try to convert anyone.

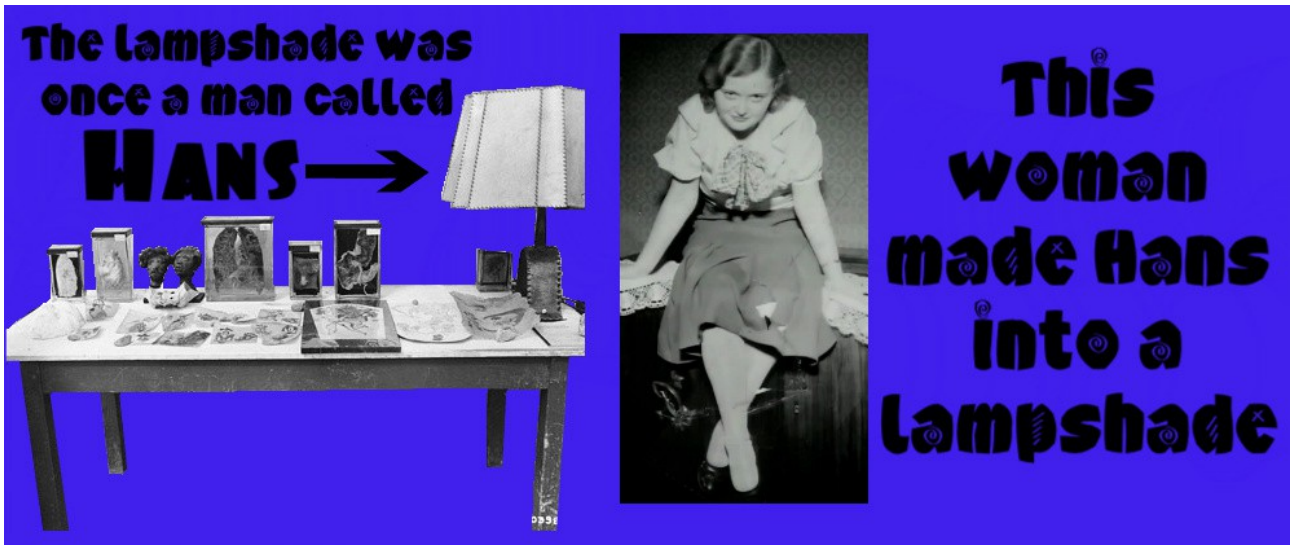
My thinking had to do with my life before the war when I was a leader in Hashomer Hatzair. I was an idealist. I had wanted to work on a kibbutz, to help build up a country that would be a normal nation like all others. So it was not surprising that I now wanted to be part of a progressive political movement within Buchenwald. In addition, the socialist ideals of the Underground's members, while non-Zionist, were very similar to Hashomer Hatzair's general outlook. The risks of getting involved didn't really enter my mind because I didn't think I would ever come out alive anyway.

Página 87

As a **bricklayer**, I **volunteered** to **go out** and **help repair** the **damage**. I was
motivated by curiosity about Ilse Koch's home. I wanted to see the lampshade
that had been made from Hans' skin, the fellow who had worked with me on the
scaffold.

**No es posible previsualizar esta página.** Comprar este libro.

By Jack Werber, William B. Helmreich




La siguiente es la ridícula historia de que los nazis decidieron usar el motor diesel de un submarino soviético para gasear a los judíos en el campo de concentración de Sobibor.




*"Los nazis mataron a judíos en el campo de exterminación de Sobibor, Polonia con los gases expulsados por el motor de un submarino soviético capturado. Los alemanes, reconocidos por su eficacia, usaron un motor sin piezas de recambio, sin instrucciones en alemán, pesando varias toneladas, llevado a Sobibor desde dios sabe donde."*

Los nazis NUNCA capturaron un submarino soviético en el mar durante la guerra.



Adolf Eichmann declaró en su juicio en Israel el año 1961:

*“Él me dijo que tuvo que sellar estas cabañas herméticamente, y que los judíos eran gaseados aquí mediante el motor de un submarino ruso."*

El Capitán Avner W. Less (oficial de policia israelí quien interrogó a Eichmann) declaró en el juicio de Eichmann:

*"Parece que iban a conectar el motor de un submarino ruso y la tubería de los gases de combustión dentro de las casas y los judíos que se encontraban dentro serían envenenados.”*

*"Oímos el chirrido del generador que empezó el motor del submarino el cual hizo el gas que los mató. Recuerdo estar de pie y escuchando los gritos ahogados y sabiendo que hombres, mujeres y niños estaban muriendo en agonía mientras revisaba su ropa. Esto es con lo que vivo."*



*Thomas "Toivi" Blatt - 2010 (judío superviviente de Sobibor)*

Fuentes:

News › World › Europe

# Sobibor survivor: 'I polished SS boots as dying people screamed'

Thomas Blatt testifies this week at the trial of John Demjanjuk. Here, he tells Tony Paterson of his life in the camp and an extraordinary escape

Sunday 17 January 2010 | 0 comments

Sobibor survivor: 'I polished SS boots as dying people screamed'




# True hell of life inside the Nazis' death camp

Published: 21:48
Updated: 21:58
Friday 08 January 2010

**A MAN who lived through the hell of Sobibor is to testify in a German court about his survival in the human abattoir where 250,000 people – his family included – were murdered by the Nazis.**

• Thomas Blatt in front of the court building where John Demjanjuk is on trial for aiding the murder of 27,900 Jews at the Nazis' Sobibor concentration camp. Picture: Getty Images

Thomas Blatt, 82, does not remember the ageing, Ukrainian-born John Demjanjuk being a guard at the camp, hidden in a fir forest in Poland. He cannot say whether Demjanjuk is guilty as charged with aiding the murders of 27,900 Jews from the Netherlands who were gassed during his alleged tenure there.

But Mr Blatt is the only witness who will be able to transport the Munich courtroom back to those murderous days; to give a living voice to the horrors of the Sobibor death machine.

True hell of life inside the Nazis' death camp

"Los Alemanes sólo capturaron un submarino enemigo durante la segunda Guerra Mundial (en el mar), y fue el británico *HSM Seal* dirigido por el Lugarteniente R. P. Lonsdale el 4 de mayo de 1940."



http://www.uboat.net/fates/captured.htm

Judíos eran obligados a saltar desde tejados usando paraguas

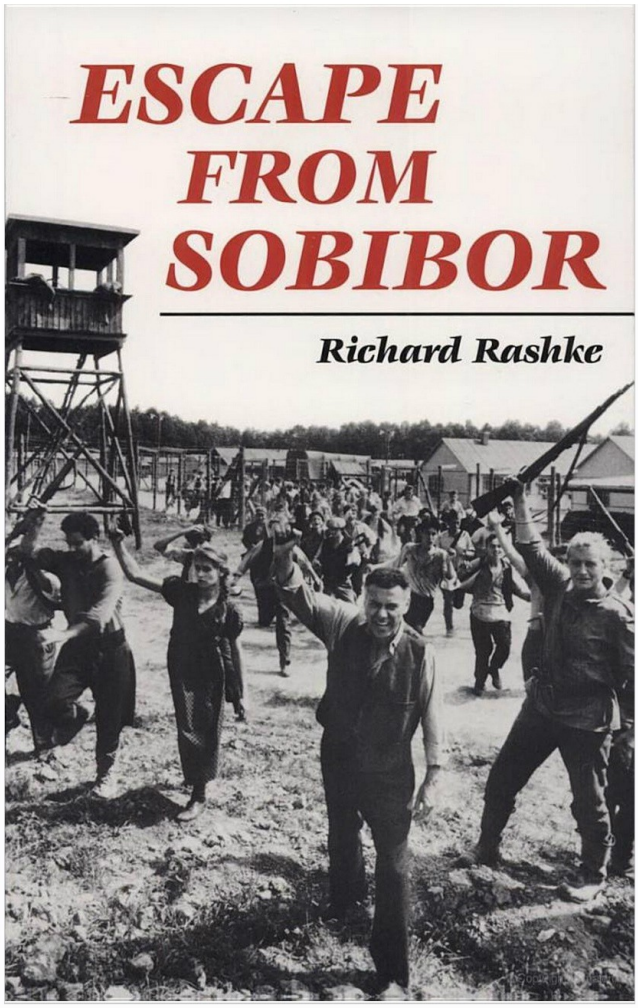


Citas del libro de 1995 *Escape from Sobibor* sobre el Sargeto de las SS, Paul Groth:

"Él ordenó a cuatro judíos llevarle alrededor del partio como un rey mientras él dejaba caer papeles ardiendo sobre sus cabezas."

"Él hizo saltar a los prisioneros desde azoteas usando paraguas, o escalar las vigas de los tejados hasta que cayesen en el suelo."

"Él ordenó a un prisionero delgado beber vodka y comer dos libras de salchichas en [cuestión de] minutos. Ellos forzaron a los judíos a abrir la boca y orinarían en ellas (sus bocas), riéndose a carcajadas mientras el prisionero tenía arcadas [estando] sobre la nieve."




## Chapter 14

*Winter 1942–1943*

THE TRANSPORTS trickled into Sobibor in the winter of 1942 like water from half-frozen pipes. Most of the Polish Jews were already dead, and the Nazis needed the trains to ship soldiers and supplies to the eastern front, where the Wehrmacht was fighting for its life. The long gaps between transports, and the isolation in the almost snowbound camp, made the Nazis edgy and bored. They took it out on the Jews.

Sergeant Paul Groth made up little games. He'd order four Jews to carry him around the yard like a king while he'd drop burning paper on their heads. Or he'd make prisoners jump from roofs with umbrellas, or scale roof beams until they fell to the floor. Those who sprained ankles and broke legs were shot in Camp III. Or he'd organize a flogging party, forcing Jews to run the gauntlet past Ukrainians with whips. Or he'd order a thin prisoner to gulp vodka and eat two pounds of sausage within minutes. Then he'd force open the Jew's mouth and urinate in it, roaring with laughter as the prisoner retched in the snow.

Groth softened briefly. Three beautiful girls came to Sobibor on a transport from Vienna. Groth took Ruth as his servant and mistress. Sergeant Poul, the drunk, smuggled the other two into the Merry Flea. Groth fell in love with the dark-eyed teen-ager and, almost as a favor to her, or so it seemed, stopped beating the other Jews. But the truce was short-lived. It was against SS regulations to molest Jewesses — an insult to the master race. Himmler was quite adamant on that point. So while Groth and Poul were on leave,



"The gay outlook"



Este es Peter Gay (nombre de soltero; Peter Joachim Fröhlich), un judío alemán quien abandonó Alemania en 1939, era el descatado Profesor Emérito de Historia en la Universidad de Yale. Wikipedia

En 1945, cuando tenía 22 años, Peter era un estudiante en la Universidad de Denver y columnista para el diario de los estudiantes el T*he Clarion*. Su columna se titulaba "The Gay Outlook", y el artículo siguiente fue publicado en el *The Gateway*, un diario de los estudiantes de la Universidad de Alberta. Desconozco cuando fue publicado el artículo originalmente en el *The Clarion*, pero fue publicado de nuevo en el *The Gateway* el 9 de noviembre de 1945.

En este artículo, Peter afirmó que "seis millones de judíos habían sido asesinados", pero Peter no debería haber sabido esto hasta que el mundo 'supo' que seis millones de judíos habían sido asesinados un mes después de que se publicase este artículo.

# THE GAY OUTLOOK

. . . . by PETER GA

**Columnist for the University of Denver "Clarion"**

**Written after the third glass, when you see life in sharp black-and-white, and when the world looks gloomy:**

You know, isn't progress wonderful! I mean, here we are, rational animals (that's what Aristotle called us, at least) and if it hadn't been for evolution we might still be up in the trees, swinging by our tails.

Isn't it great to be a human being, though, and have culture and civilization? Think of the poor monkeys; what a stupid life they lead; they just live, and leave each other alone. Why, those unfortunate beasts—our cousins, mind you—only kill when they're hungry. They've never heard of newspaper columnists, and singing commercials, and machine guns.

Some of the savage tribes in the South Sea islands are little better off. They had only spears and bows and arrows and were superstitious until we civilized them, drove their foolish notions from their minds and made them a present of the automatic rifle. Why, those poor primitives believe in co-operating in food-getting and other social functions, and they haven't yet discovered the refined fun of mass-extermination. Too bad that progress can't be universal. I bet if they had a lot of money to spend they wouldn't invest it sensibly in compulsory military training so we'd be stronger than any other nation so that other nations could spend a lot of money (sensibly) trying to be stronger than we are. They just wouldn't be able to understand that that's the way to keep peace, and that we should build bigger and better atom bombs and keep the secret to ourselves. But, then, they're so unintelligent! Why, they might spend that money on education and teach youngsters that the brotherhood of man is not a dream but a necessity, and that the way to get peace is to give all peoples a chance at self-government, a share in the economic goods of the world, and try to get together and solve the causes of war. Ah, but then, they're not advanced enough in their civilization to understand the meaning of such profound statements as, "In times of peace, prepare for war, in times of war prepare for more war"—or something.

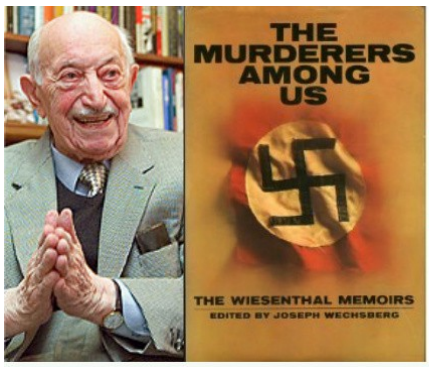
Really, the poor savages are little better off than the low-browed monkeys vegetating in the jungle. Those monkeys—and they **are** our cousins—have no law and justice, and therefore they don't know that it is right to cater to the privileges of the few and break up strikes because great men ought to be encouraged to get as rich as possible (and if a man like Roosevelt disagrees, he's a Communist). They have no morals and no feeling of responsibility, and therefore it's never occurred to them that it is all right for the world to indulge in the foolish luxury of pacifism until six million Jews have been murdered and the few surviving ones are denied a haven (and when a man like Truman protests, he is called a meddler). They've never heard that it is compatible with democracy to discriminate against musicians because they have dark skin—but then, they've never even heard of the D.A.R's. They have no religion, no governments——is it any wonder that these backward relatives of ours wouldn't know what to do with conscription if you wrapped it up in blue ribbons and presented it to them? They would be too dumb to understand that the way to get peace and world co-operation is to have a strong foreign policy backed up by a large military force with super-secret weapons. Of course, they wouldn't understand —they have never learned the fine art of speaking (they couldn't even define "semantics"!).

Poor savages — and even worse, poor monkeys: just living from day to day, with no culture, no progress. Sometimes I don't see how they stand it.

*The Gateway, November 9, 1945, page 2*

*The Gateway* publicaba semanalmente bajo la autoridad de la Union de Estudiantes de la Universidad de Alberta.

En 1967, el cazador de nazis y mentiroso compulsivo, Simon Wiesenthal,  escribió sobre asesinatos usando un submarino en sus memorias. También hizo un precioso cuento sobre Himmler enojandose.




1942, the Nazis had determined upon the methodical extermination of 11 million Jews in Europe, and that various methods of genocide had been tried out. We knew that there had been mechanical breakdowns. Once Himmler was present when experiments using the exhaust gases of submarine engines for extermination had proved highly unsatisfactory. Himmler had been furious, and there had been draconic punishment. Machines broke down, but the people handling them never did. How could it be that the people operating the gas chambers and ovens were more reliable than the machines? Had they been trained mechanically *and* psychologically to stand the terrific strain? The question bothered me for years. The Nazis

*The Murderers Amongst Us: The Simon Wiesenthal Memoirs (1967)*

*"Una vez Himmler estuvo presente cuando se realizaron experimentos usando los gases de los tubos de escape de los motores del submarino que demostraron ser altamente insatisfactorios. Himmler estuvo furioso, y hubo un castigo cruel [al científico supongo...].*




From inside the book

"gases of submarine engine Search

1 page matching **"gases of submarine engines for extermination"** in this book

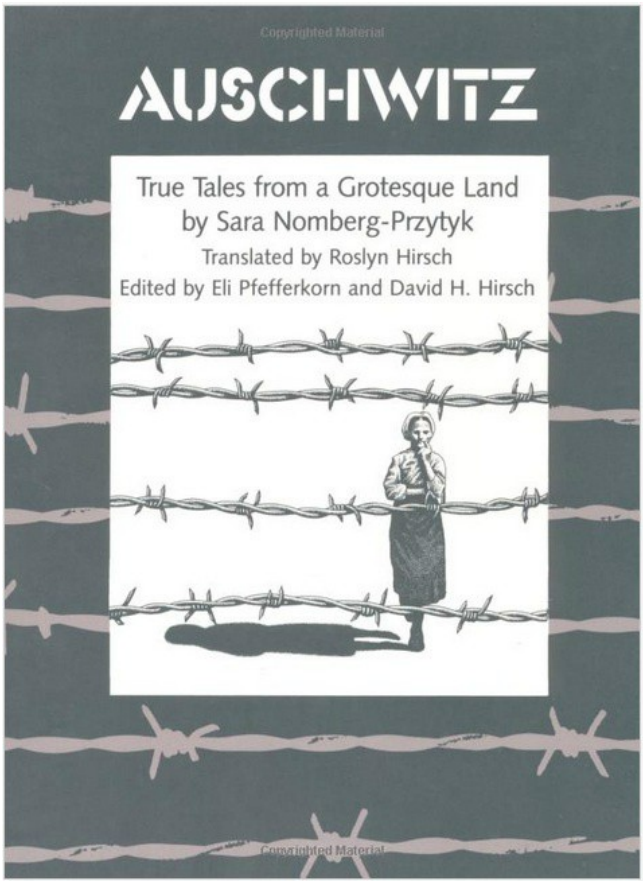
Page 315

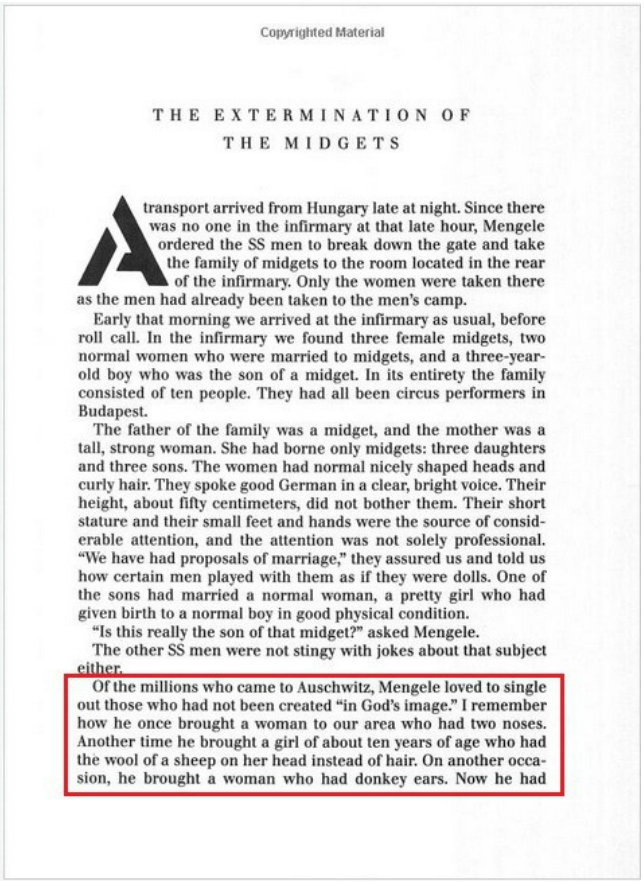
1942, the Nazis had determined upon the methodical extermination of 11 million Jews in Europe, and that various methods of genocide had been tried out. We knew that there had been mechanical breakdowns. Once Himmler was present when experiments using the exhaust gases of submarine engines for extermination had proved highly unsatisfactory. Himmler had been furious, and there had

Mengele, dos narices y orejas de asno.




*"De los millones que vinieron a Auschwitz, a Mengele le encantaba seleccionar a los que no habían sido creados" a imagen de Dios. "Recuerdo como él una vez trajo a una mujer a nuestra área que tenía dos narices. Otra vez trajo a una muchacha de aproximadamente diez años que tenía lana de oveja sobre su cabeza en lugar del pelo. En otra ocasión, trajo a una mujer que tenía oídos de asno."*




*Auschwitz: True Tales From a Grotesque Land (1985) by Sara Nomberg-Przytyk, Eli Pfefferkorn. Page 89.*



Betty Frankenbusch looks a healthy, normal girl, but she spent more than two years in German horror camps.

Care and feeding have removed all the outward traces of her ordeal—except one.

BRANDED INDELIBLY ON HER ARM IS A BELSEN GAS CHAMBER NUMBER.

Betty, a Jewish girl from Czechoslovakia, saw her mother and sister go to the gas chamber, and was in the next batch to be gassed at Belsen when she was freed.

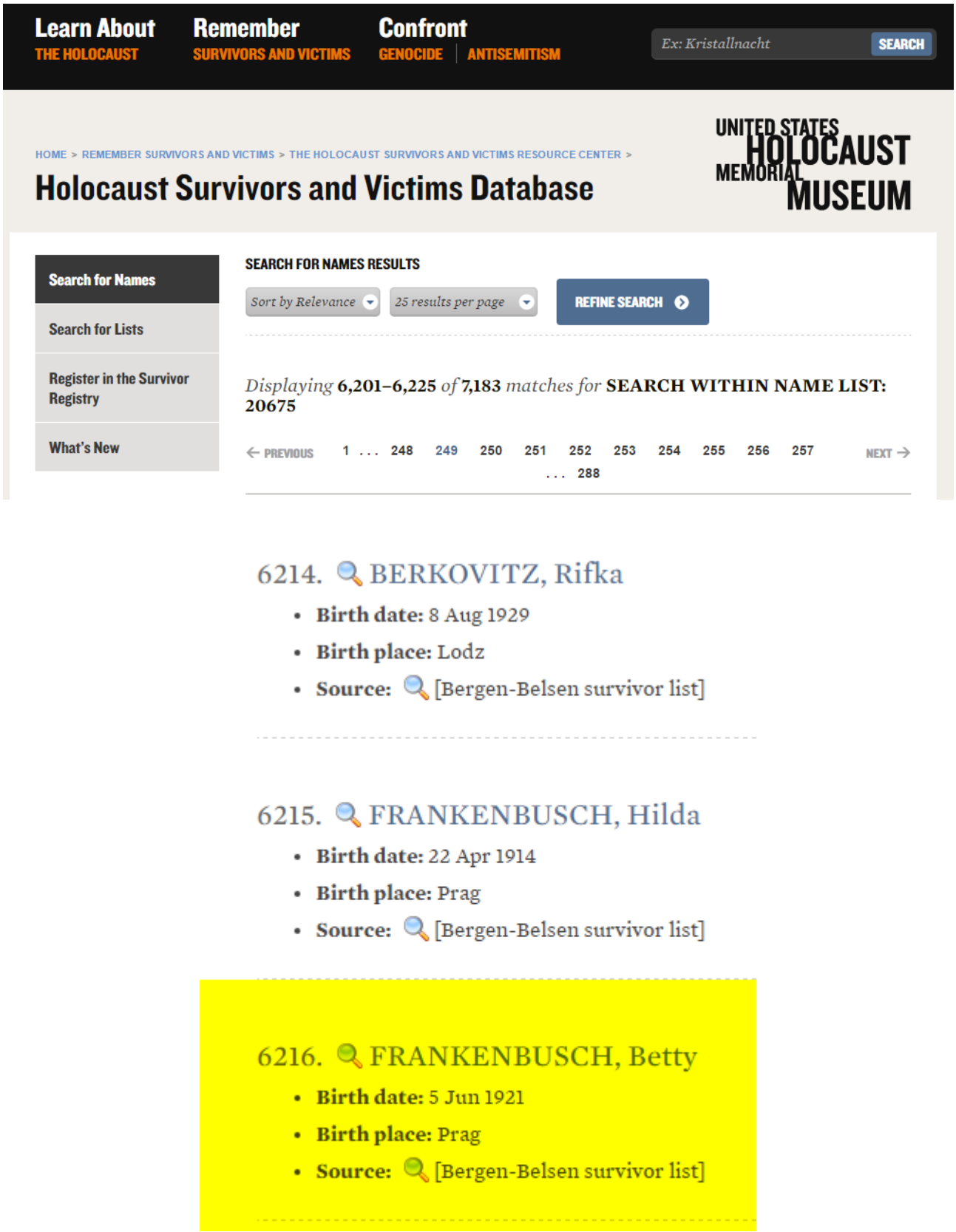
Betty is convalescing at Derby.

*The Daily Mirror - Saturday 20th October 1945 - page 3*

*"Betty Frankenbusch parece una saludable chica normal, pero ella pasó más de dos años en los campos de horror alemanes.*
*El cuidado y la alimentación han eliminado todos los rastros externos de su sufrimiento - excepto uno.*
*INDELEBLEMENTE LA MARCA EN SU BRAZO ES UN NÚMERO DE LA CÁMARA DE GAS DE BELSEN.*
*Betty, una chica judía, de Czechoslovakia, vió a su madre y su hermana ir a la cámara de gas, estuvo en el siguiente 'turno' para ser gaseada en Belsen cuando cuando fue liberada.*
*Betty se está recuperando en Derby."*

Nota: Según la versión oficial actual no hubo cámaras de gas en Belsen.

[Lista de supervivientes donde aparece Betty Frankenbusch.]



Mary Beringer Goedken explicó a los buenos ciudadanos de *Cedar Rapids* el día de Independencia del año 2001, sobre las proezas de su tío Curtis Kedley:



# World War II veteran was proud to serve

## Soldier told narrator of his suffering, captivity, and the liberation of Paris

By Mary Beringer Goedken
Special to The Gazette

My uncle, Curtis Kedley, was 84 when he died June 13 in his hometown of Cascade, Iowa.

Like many of his generation, he served in World War II. He returned from the war and worked at John Deere Dubuque Works, retiring in 1976.

I interviewed him about his war experiences in 1980 for a high school history class. This is a true story of one soldier's experience.



Mary Beringer Goedken, Guest writer

### 'Roaring thunder'

Curtis Kedley was 26 years old when he joined the Army on March 21, 1940.

He weighed 130 pounds when he left home. He weighed 101 when he returned on June 9, 1945. He brought home a Purple Heart, three Bronze Stars and two bullet wounds — one in the hip, one in the leg.

He was on Normandy Beach for D-Day. He marched across Europe — Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Luxembourg. He fought in the fearsome Battle of the Bulge. He helped liberate Paris and a Nazi concentration camp. He was captured and escaped. He faced death countless times.

My uncle served in three combat units — armor, infantry and artillery — being transferred between units as need dictated. He was a corporal T-5 in rank.

He described the D-Day landing as "roaring thunder" — so loud that he couldn't always hear orders. The sky was black and dark, filled with hundreds of planes, he said. The sea was jammed with thousands of ships and boats. Normandy Beach was awash in "mines, foxholes and dead men."

In the Battle of the Bulge, he said, the Germans came from Luxembourg and fought hard because they had only four or five divisions left. The Germans were patriotic and fought until they died.

When the Allied forces marched into Paris, the city's people rejoiced.

When the Nazis occupied the city, the Parisians had buried or hid their precious possessions to preserve their culture. When the city was liberated, the Parisians offered soldiers paintings, wine, small statues and so on.



Curtis Kedley joined the Army in March 1940, when he was 26.

The streets were blocked with thousands of people.

"The people went wild, celebrating and cheering the soldiers for their liberation," my uncle recalled.

The soldiers, however, could not stay and pushed their way into Germany.

### 'Cold, hungry, scared'

The bloodshed was horrific, my uncle said. The German soldiers usually would not surrender and would fight to the death. The soldiers were well-fed and "were dressed better than the average soldier."

The going was rough, he said years later. At times you were "cold, hungry and scared." He didn't eat for four days in the Battle of the Bulge. Another time, he didn't eat for two days.

The most terrifying moment came during the Battle of the Bulge, he said, when the Germans played "terrible tricks."

German soldiers switched clothes with 45 dead American soldiers. The Germans then put the dead American soldiers (dressed as the enemy) on hills and stood them up in the snow drifts. The frozen Americans looked like German soldiers on guard duty.

Even an alley cat, appearing unexpectedly out of nowhere, could be frightening, my uncle said. At times, the soldiers thought the animals were the enemy and "would shoot to kill."

My uncle said he came close to death dozens of times. His tank blew up several times. One time when that happened, he was thrown at least 25 feet. He was the only one who survived.

### Capture, escape

One night, he recalled, he had to dig foxholes with other soldiers. In the process of digging, his unit stumbled upon a graveyard. Since the enemy was nearby, they could not move. They had to keep digging, unearthing coffins to make trenches and foxholes. Later that night, the Germans discovered their position and attacked. All the American soldiers died except three men, who were taken prisoner.

The Germans took the captured soldiers, including my uncle, to a deserted barn on a hill. For two days, they were held captive. One night the guard dozed off, and my uncle awoke his companions. He "knocked the guard over the head."

He and the other two Americans escaped and rejoined the ranks. It was hard to tell what would have happened had they not escaped, he said.

My uncle said many of his friends died during the war. He was sad, "but there was nothing oneself could do." He had to deal strictly with his own survival rather than respond to emotions such as self-pity or remorse.

### 'The will to live'

How did it feel the first time in combat, I asked my uncle.

"The first time you don't realize how dangerous it is," he said. "Then after you get shot at a few times, you keep your head down, and you hit the foxhole in a hurry."

Foxholes were 2 to 3 feet deep. Trenches were 5 to 6 feet deep. The trenches were usually filled with a foot of water on the bottom, along with the dead soldiers.

"Just hearing the gurgling sound below your feet as you stepped on the dead gave you the shivers," my uncle remembered. You put up with it, you endured, because of "the will to live."

My uncle was near Buchenwald, the infamous gas chamber/extermination camp near Weimar, Germany, liberated by Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd Army on April 11, 1945.

"The air was so foul-smelling that it could be smelled miles away," he said.

Some 21,000 people were still at the camp when it was liberated, and hundreds were trampled to death trying to get out. They were starving.

Before the soldiers liberated Buchenwald, the Nazis tried to erase evidence of their mass killings by the forced evacuation of 28,000 — days before the Allied soldiers arrived.

Piles of charred ashes were all that was left of the many victims of Buchenwald, estimated at more than 50,000.

My uncle also went through smaller concentration camps, which were liberated in one day. The survivors were mentally and physically broken, yet some were strong, and the soldiers gave guns to the ones who wanted to fight.

As the war drew near a close, my uncle was 10 miles from Berlin, Germany.

### 'One feels proud'

My uncle said people can watch movies and view pictures of the war and still forget that World War II happened.



Curtis Kedley Said he felt lucky to have survived

For the soldiers who served, though, they will never forget. He feels the young people do not realize how difficult the suffering was, the tragedies that people lived through.

My uncle had some strong opinions about women in combat. He thought it was a bad idea, the "wrong place for them."

He also doesn't understand why many young Americans are unwilling to volunteer for the armed forces.

"There are some things to be afraid of, but you should learn to deal with and face them," he said.

He felt sad for the men who died and the men who came back, disturbed and troubled by memories of the war. He feels he was lucky to survive and be able to leave his "bad memories across the sea."

He also feels it was worth it to have fought in World War II.

"One feels proud," he said. "You appreciate your home, family and freedom."

*The author, a graduate of Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids, is a registered nurse and lives in rural Dyersville.*

*Cedar Rapids Gazette (Iowa), July 4, 2001, p.2B*

"El momento más aterrador llegó durante la Batalla del Volg, dijo, cuando los alemanes realizaron 'terribles engaños.'
Los soldados alemanes se cambiaron la ropa por la de 45 soldados americanos muertos. Entonces los alemanes pusieron a los soldados americanos muertos (vestidos como el enemigo) en las colinas y los plantaron encima de nieve amontonada. Los congelados solados americanos parecían soldados alemanes en una misión de vigilancia.
"Incluso los gatos callejeros, apareciendo inesperadamente fuera desde ninguna parte, podían ser aterradores. A veces, los soldados pensaban que los animales eran el enemigo y "disparaban a matar."

"Mi tío estuvo cerca de Buchenwald, la infame cámara de gas/campo de exterminio cerca de Weimar, Alemania, liberado por 3r ejército del General George S. Patton el 11 de abril de 1945."

Nota: En Buchenwald según la versión oficial actual nunca hubo cámaras de gas.

## Campo de concentración de Buchenwald

El **campo de concentración de Buchenwald** fue uno de los más grandes campos de concentración en territorio alemán. Estuvo en funcionamiento desde julio de 1937 hasta abril de 1945 en la colina de Ettersberg, cerca de la ciudad de Weimar. En total se estima que estuvieron presas unas 250 000 personas procedentes de todos los países de Europa. El número de víctimas, provocadas por las enfermedades, la mala sanidad, los trabajos forzados, la tortura, experimentos médicos y fusilamientos se estima en unas 56 000, entre ellas 11 000 judíos.[1]

No obstante, como campo de concentración, en Buchenwald no había cámaras de gas, las cuales eran propias de los campos de exterminio.[2] [3]

Entre 1945 y 1950, el campamento fue utilizado por las autoridades de ocupación soviética como un campo de internación para antiguos colaboracionistas nazis, conocido como NKVD Campamento Especial № 2.

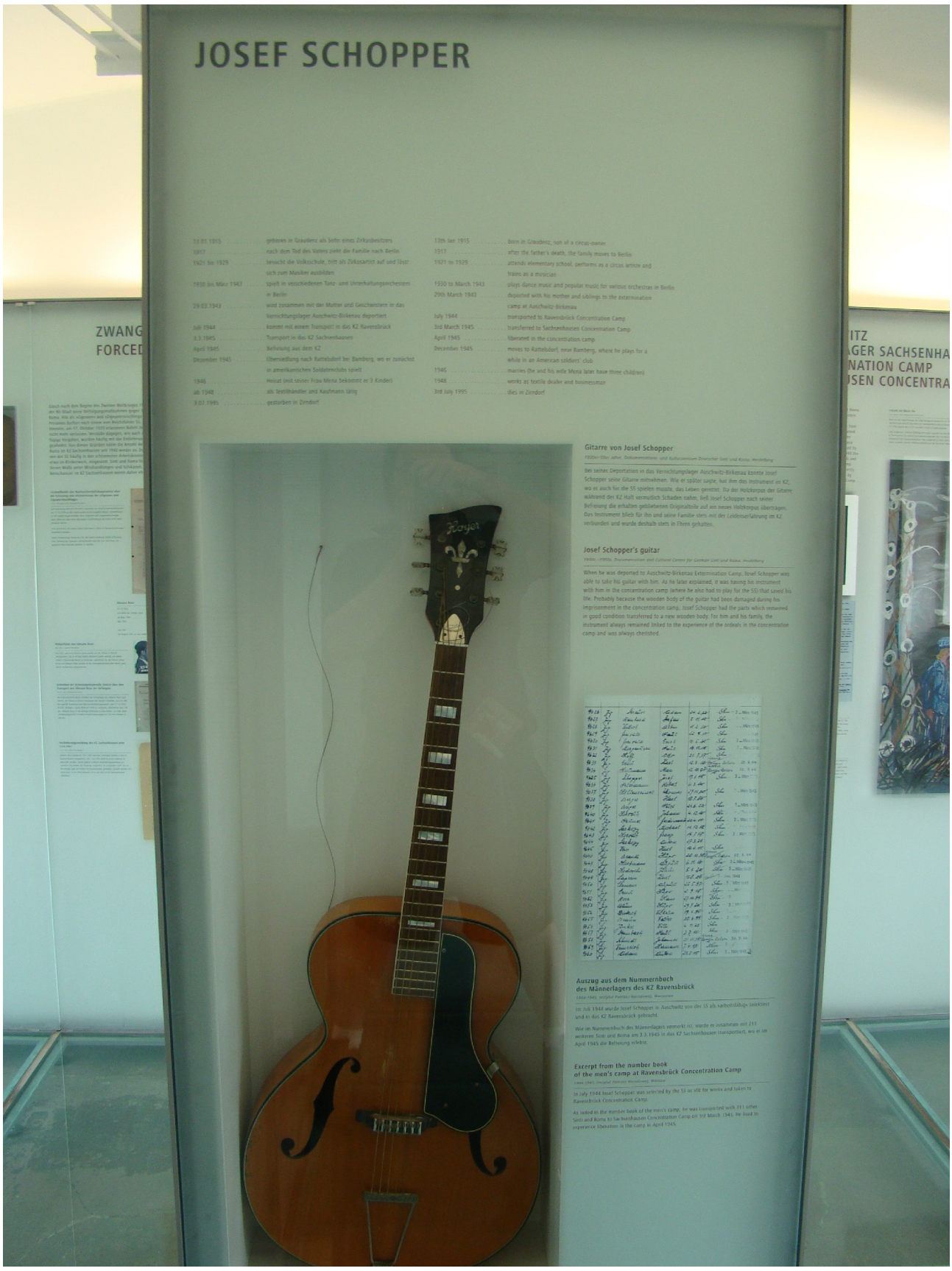
"Mi guitarra me salvó de ser gaseado en Auschwitz"




*"Cuando fue deportado al campo de exterminio Auschwitz-Birkenau, Josef Schopper fue capaz de llevarse su guitarra consigo. Como explicó después, fue tener su instrumento consigo en el campo de concentración (donde también tuvo que tocar para las SS) lo que salvó su vida."*

Scopper, un judío hijo del propietario de un circo, estuvo en Birkenau des del marzo de 1943 hasta julio de 1944, cuando fue cambiado a Ravensbruck, permaneció ahí hasta el marzo de 1945 cuando fue cambiado a Sachsenhausen. Durante sus 2 años, en tres campos de concentración (todos los cuales se alega que tenían 'cámaras de gas'), se las arregló para conservar su guitarra – o partes de esta:

*"Probablemente porque el cuerpo de madera de la guitarra se había dañado durante su encarcelamiento en el campo de concentración. Josef Schopper tenía las partes que permanecieron en buenas condiciones transferidas a un nuevo cuerpo de madera. Para él y su familia, el instrumento siempre permaneció vinculado a la experiencia del sufrimiento en el camp de concentración y [el instrumento] siempre fue preciado."*




[Clic aquí para ver la imagen de un tamaño que permita leer el texto.]

Cielo rojo por la noche




Detalles de la imagen falsificada de Auschwitz en la web del Centro Simon Wiesenthal aquí.



La superviviente de Auschwitz Paula Kempinski *"jamás olvidará el olor de la carne ardiendo o el color rojo del humo saliendo del crematorio de Auschwitz."* Fuente.

# Holocaust Survivors Gather for Special Family Reunion - 2003-11-03

Thousands of Holocaust survivors gathered in Washington this weekend for a special family reunion. The event was part of the activities marking the 10th anniversary of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

For 79-year-old New Jersey resident Paula Kempinski, Washington is a long way from her hometown of Klodawa, Poland. She spent nearly two years in the Auschwitz death camp, run by the Nazis in the early 1940s, before she was liberated in May, 1945. The rest of her family, though, was not so lucky. "I come from a family of 130 people. I'm the only one that survived. My father had ten brothers and sisters, siblings. And everybody was married and everybody had children. And how can you forgive or forget? That is not a possibility, forgive or forget," she said.

Mrs. Kempinski added that she will never forget the smell of burning flesh or the red color of the smoke coming out of Auschwitz's crematorium. What she is most afraid of, though, is that in the future, people will forget about the Holocaust or deny that it ever occurred. "I am already 79, close to 80. How much longer do I have? After we (are) gone, they can say, "(it) never happened. It was a hoax." It was not a hoax," she said.

Nearly seven thousand survivors and their families, who are now living in the United States, signed up to attend the two-day tribute at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

## Related

Ho report - Ho Survivors Gath Family Reunio - 02nov03

## Links

U.S. Holocaust Museum



El superviviente de Auschwitz testificó en la corte Canadiense que él podía explicar quien estaba siendo quemado por el color del humo del crematorio. Antes de admitir que pudo haber estado confundido.

"Él me explicó como él y otros internos incluso pensaban que podían explicar si eran personas gordas o flacas, ucranianos o polacos, estaban siendo cremados viendo el color del humo."

*The Toronto Globe and Mail - Saturday, January 12, 1985*



# Human smoke at Nazi camp disputed

TORONTO (CP) — The lawyer for a man charged with publishing anti-Semitic hate literature told a Holocaust survivor Friday he couldn't have seen concentration camp chimneys belch smoke and flames from exterminated Jews because there are no emissions from crematoria.

"I suggest it is quite impossible for smoke to come from a crematoria (sic) from human beings," said Douglas Christie, who represents Ernst Zundel, charged with two counts of publishing statements known to be false or likely to cause injury or mischief to the public interest. "What do you say about that, sir?"

"Nothing." replied Arnold Friedman, prisoner number B14515. "If you're talking about crematoria in Toronto and crematoria in Auschwitz, those are two different things. In Birkenau (part of Auschwitz), smoke came out the chimney."



DOUG CHRISTIE

But Christie challenged Friedman. "I put it to you that you don't really understand anything about crematoria, to say: 'Aha, that is a crematorium,' because that is quite wrong, sir."

Many spectators in the packed courtroom shook their heads and fidgeted uncomfortably as Friedman, 56, then agreed that perhaps Jews were not being burned in the chimneyed buildings.

During two days on the stand, Friedman has testified repeatedly to seeing thousands of boys herded toward the crematoria and of seeing trainloads of people unloaded near the ominous-looking buildings.

The former prisoner of the Nazi concentration camp told how he and other young boys had heard terrified screams and seen flames climb higher and smoke billow anew after new trainloads of prisoners arrived.

Friedman said the young prisoners even thought they could tell whether fat or skinny people, Ukrainians or Poles were being cremated by the color of the smoke.

At Friedman's sudden indecision, Christie pressed home his advantage, saying: "Couldn't there have been many other explanations (for the smoke and flames)?"

"Yes, there could have," Friedman replied, but added it was his understanding Jews were being exterminated in the buildings.

Zundel, 46, has pleaded not guilty to the charges. In one of two articles forming the subject of the charges, the author maintains information on the Holocaust has been grossly exaggerated or faked. One of the Crown's tasks is to prove Zundel knew the articles were false.

Friedman has testified that prisoners were shot if they jostled in the food line and that several times the infamous Dr. Josef Mengele selected large groups of weak, skinny youths who were led away and never seen again.

"If anyone stepped out of line, they were shot," said Friedman, who was incarcerated at age 16. "Afterward, trained dogs would jump on him and rip him apart. At the end of the line were SS (officers) who would shoot once more the cadaver. This I saw."

When Christie, a British Columbia lawyer, asked if the camp was a "difficult place to live," Friedman snapped: "Of course."

*The Sun - Jan 12, 1985*

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Friedman has testified that prisoners were shot if they passed in the food line and that several times the infamous Dr. Josef Mengele selected large groups of weak, skinny youths who were led away and never seen again.

"(I never) stepped out of line, they were shot," said Friedman, who was incarcerated at age 15. "Afterward, trained dogs would jump on (the dead) to see, smell. At the end of the line were (the) guys who would shoot ones were the cutbacks. This I saw."

When Christie, a British Columbia lawyer, asked if the camp was a "difficult place to live," Friedman snapped: "Of course."

# Plans to grow coffee in mall aim at tax perk

EDMONTON (CP) — Brian Samuel is seeking city council's sponsorship for innovative developments with a plan to build an indoor coffee plantation in a shopping mall in northeast Edmonton.

He has approached the city for $11,000 in tax concessions over 10 years for a miniature mountainside development complete with a small coffee plantation.

Samuel owns The Daily Grind, a shop that sells gourmet coffees and teas.

He requires some other city council approval to provide 500 spaces in tax concessions for Triple Five Corp. for a planned expansion of the Fantasyland amusement park in West Edmonton Mall.

"We are convinced this would be the only indoor coffee plantation in the world, thereby attracting visits from tourists throughout Canada and the world," Samuel said.

He said the project would employ 12 persons during construction and create eight new positions were completed.

Samuel's shops in Londonderry Mall and Kingsway Garden Mall employ 14 full- and part-time people.

On the basis that his project is one-100th the size of Fantasyland, Samuel estimates he is entitled to $11,00- or one-10th of the $24 million in tax concessions sought by Triple Five.

"But since we do not expect taxes to exceed $1,200 per year we are requesting only $11,000 over 10 years."

Samuel, a former development consultant, said he is serious and not making a joke of council's Triple Five decision.

"I have looked at submissions at the people who run West Edmonton Mall and how in a recession they have built almost L, L and I and I'd like to try and emulate them.

"I want to see if council has set a principle and is intent to create employment opportunities with its recent decisions or if it's just favouring Triple Five."

Ald. Ed Leger, one of the aldermen who supported the tax break for Triple Five, said he is prepared to consider all projects.


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now $15

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4 roll pk.
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100 pages
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3 patterns to choose from.
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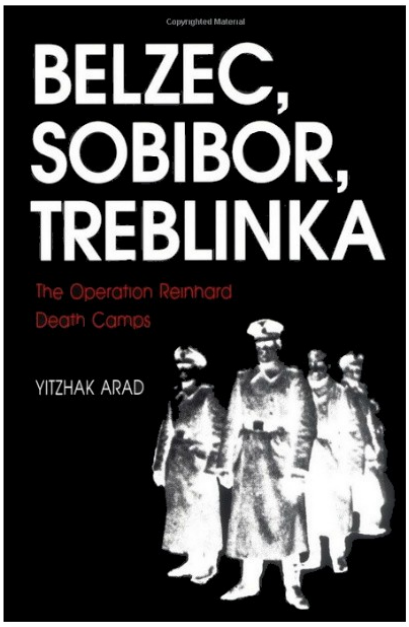
ALADIN LUNCH KIT
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Woolco
NORTH VANCOUVER
BURNABY
SURREY

Retrasar el efecto del gas mortal para que los judíos puedan caminar hasta la fosa común.

Yitzhak Arad estaba en la brigada de asesinato soviética, el NKVD, que mató a millones de cristianos, él es un héroe israelí. Él sirvió como el jefe del centro israelí del Ho£ocausto, el Vad Yashem, durante 19 años, y él ha escrito extensamente sobre el Holocausto incluyendo este libro el cual es considerado el trabajo estándar sobre los Campos de exterminación de Reinhardt.

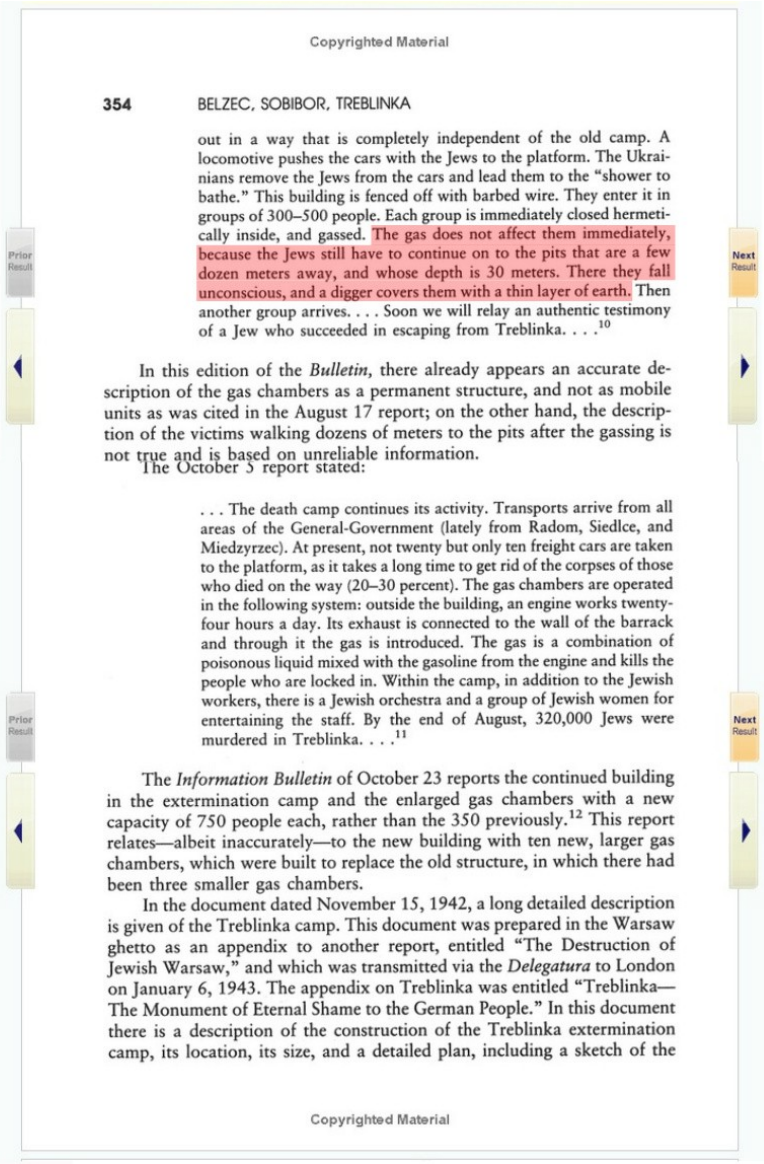
En el libro el cita de un informe secreto polaco del año 1942 sobre el campo de exterminio: Treblinka, y como los judíos eran gaseados con un gas con efectos retardados, para que así los judíos pudieran caminar hasta la fosa común antes de morir.











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354 BELZEC, SOBIBOR, TREBLINKA

out in a way that is completely independent of the old camp. A locomotive pushes the cars with the Jews to the platform. The Ukrainians remove the Jews from the cars and lead them to the "shower to bathe." This building is fenced off with barbed wire. They enter it in groups of 300–500 people. Each group is immediately closed hermetically inside, and gassed. The gas does not affect them immediately, because the Jews still have to continue on to the pits that are a few dozen meters away, and whose depth is 30 meters. There they fall unconscious, and a digger covers them with a thin layer of earth. Then another group arrives. . . . Soon we will relay an authentic testimony of a Jew who succeeded in escaping from Treblinka. . . .[10]

In this edition of the *Bulletin*, there already appears an accurate description of the gas chambers as a permanent structure, and not as mobile units as was cited in the August 17 report; on the other hand, the description of the victims walking dozens of meters to the pits after the gassing is not true and is based on unreliable information.

The October 5 report stated:

. . . The death camp continues its activity. Transports arrive from all areas of the General-Government (lately from Radom, Siedlce, and Miedzyrzec). At present, not twenty but only ten freight cars are taken to the platform, as it takes a long time to get rid of the corpses of those who died on the way (20–30 percent). The gas chambers are operated in the following system: outside the building, an engine works twenty-four hours a day. Its exhaust is connected to the wall of the barrack and through it the gas is introduced. The gas is a combination of poisonous liquid mixed with the gasoline from the engine and kills the people who are locked in. Within the camp, in addition to the Jewish workers, there is a Jewish orchestra and a group of Jewish women for entertaining the staff. By the end of August, 320,000 Jews were murdered in Treblinka. . . .[11]

The *Information Bulletin* of October 23 reports the continued building in the extermination camp and the enlarged gas chambers with a new capacity of 750 people each, rather than the 350 previously.[12] This report relates—albeit inaccurately—to the new building with ten new, larger gas chambers, which were built to replace the old structure, in which there had been three smaller gas chambers.

In the document dated November 15, 1942, a long detailed description is given of the Treblinka camp. This document was prepared in the Warsaw ghetto as an appendix to another report, entitled "The Destruction of Jewish Warsaw," and which was transmitted via the *Delegatura* to London on January 6, 1943. The appendix on Treblinka was entitled "Treblinka—The Monument of Eternal Shame to the German People." In this document there is a description of the construction of the Treblinka extermination camp, its location, its size, and a detailed plan, including a sketch of the

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"Los hornos de Auschwitz: 400 cuerpos incinerados en 5 minutos."

Un horno crematorio moderno tarda más de 2 horas para incinerar un solo cadáver.

El superviviente de Auschwitz, Mr. Lieberman confirmó bajo juramento en una declaración jurada entregada en los juicios de Núremberg, que los 'cuatro hornos' de Auschwitz podían incinerar 400 cuerpos en tan solo cinco minutos. ¡La ciencia de estos nazis no conoce limites (ironía)!

Auschwitz's four crematory ovens capacity:

400 corpses = 5 mins
4,800 corpses = 1 hour
115,200 corpses = 1 day
42,048,000 corpses = 1 year

Capacity of four modern crematory ovens:

400 corpses = 8.3 days
4,800 corpses = 100 days
115,200 corpses = 8 years + 85 days
42,048,000 corpses = 2,400 years

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D-251

[MEMORANDUM OF MR. LIEBERMAN DATED 27 SEPTEMBER 1945]

I confirm under oath the contents of this memorandum which I have compiled about the concentration camp at Auschwitz, and of which an English copy has been presented to me. I sign in your presence the eight pages of this document.

I should like to give the following additional details of this memorandum:

eral occasions I have myself seen in the evening, after a good day's work, the gold teeth or the hair which came from the corpses and which had been kept by the prisoners who lived with us in quarantine. Once the gold teeth had been recovered, the corpses were loaded on to a moving belt and transported to cremation ovens, through subterranean gangways. There were four

D-251

ovens, a big one and three small ones, which were capable of burning 400 corpses in five minutes. Later on, when the number of corpses outdid the capacity of the ovens, trenches were dug and the corpses thrown in saturated with petrol. I have personally seen these trenches and smelled the stench of the combustion. I have equally been able to visit the gas chamber and the crematorium, when I was detailed to clean up on a day when they were not in use.

Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression (The Red Series), Vol. VI, pp. 1100-1103 (Document D 251)

*Nazi Conspiracy and Agression (The Red Series), Vol. VI, pp. 1100-1103 (Document D251)*

# Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression

## Office of the United States Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality

**Nuremberg, Germany (1945-1946)**

This eight-volume, 12-book series, also known as "The Red Series," is a "Collection of Documentary Evidence and Guide Materials Prepared by the American and British Prosecuting Staffs for Presentation before the International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg, Germany." The Red Series makes available an indexed sampling of the evidence used to support the charges made against the major Nazi war criminals in their trial at Nuremberg, Germany, 1945-1946. Volumes I and II serve as an overarching guide for the Red Series. They contain essays that summarize and link together the documents that follow. Volume II also contains a glossary along with short biographies of the German defendants, as well as summaries of the individual cases against them. Original volumes of this series may be found in the collections of the Library of Congress and The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center & School Library, U.S. Army, Charlottesville, Virginia. (Library of Congress Call Number D804.G42 A4; OCLC Number 315871222)

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SUPPLEMENT A SUPPLEMENT B OPINION AND JUDGMENT

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Fuente: http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/NT_Nazi-conspiracy.html



*La periodista norteamericana Ann Stringer, la mujer que empezó con mentira de la lámpara hecha de piel humana, con el artículo de abajo.*

Ann afirmó que Ilse Koch también tenía el torso de un hombre – con los pezones y vientre visibles – expuesto en la pared de su casa (que no había sido su casa durante casi dos años antes de que los Americanos "liberaran" Buchenwald, ya que ella fue detenida por las SS en agosto de 1943, y después de su liberación, ella nunca volvió al campo de Buchenwald.

# 'Human Skin' Lampshade Is Found In Buchenwald

## Wall Ornament of Man's Chest Also Graced Commandant's Quarters of Nazis' Hellhole

By ANN STRINGER
United Press Correspondent

BUCHENWALD, Germany, April 21 (Delayed)--The lampshade was made from the skin from a man's chest.

Alongside were book bindings, bookmarkers, and other ornamental pieces—all made from human skin, too.

I saw them today. I could see the pores and the tiny unquestionably human skin lines.

I touched the lampshade. It felt smooth and clung to my touch. The skin was about one-sixteenth of an inch thick.

The lampshade and other articles had been made from the skin of prisoners in this notorious Nazi hellhole on the orders of the wife of the camp commandant.

**"Admirer of Tatoo"**

"She was a great admirer of tatoo work," said a Dutch engineer technician who had served 12 months here. "She would have prisoners with tatoo work on them line up shirtless. Then she would pick a design or mark she particularly liked. That prisoner would be executed and his skin made into an ornament."

The lampshade was about two feet in diameter at the bottom, about 18 inches high, and made of five panels each about nine inches wide. It was a delicate cream color. Some of the panels were tattooed with nude figures; the others were plain.

Another "item" which apparently was used merely as a wall ornament was an entire male chest, completely plain and undesigned. I could see clearly the nipples and navel marks, which made tiny marks in the smooth surface, somewhat like knotholes in a wood panel.

**Used as Guinea Pigs**

"This is not at all unusual," said the Dutchman. "It's just another instance of the lack of value the Nazis put on human life. They used humans as guinea pigs in experiments on typhus treatments, on restoring sight and hearing, and in treating burns.

"They'd destroy the hearing of a prisoner, or put out his eye, and leave him like that for weeks. Then they'd try to restore his sight or hearing. Sometimes they failed, sometimes they succeeded, but the experiment always ended with the victim's execution.

"Sometimes," the Dutchman continued, "they would put acid powder on a man's arm, letting it burn him to the bone, then experiment in treatment for it.

**Experimented in Twins**

"They also experimented in sterilization. In one camp section they kept a group of girls for these tests. They always were well-fed and well--treated and had every comfort and luxury they could want. But about 100 of these girls died every month from the experiments.

"The Nazis permitted prisoners to have children because they were making experiments in twins. Many of the children were killed because they were nuisance. But they always cared well for twins, for their experiments."

*Toledo Blade - Apr 23, 1945, p.2.*

# U.S. Delegation Named To Visit German Camps

### Inspection to Get Details for Public Set by Eisenhower

## Religious Group Raps Oaks Plan

### Parley Unit Urged To Take Real Peace Step

## Expansion of AP Is Cited by Board

## Reich Gets Lesson In Horrors



## 'Human Skin' Lampshade Is Found In Buchenwald

### Wall Ornament of Man's Chest Also Graced Commandant's Quarters of Nazis' Hellhole

BUCHENWALD, Germany, April 21 (Delayed)—The lampshade was made from the skin from a man's chest.

Alongside were book bindings, bookmarkers, and other ornamental pieces—all made from human skin, too.

I saw them today. I could see the pores and the tiny ...

## Nazi Atrocities Shock Americans

### Group Goes on Tour Of Horror Camps

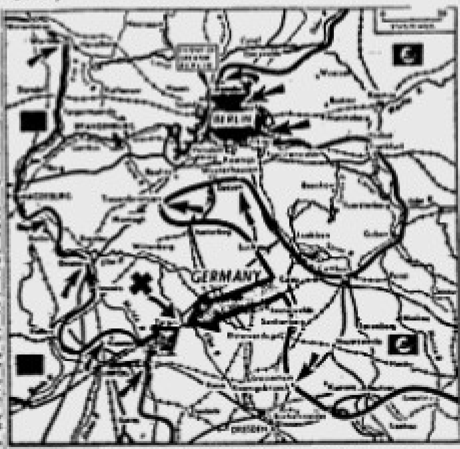
Continued from First Page

#### 10 Prepare Atrocity Report for Commons

#### R. E. Horton Dead

# 'Well, Whaddya Know—Just Like Us,' GIs Discover Of Reds

### Yanks Listen In on Russian Radio Codes, Find Eastern Allies Are Not Men From Mars




EAST-WEST PATROL JUNCTURE REPORTED MADE AT TORGAU (X)
*Forces in south push ahead as Reds fight in Berlin streets*

## Reds Storm Toward Alexanderplatz In Duplicate Of 1813 Communique

## Swedes Hear Rundstedt Busted to Private Rank

### Hitler, Enraged at Remagen Bridge Capture, Tore Off General's Marking, Dispatch Says

## 5,000 Ohio Phone Employes Raised

### WLB Orders End To Expense Vouchers

#### J. P. Stephenson Dies

# Wallace Urges Continuation Of Trade Policies

### New Powers to Cut Tariffs Also Backed Before House Group

## Tire Production Goals Increased





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OFF THE RECORD — By ED REED




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"Los nazis pusieron cadáveres debajo del árbol de Navidad"

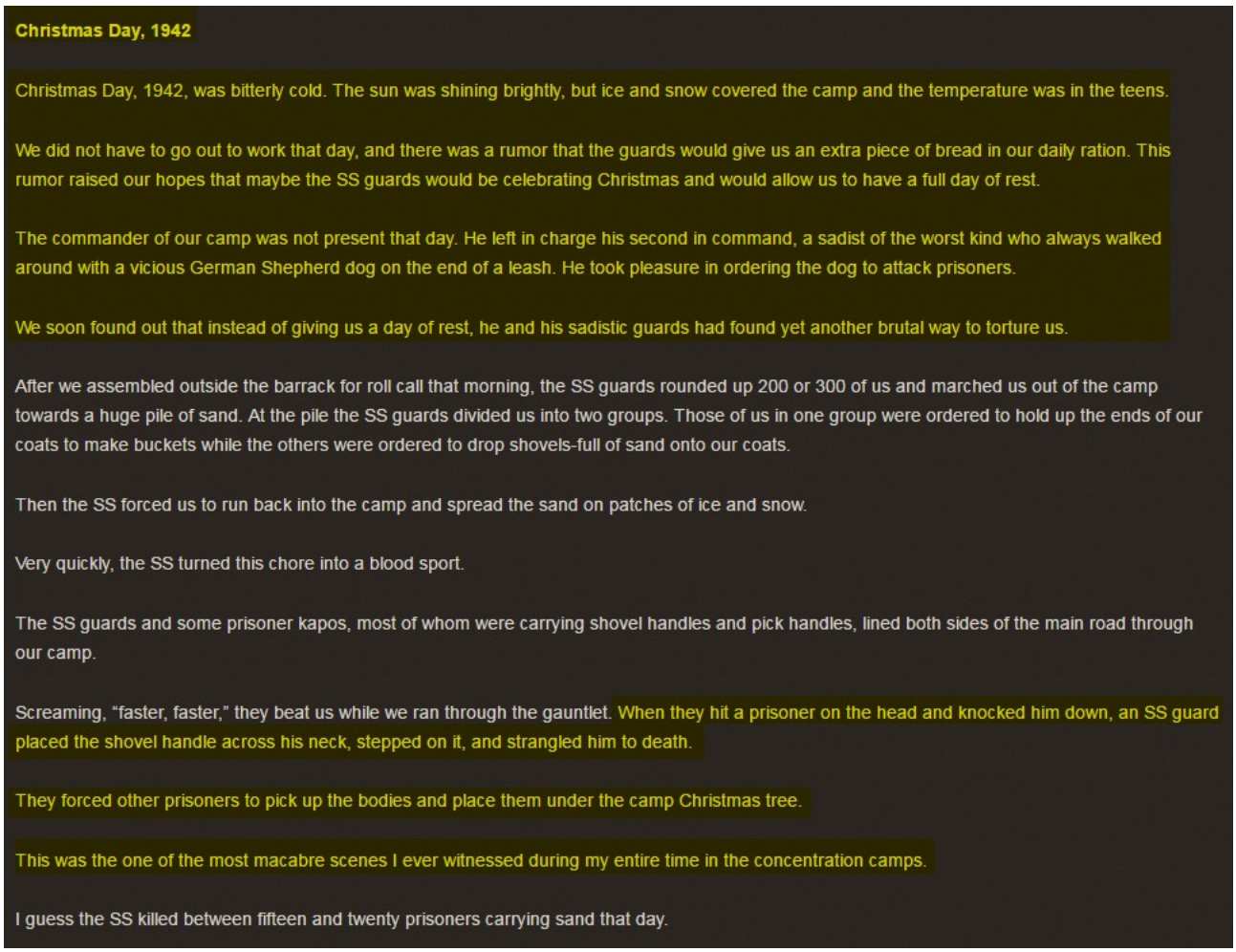




Este es Samuel Althaus, un judío polaco. Sobrevivó a Auschwitz-Birkenau y Dachau, pero de acuerdo a su hijo, él nunca habló de ello hasta después de publicar su libro Where is God? El cual fue publicado el año 2000.




En su libro, él afirma que el día de navidad en 1942, los nazis pusieron cadáveres bajo el árbol de Navidad de Auschwitz-Birkenau.



**Christmas Day, 1942**

Christmas Day, 1942, was bitterly cold. The sun was shining brightly, but ice and snow covered the camp and the temperature was in the teens.

We did not have to go out to work that day, and there was a rumor that the guards would give us an extra piece of bread in our daily ration. This rumor raised our hopes that maybe the SS guards would be celebrating Christmas and would allow us to have a full day of rest.

The commander of our camp was not present that day. He left in charge his second in command, a sadist of the worst kind who always walked around with a vicious German Shepherd dog on the end of a leash. He took pleasure in ordering the dog to attack prisoners.

We soon found out that instead of giving us a day of rest, he and his sadistic guards had found yet another brutal way to torture us.

After we assembled outside the barrack for roll call that morning, the SS guards rounded up 200 or 300 of us and marched us out of the camp towards a huge pile of sand. At the pile the SS guards divided us into two groups. Those of us in one group were ordered to hold up the ends of our coats to make buckets while the others were ordered to drop shovels-full of sand onto our coats.

Then the SS forced us to run back into the camp and spread the sand on patches of ice and snow.

Very quickly, the SS turned this chore into a blood sport.

The SS guards and some prisoner kapos, most of whom were carrying shovel handles and pick handles, lined both sides of the main road through our camp.

Screaming, "faster, faster," they beat us while we ran through the gauntlet. When they hit a prisoner on the head and knocked him down, an SS guard placed the shovel handle across his neck, stepped on it, and strangled him to death.

They forced other prisoners to pick up the bodies and place them under the camp Christmas tree.

This was the one of the most macabre scenes I ever witnessed during my entire time in the concentration camps.

I guess the SS killed between fifteen and twenty prisoners carrying sand that day.

*Where is God?: Auschwitz-Birkenau to Dachau by Sam Althaus - PART THREE: AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU*

*"Día de Navidad, 1942*

*El día de Navidad de 1942, fue extremadamente frío. El sol estaba brillando radiantemente, pero el hielo y la nieve cubrieron el campo y la temperatura estaba entre 13 y 19 grados.*

*No tuvimos que salir a trabajar ese día, y había un rumor de que los guardias nos darían un trozo extra de pan en nuestra ración diaria. Este rumor alcanzó nuestras esperanzas de que quizás los guardias de las SS celebrarían la Navidad y nos permitirían tener un día entero de descanso.*

*El comandante de nuestro campo no estaba presente ese día. Dejó en el cargo al segundo al mando, un sádico del peor tipo quien siempre caminaba alrededor con un feroz pastor alemán [atado] al final de una correa. Él tuvo el 'placer' de ordenar al perro atacar a los prisioneros.*

*Pronto nos dimos cuenta de que en lugar de darnos un día de descanso él y sus sádicos guardias habían encontrado todavía otra manera brutal de torturarnos.*

*...Cuando golpearon a un prisionero en la cabeza y lo hicieron caer, un guardia de las SS puso el mango de la pala sobre su cuello, caminó por encima suyo, y lo estranguló hasta la muerte.*

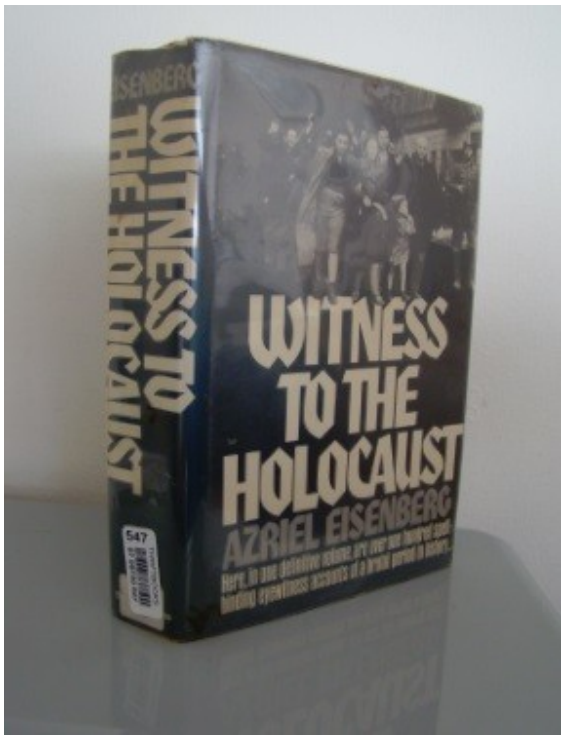
*Ellos obligaron a otros prisioneros a recoger los cuerpos y colocarlos bajo el árbol de Navidad del campo.*

*Esta fue una de las escenas más macabras que jamás haya visto durante todo el tiempo que estuve en los campos de concentración."*

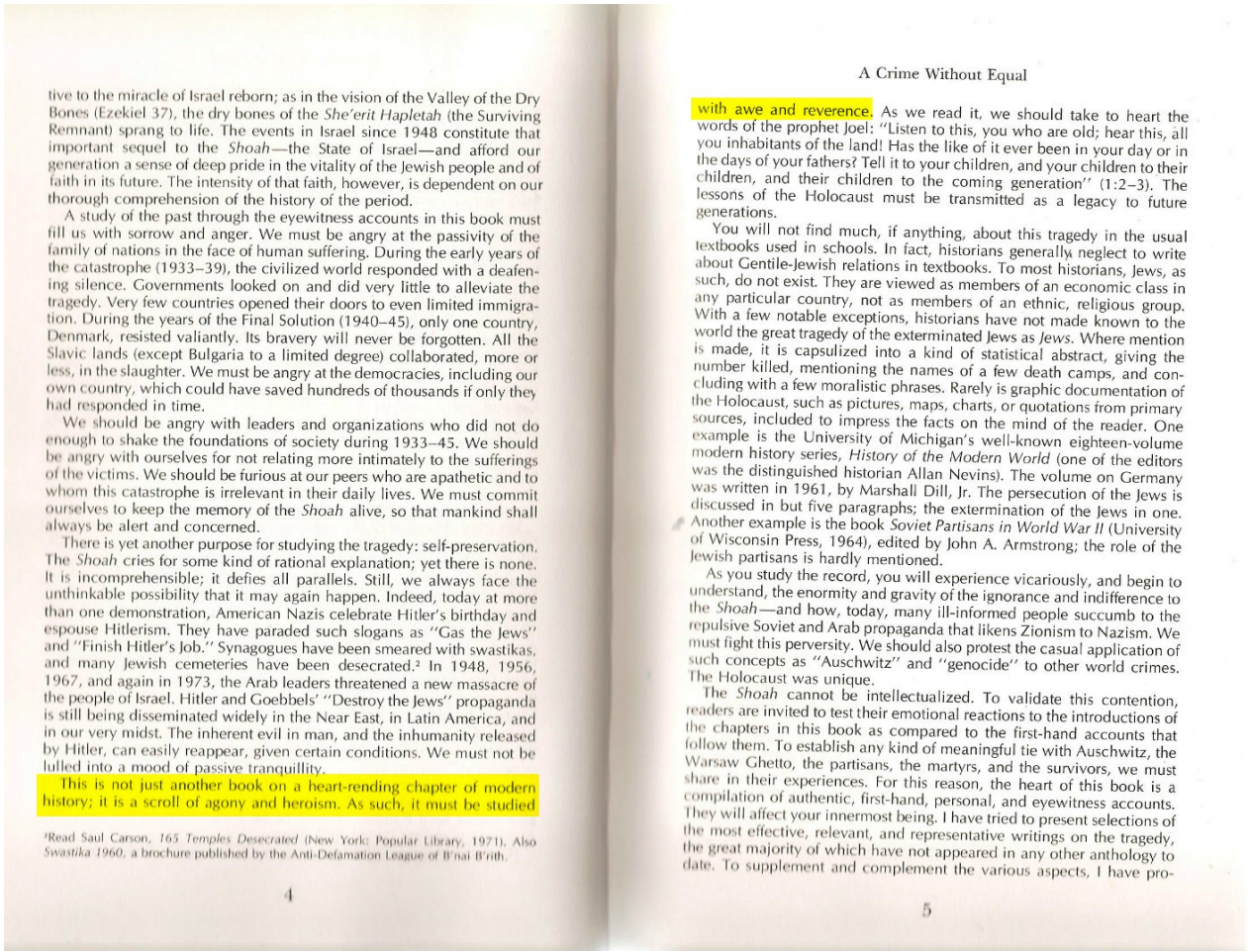


**TAKE PART IN CONFERENCE** — Approximately 300 lay and professional Jewish education leaders attended the second annual Hudson-Mohawk Valley Conference on Jewish Education in Troy. Shown above, in attendance at the Jewish Community Center, are sitting, left to right, David Bray,; Albany; Rabbi Paul E. Schuchalter, Glens Falls; Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, New York, and Ralph Chasan, Albany; standing, left to right, are Rabbi Perry Nussbaum, Pittsfield; Dr. Alex Pincus, Schenectady; Dr. Kenneth Goldblum, Pittsfield; Sol Boxer, Troy; Rabbi Hyman Chanover, Albany and Joseph Saidel, Glens Falls.

El segundo sentado empezando por la derecha es el Dr. Azriel Eisenberg de Nueva York (1903 - 1985), el protagonista de esta historia.




En la introducción a su libro publicado en 1982, *Witness to the Holocaust*, una colección de unos 100 'testigos oculares', Eisenberg *escribe*:



tive to the miracle of Israel reborn; as in the vision of the Valley of the Dry Bones (Ezekiel 37), the dry bones of the *She'erit Hapletah* (the Surviving Remnant) sprang to life. The events in Israel since 1948 constitute that important sequel to the *Shoah*—the State of Israel—and afford our generation a sense of deep pride in the vitality of the Jewish people and of faith in its future. The intensity of that faith, however, is dependent on our thorough comprehension of the history of the period.

A study of the past through the eyewitness accounts in this book must fill us with sorrow and anger. We must be angry at the passivity of the family of nations in the face of human suffering. During the early years of the catastrophe (1933–39), the civilized world responded with a deafening silence. Governments looked on and did very little to alleviate the tragedy. Very few countries opened their doors to even limited immigration. During the years of the Final Solution (1940–45), only one country, Denmark, resisted valiantly. Its bravery will never be forgotten. All the Slavic lands (except Bulgaria to a limited degree) collaborated, more or less, in the slaughter. We must be angry at the democracies, including our own country, which could have saved hundreds of thousands if only they had responded in time.

We should be angry with leaders and organizations who did not do enough to shake the foundations of society during 1933–45. We should be angry with ourselves for not relating more intimately to the sufferings of the victims. We should be furious at our peers who are apathetic and to whom this catastrophe is irrelevant in their daily lives. We must commit ourselves to keep the memory of the *Shoah* alive, so that mankind shall always be alert and concerned.

There is yet another purpose for studying the tragedy: self-preservation. The *Shoah* cries for some kind of rational explanation; yet there is none. It is incomprehensible; it defies all parallels. Still, we always face the unthinkable possibility that it may again happen. Indeed, today at more than one demonstration, American Nazis celebrate Hitler's birthday and espouse Hitlerism. They have paraded such slogans as "Gas the Jews" and "Finish Hitler's Job." Synagogues have been smeared with swastikas, and many Jewish cemeteries have been desecrated.[2] In 1948, 1956, 1967, and again in 1973, the Arab leaders threatened a new massacre of the people of Israel. Hitler and Goebbels' "Destroy the Jews" propaganda is still being disseminated widely in the Near East, in Latin America, and in our very midst. The inherent evil in man, and the inhumanity released by Hitler, can easily reappear, given certain conditions. We must not be lulled into a mood of passive tranquillity.

This is not just another book on a heart-rending chapter of modern history; it is a scroll of agony and heroism. As such, it must be studied

[2]Read Saul Carson, *165 Temples Desecrated* (New York: Popular Library, 1971). Also *Swastika 1960*, a brochure published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.





with awe and reverence. As we read it, we should take to heart the words of the prophet Joel: "Listen to this, you who are old; hear this, all you inhabitants of the land! Has the like of it ever been in your day or in the days of your fathers? Tell it to your children, and your children to their children, and their children to the coming generation" (1:2–3). The lessons of the Holocaust must be transmitted as a legacy to future generations.

You will not find much, if anything, about this tragedy in the usual textbooks used in schools. In fact, historians generally neglect to write about Gentile-Jewish relations in textbooks. To most historians, Jews, as such, do not exist. They are viewed as members of an economic class in any particular country, not as members of an ethnic, religious group. With a few notable exceptions, historians have not made known to the world the great tragedy of the exterminated Jews as *Jews*. Where mention is made, it is capsulized into a kind of statistical abstract, giving the number killed, mentioning the names of a few death camps, and concluding with a few moralistic phrases. Rarely is graphic documentation of the Holocaust, such as pictures, maps, charts, or quotations from primary sources, included to impress the facts on the mind of the reader. One example is the University of Michigan's well-known eighteen-volume modern history series, *History of the Modern World* (one of the editors was the distinguished historian Allan Nevins). The volume on Germany was written in 1961, by Marshall Dill, Jr. The persecution of the Jews is discussed in but five paragraphs; the extermination of the Jews in one. Another example is the book *Soviet Partisans in World War II* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1964), edited by John A. Armstrong; the role of the Jewish partisans is hardly mentioned.

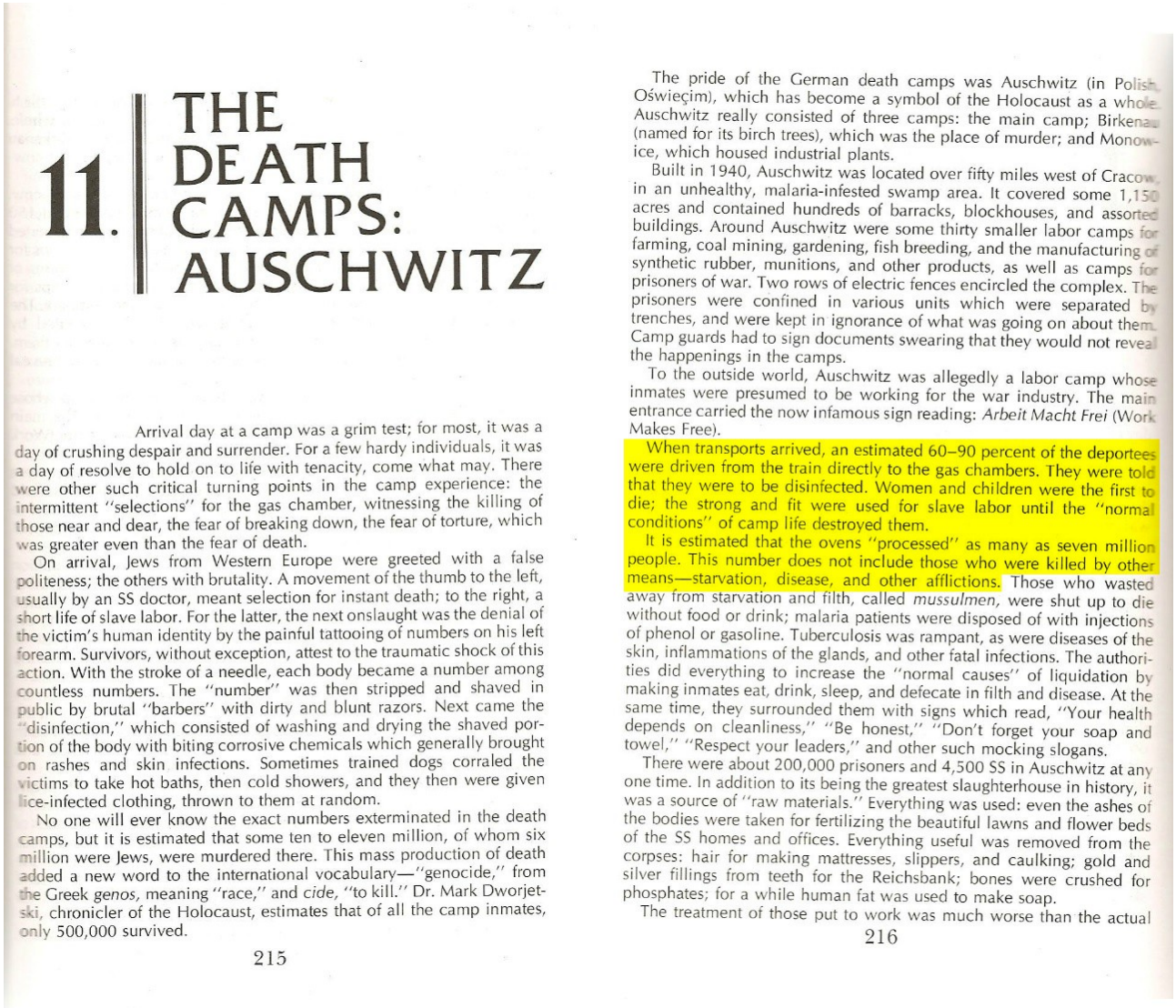
As you study the record, you will experience vicariously, and begin to understand, the enormity and gravity of the ignorance and indifference to the *Shoah*—and how, today, many ill-informed people succumb to the repulsive Soviet and Arab propaganda that likens Zionism to Nazism. We must fight this perversity. We should also protest the casual application of such concepts as "Auschwitz" and "genocide" to other world crimes. The Holocaust was unique.

The *Shoah* cannot be intellectualized. To validate this contention, readers are invited to test their emotional reactions to the introductions of the chapters in this book as compared to the first-hand accounts that follow them. To establish any kind of meaningful tie with Auschwitz, the Warsaw Ghetto, the partisans, the martyrs, and the survivors, we must share in their experiences. For this reason, the heart of this book is a compilation of authentic, first-hand, personal, and eyewitness accounts. They will affect your innermost being. I have tried to present selections of the most effective, relevant, and representative writings on the tragedy, the great majority of which have not appeared in any other anthology to date. To supplement and complement the various aspects, I have pro-



"Este no es solamente otro libro sobre un capítulo desgarrador de historia moderna; esto es pergamino de agonía y heroísmo. Como tal, debe ser estudiado con asombro y veneración."

En el capítulo 11: "The Death Camps: Auschwitz", nos informa de que en Auschwitz:



# 11. THE DEATH CAMPS: AUSCHWITZ

Arrival day at a camp was a grim test; for most, it was a day of crushing despair and surrender. For a few hardy individuals, it was a day of resolve to hold on to life with tenacity, come what may. There were other such critical turning points in the camp experience: the intermittent "selections" for the gas chamber, witnessing the killing of those near and dear, the fear of breaking down, the fear of torture, which was greater even than the fear of death.

On arrival, Jews from Western Europe were greeted with a false politeness; the others with brutality. A movement of the thumb to the left, usually by an SS doctor, meant selection for instant death; to the right, a short life of slave labor. For the latter, the next onslaught was the denial of the victim's human identity by the painful tattooing of numbers on his left forearm. Survivors, without exception, attest to the traumatic shock of this action. With the stroke of a needle, each body became a number among countless numbers. The "number" was then stripped and shaved in public by brutal "barbers" with dirty and blunt razors. Next came the "disinfection," which consisted of washing and drying the shaved portion of the body with biting corrosive chemicals which generally brought on rashes and skin infections. Sometimes trained dogs corraled the victims to take hot baths, then cold showers, and they then were given lice-infected clothing, thrown to them at random.

No one will ever know the exact numbers exterminated in the death camps, but it is estimated that some ten to eleven million, of whom six million were Jews, were murdered there. This mass production of death added a new word to the international vocabulary—"genocide," from the Greek *genos*, meaning "race," and *cide*, "to kill." Dr. Mark Dworjetski, chronicler of the Holocaust, estimates that of all the camp inmates, only 500,000 survived.

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The pride of the German death camps was Auschwitz (in Polish, Oświeçim), which has become a symbol of the Holocaust as a whole. Auschwitz really consisted of three camps: the main camp; Birkenau (named for its birch trees), which was the place of murder; and Monowice, which housed industrial plants.

Built in 1940, Auschwitz was located over fifty miles west of Cracow, in an unhealthy, malaria-infested swamp area. It covered some 1,150 acres and contained hundreds of barracks, blockhouses, and assorted buildings. Around Auschwitz were some thirty smaller labor camps for farming, coal mining, gardening, fish breeding, and the manufacturing of synthetic rubber, munitions, and other products, as well as camps for prisoners of war. Two rows of electric fences encircled the complex. The prisoners were confined in various units which were separated by trenches, and were kept in ignorance of what was going on about them. Camp guards had to sign documents swearing that they would not reveal the happenings in the camps.

To the outside world, Auschwitz was allegedly a labor camp whose inmates were presumed to be working for the war industry. The main entrance carried the now infamous sign reading: *Arbeit Macht Frei* (Work Makes Free).

When transports arrived, an estimated 60–90 percent of the deportees were driven from the train directly to the gas chambers. They were told that they were to be disinfected. Women and children were the first to die; the strong and fit were used for slave labor until the "normal conditions" of camp life destroyed them.

It is estimated that the ovens "processed" as many as seven million people. This number does not include those who were killed by other means—starvation, disease, and other afflictions. Those who wasted away from starvation and filth, called *mussulmen*, were shut up to die without food or drink; malaria patients were disposed of with injections of phenol or gasoline. Tuberculosis was rampant, as were diseases of the skin, inflammations of the glands, and other fatal infections. The authorities did everything to increase the "normal causes" of liquidation by making inmates eat, drink, sleep, and defecate in filth and disease. At the same time, they surrounded them with signs which read, "Your health depends on cleanliness," "Be honest," "Don't forget your soap and towel," "Respect your leaders," and other such mocking slogans.

There were about 200,000 prisoners and 4,500 SS in Auschwitz at any one time. In addition to its being the greatest slaughterhouse in history, it was a source of "raw materials." Everything was used: even the ashes of the bodies were taken for fertilizing the beautiful lawns and flower beds of the SS homes and offices. Everything useful was removed from the corpses: hair for making mattresses, slippers, and caulking; gold and silver fillings from teeth for the Reichsbank; bones were crushed for phosphates; for a while human fat was used to make soap.

The treatment of those put to work was much worse than the actual

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"Cuando los transportes llegaron, un porcentaje estimado del 60-90 porciento de los deportados eran llevados del tren directamente a las cámaras de gas. Les dijeron que ellos debían ser desinfectados. Las mujeres y niños eran los primeros en morir; los fuertes y aptos eran usados para el trabajo esclavo hasta que las 'condiciones normales' de la vida del campo les destruían.

Se estima que los hornos 'procesaron' no menos de siete millones de personas. Este número no incluye aquellos quienes fueron asesinados por otros medios – hambre, enfermedad, y otras aflicciones."

Fuente: Gracias a L. A. Rollins y su review de 1983 de este libro.

# Testimonios

Simon Wiesenthal vuelve a confirmar: "No hay campos de exterminio en suelo alemán"
En una carta publicada en la edición de enero de las barras y estrellas, un periódico por el personal de servicio militar de los Estados Unidos, Simon Wiesenthal volvió a confirmar, de paso, que "no había campos de exterminio en suelo alemán" durante el Segunda Guerra Mundial. Él hizo la declaración idéntica en una carta publicada en la edición de abril de 1975 del British periódicas Libros y bookmen.

Mientras que la verdad de Wiesenthal palabras aquí se conoce desde hace años, esta declaración es importante, en primer lugar, porque está hecha por una figura de renombre internacional y supuestamente bien informado y de buena reputación, y, en segundo lugar, porque se confirma una vez más el punto de que los revisionistas han estado haciendo durante años. Lo que Wiesenthal no menciona, y lo que no se entiende ampliamente, es que también confirma implícitamente el drástico cambio que ha tenido lugar en los últimos años en la historia de la exterminación del Holocausto.

Lo que el "cazador de nazis" ahora dice que contrasta fuertemente con lo reclamado con autoridad en las décadas posteriores a la Segunda Guerra Mundial. En el gran Tribunal de Nuremberg de 1945-1946, por ejemplo, los funcionarios gubernamentales aliados presentaron pruebas concluyentes, aparentemente para demostrar que los campos "en suelo alemán" - como Dachau y Buchenwald - eran centros de "exterminio". Sir Hartley Shawcross, fiscal jefe británico en el principal proceso de Nuremberg, en consecuencia declaró en su discurso de clausura el 26 de julio de 1946, que "el asesinato [se] llevó a cabo con una industria de ejecución en masa en las cámaras de gas y los hornos" de Buchenwald, Dachau, Oranienburg - todos "en suelo alemán"-.



The STARS and STRIPES
European Edition
Sunday, January 24, 1993

# Gassings in Germany

A letter appeared on this page titled "Gas chamber error" (Jan. 5). Since I was quoted in this letter, I find it necessary to state the following:

It is true that there were no extermination camps on German soil and thus no mass gassings such as those that took place at Auschwitz, Treblinka and other camps. A gas chamber was in the process of being built at Dachau, but it was never completed.

Gassings did, however, take place at Mauthausen, which at that time belonged to Germany.

The Nazi euthanasia program included four institutions (Hartheim by Linz, Hadamar, Sonnenstein by Pirna, and Grafenegg), in which mentally and physically handicapped people were killed — very often with the help of gas. All four of those institutions were located on German soil.

They were closed following protests but before that served as a sort of school for mass murders; from 1942 the SS members who had been active there were assigned to the large extermination camps, such as Treblinka, Sobibor and Belzec in Poland.

**—Simon Wiesenthal**

**Vienna, Austria**

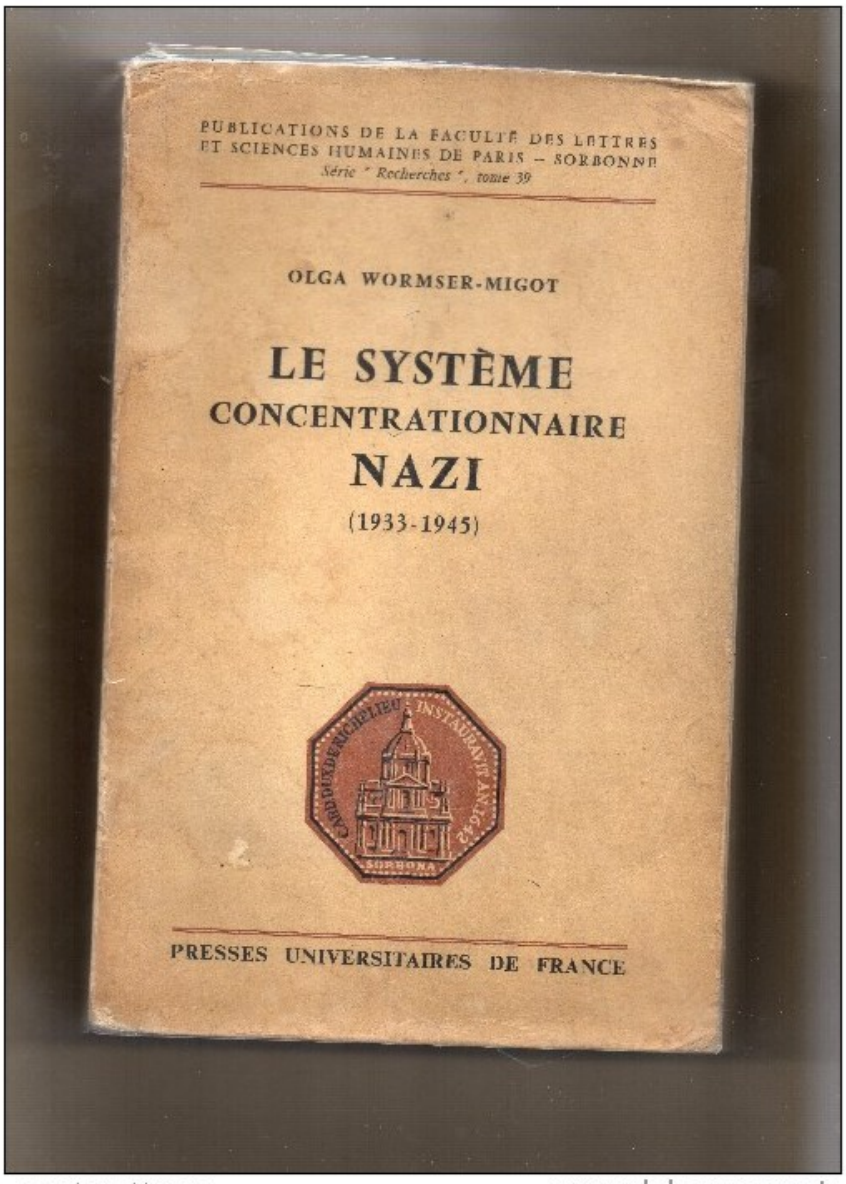
3) En 1968, la historiadora judía Olga Wormser-Migot, en su tesis sobre "El *Sistema Concentracionario Nazi, 1933-1945"* (París, Presses universitaires de France, 1968) ha consagrado toda una argumentación a lo que ella llama "El *Problema de las Cámaras de Gas"* (p.541-544). Allí expresa su escepticismo sobre el valor de célebres testimonios afirmando la existencia de cámaras de gas en campos como los de Mauthausen o de Ravensbrück. Sobre Auschwitz-I ella es formal: este campo donde hoy los turistas visitan una pretendida cámara de gas, estaba en realidad *"sin cámara de gas"* (p. 157)

**Comentario:** Para llevar contra los vencidos horribles acusaciones de gastamientos homicidas, solamente se ha dado crédito a los testimonios y tales testimonios no han sido verificados. Notemos aquí el caso particular de Auschwitz-I: hace pues 38 años una historiadora judía ha tenido el coraje de escribir que este campo "no tenía cámara de gas"; sin embargo, aun hoy día, en 2006, los turistas visitan en masa en Auschwitz-I una sala a la que se osa falazmente presentarles como una "cámara de gas". Estamos, pues, ante una superchería.

4) En 1979, treinta y cuatro historiadores franceses han firmado una extensa



*Olga Wormser-Migot*




Genealogieoldpaper www.delcampe.net



**"No existe en absoluto orden escrita de exterminación por gas en Auschwitz, tampoco existe orden de cesar en noviembre de 1944. Ni en el proceso de Núremberg, ni en el transcurso de los procesos locales, ni en el proceso de Höss en Cracovia, o de Eichmann en Israel, ni en los procesos de los comandantes de campos, ni en los de noviembre de 1966 a agosto de 1975 en el proceso de Francfort se ha presentado la famosa orden firmada por Himmler, del 22 de noviembre de 1944, poniendo fin al exterminio de los judíos por el sistema del gas, la orden que pondría fin a la solución final."**

***Olga Wormser-Migot***

**Historiadora judía**

Cuestionando el Holocausto [Sub Esp] [Parte 1]

Podéis **descargar** el documental a través de **mega**.

En "**Cuestionando el Holocausto**", **Eric Hunt**, **autor** del documental "**The Last Days of the Big Lie**" (Los últimos días de la Gran Mentira), analiza exhaustivamente las afirmaciones sobre supuestas cámaras de gas en Bergen-Belsen, Majdanek o Dachau, así como diferentes filmaciones y fotografías utilizadas por los aliados para probar una supuesta política alemana de exterminio.

Valiéndose de planos, documentos oficiales, testimonios, testigos y grabaciones actuales, Eric Hunt no sólo **desmonta la existencia de cámaras de gas** en campos como **Dachau** o **Bergen-Belsen**, también demuestra que los **prisioneros asesinados** que aparecen en las famosas fotografías y grabaciones de **Nordhausen** o de los **trenes de Dachau**, utilizadas frecuentemente para probar la "barbarie alemana", **murieron** en realidad **a causa de bombardeos y ametrallamientos de aviones aliados**, que no dudaban en atacar trenes de prisioneros, llegando a bombardear directamente campos como el de Nordhausen. Imágenes de **víctimas de tifus** o disentería tomadas después de terminar la guerra son igualmente **utilizadas sin ningún pudor para "demostrar"** frente al gran público la existencia del **supuesto holocausto** o exterminio sistemático y planificado de judíos.

En esta primera parte, Eric Hunt centra su análisis en los **campos de la zona occidental**. En la segunda parte, que será publicada no antes de octubre – según el propio autor -, desmontará la propaganda holocáustica referente a los campos del área conquistada por la URSS, donde, según la versión oficial actual – modificada prácticamente todos los años-, tuvieron lugar los gaseamientos de prisioneros judíos (Auschwitz, Treblinka, entre otros).

Podéis visitar la web oficial del documental **aquí**.

**Enlaces de descarga del documental: "The Last Days of the Big Lie"** (Los últimos días de la Gran Mentira) subtitulado en español.

Parte 1: https://mega.nz/#!BNsBhaiL!pi6Am2eHZIneV75qOfGvKlVaDns6Itn8i_PN4FlBoL8

Parte 2: https://mega.nz/#!kIsSmAgA!JU8PclEETa2--w_4PhmLeiGi8tWxfgt5YcAhSIXCrMQ

Parte 3: https://mega.nz/#!dJUGDLYB!9SB1nCODJr58iT7z2bNOFfmTxhnbQEelFUBJM7bTjQw

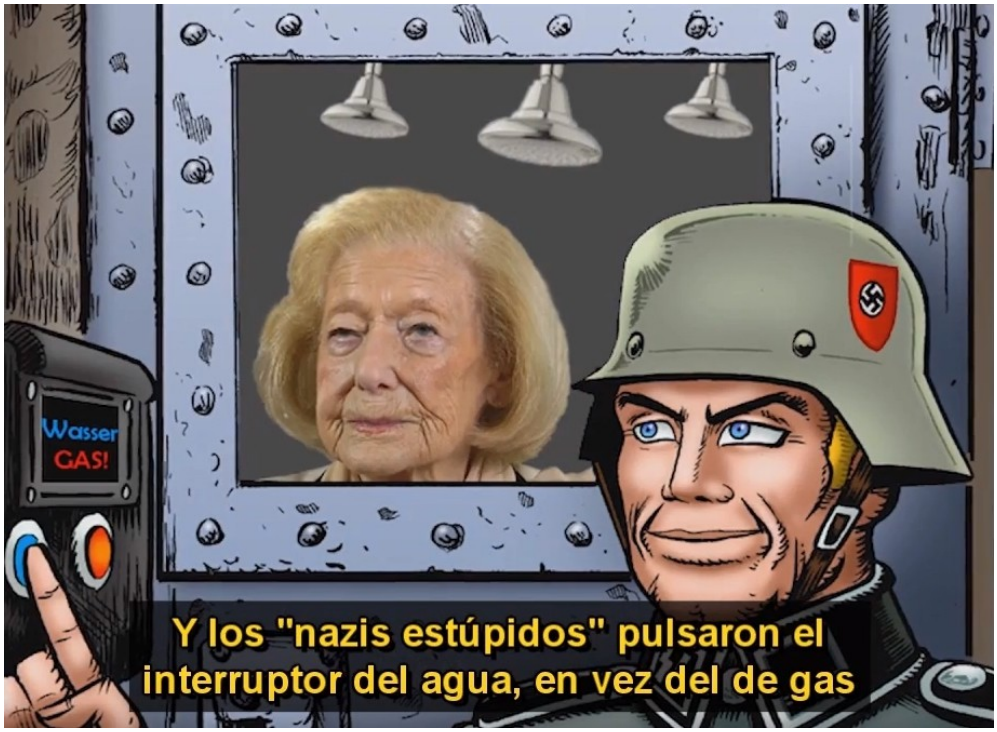
Parte 4: https://mega.nz/#!5RlkVaxL!9mdGHc716AkMwYcRillxVLS8kAlsqqD3nGTzWFROnbE

Parte 5: https://mega.nz/#!hJUm1ChZ!CzqcLLJkl34sBSGDbHdFUgppBHNnrU_l-gszEvICqBo

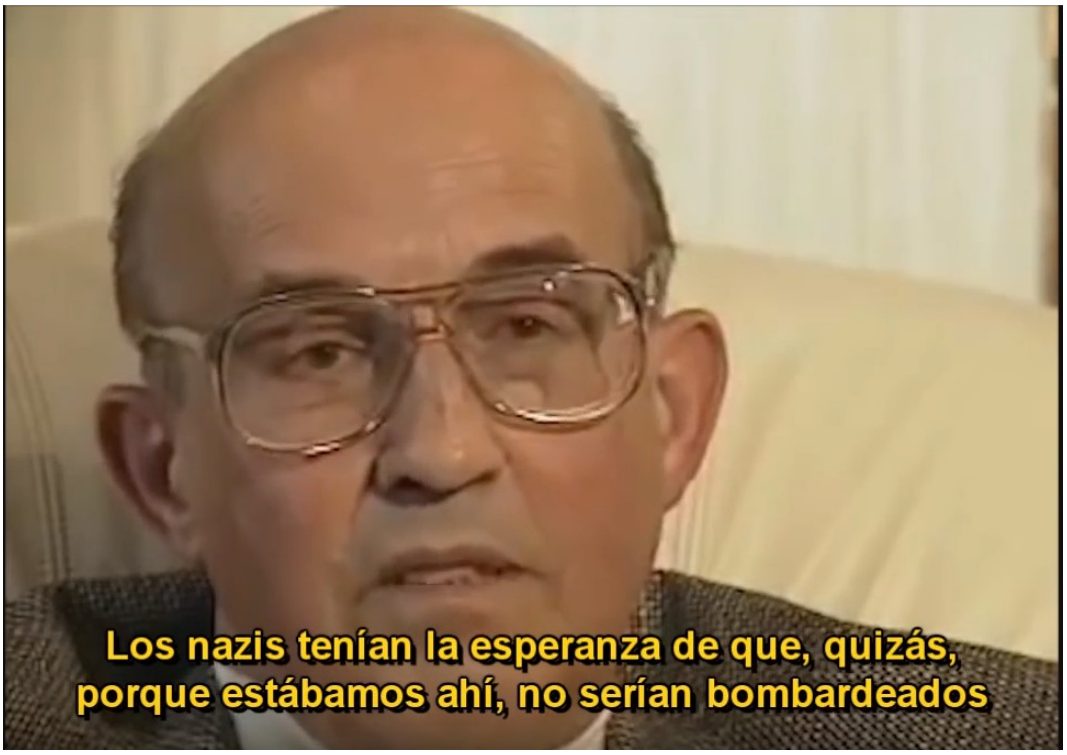
Testimonios del documental Cuestionando el Holocausto:

minuto 6:43

minuto 27:00 (28:00 dice que salió agua de la ducha cuando supuestamente NUNCA fueron duchas, sólo salia gas según la versión oficial).




minuto 52:40 ex prisionero judío comenta como los aliados bombardearon y dispararon al tren en el que iban con destino a Dachau






minuto 57:30 ex prisionero judío, médico, describe a prisioneros ingresados en el hospital del campamento, enfermos de tuberculosis en los días finales de la guerra, quién no intentaría curar a un prisionero para luego gasearlo?



Minuto 1:09:24




minuto 1:25:20 testimonios completamente incoherentes






El Engaño del Holocausto Sobrevivientes que dicen la verdad (Holohoax Survivors who Tell the Truth)







"By Some Miracle, Water Came Down, Instead of the Gas!" Helen Schwartz

"Por algún milagro, salió agua, en lugar de gas" – Helen Schwartz

Paul Rassinier

El padre del Revisionismo del Holocausto no fue un neonazi sino un marxista y miembro de la resistencia francesa llamado Paul Rassinier quién vivió la experiencia de estar preso en un campo de concentración. Después de la guerra se vio en la obligación moral de exponer a los Falsos testigos del Holocausto no pudiendo nunca confirmar los rumores sobre ejecuciones en cámaras de gas, ni en los campos donde estuvo internado ni en los ubicados en Polonia. El sionismo de pos guerra, al no hallar ninguna otra forma de desacreditar sus hallazgos intentó destruir su imagen acusándolo de antisemita. Pero Rassinier no era antisemita, incluso fue co-fundador de Libé-Nord, organización que dio refugio y salvoconducto a judíos franceses durante el Holocausto.



Rassinier al darse cuenta del engaño judío, se hizo anarquista.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Rassinier

http://es.metapedia.org/wiki/Paul_Rassinier

“Yo estuve en los grandes campos de concentración de Alemania. Pero, conforme a la verdad, tengo que estipular que NO HE ENCONTRADO JAMÁS en ningún campo NINGUNA INSTALACIÓN COMO CÁMARA DE GASEAMIENTO." - Doctor JUDÍO Benedikt Kautsky, estuvo preso durante 7 años, 3 de ellos en Auschwitz, declaración hecha en su libro Teufel und Verdammte, publicado en Suiza en 1946.

http://www.vho.org/D/ffh/Zeuge17.html

"NO EXISTE NINGÚN DOCUMENTO firmado por Hitler, Himmler o Heydrich que hable de exterminar a los judíos, la palabra exterminio no aparece en la carta de Goering a Heydrich relativa a la solución final de la cuestión judía. " -Dr. Kubovy (JUDÍO), del Centro de Documentación de Tel Aviv, 1960.

"A pesar de las investigaciones de los más eruditos no se ha podido JAMÁS encontrar una orden de Hitler mandando exterminar a los judíos" -Raymond Aron (JUDÍO) y François Furet, Sorbona, París, febrero de 1982.
"Hasta la fecha no se ha encontrado NINGUNA ORDEN ESCRITA de Hitler tendente a destruir a la comunidad judía europea, y, con toda seguridad, ESTA ORDEN NO FUE DADA JAMÁS." - Walter Laqueur, historiador (JUDÍO) 1981.

"No existe en absoluto orden escrita de exterminación por gas en Auschwitz, tampoco existe orden de cesar en noviembre de 1944. Ni en el proceso de Núremberg, ni en el transcurso de los procesos locales, ni en el proceso de Höss en Cracovia, o de Eichmann en Israel, ni en los procesos de los comandantes de campos, ni en los de noviembre de 1966 (a agosto de 1975) en el proceso de Francfort se ha presentado la famosa orden firmada por Himmler, del 22 de noviembre de 1944, poniendo fin al exterminio de los judíos por el sistema del gas, la orden que pondría fin a la solución final" -Olga Wormser-Migot, historiadora JUDÍA, 1968.

Cámaras de gas! ¿qué cámaras de gas?

days, so I recognized my tent.

Let me explain that even though I had been in Auschwitz I did not know about the gas chambers. Can you imagine that? We thought, when we were there, that our parents and the children were taken to camps which were much better. We assumed that

*"Dejame explicarte que aunque estuve en Auschwitz no tenía conocimiento sobre las cámaras de gas. Puedes imaginarte eso?"*

- Marika Frank Abrams - fuente




"Yo estuve en los grandes campos de concentración en Alemania. Debo admitir sinceramente que en ningún campo he visto que pudiera parecerse a una cámara de gas."

- Dr. Benedikt Kautsky (pasó 3 años en Auschwitz) fuente

Página 382: http://www.vho.org/aaargh/fran/livres3/KULA.pdf

A pesar de ser un "hecho" pesadamente ser implicado en la 2ª Guerra Mundial, un genocidio de judíos, las cámaras de gas y los 6,000,000 no son mencionados en:

Winston Churchill - Second World War (1948) 4,448 páginas

Dwight D. Eisenhower - Crusade in Europe (1948) 559 páginas

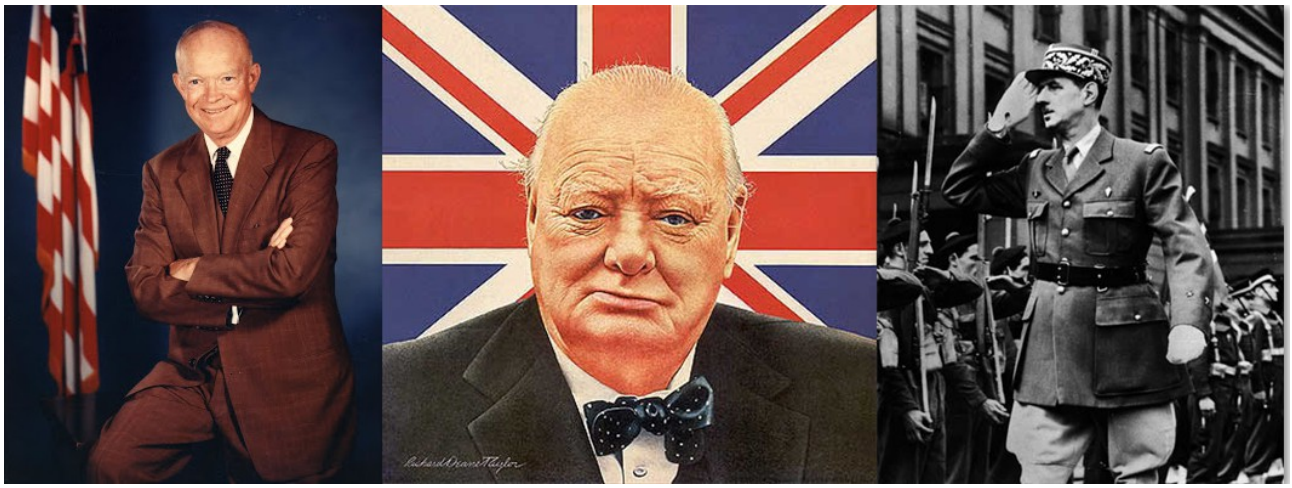
Charles de Gaulle - Mémoires de Guerre (1959) 2,054 páginas

"In this mass of writing, which altogether totals 7,061 pages (not including the introductory parts), published from 1948 to 1959, one will find no mention either of Nazi 'gas chambers,' a 'genocide' of the Jews, or of 'six million' Jewish victims of the war."

"En esta masa de escritura, que forma un total de 7,061 páginas (no incluyendo las partes introductorias), publicado a partir de 1948 hasta 1959, uno no encontrará ninguna mención de las 'cámaras de gas' nazis, 'un genocidio' de los judíos, 'o de seis millones' víctimas de la guerra."

Richard Lynn, Professor Emeritus, University of Ulster, December 5, 2005.

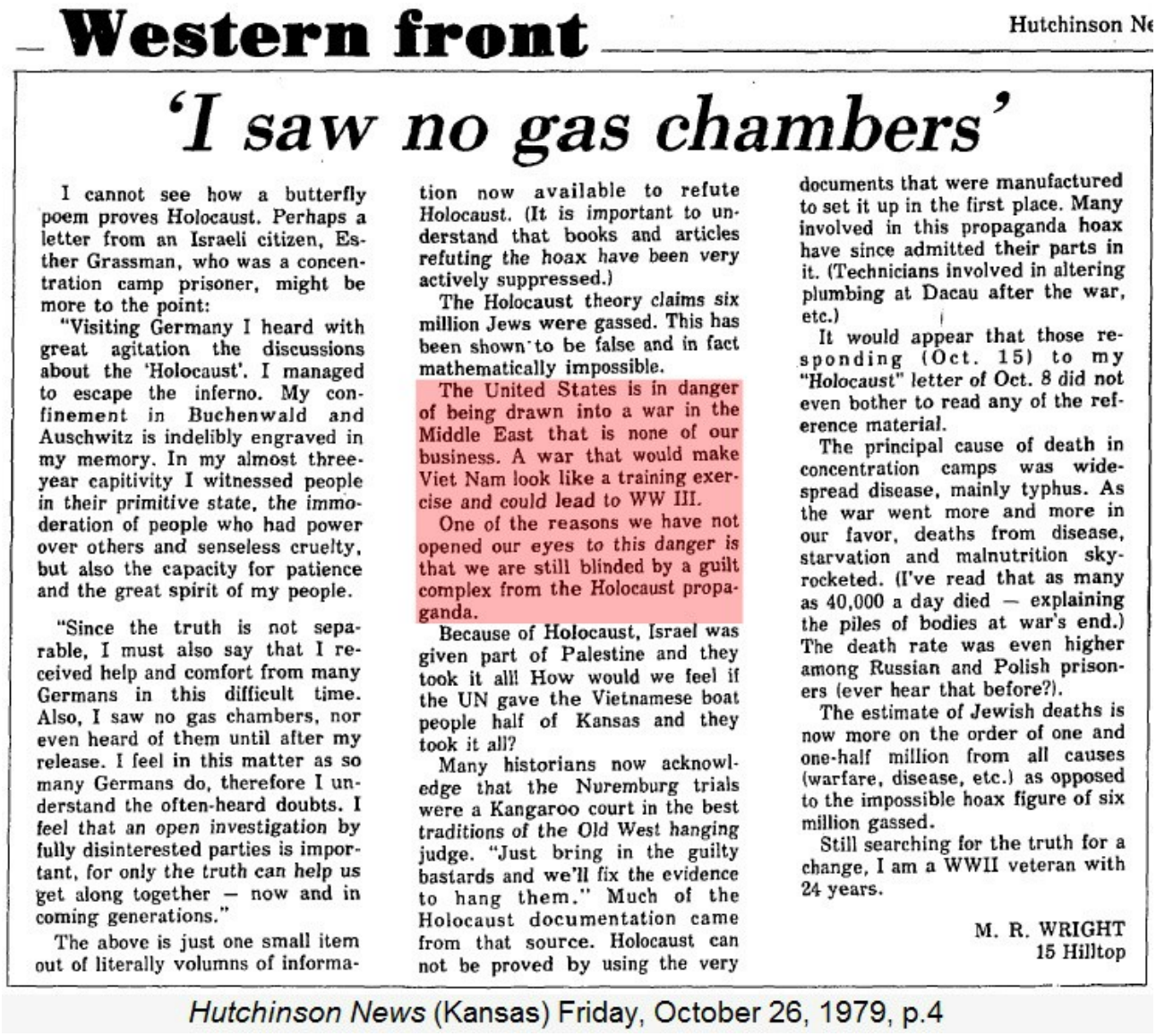
Seguramente, estas figuras enormemente significativas de la 2ª Guerra Mundial sabían acerca de; ¿6.000.000 de judíos siendo asesinados principalmente en cámaras de gas como parte de un plan nazi de exterminar a todos los judíos en Europa? ¿Por qué cada uno de ellos se olvida de mencionar ALGO sobre ello?



*De izquierda a derecha: Dwight D. Eisenhower, Winston Churchill y Chales de Gaulle.*

Superviviente de Auschwitz cuestiona la existencia de las cámaras de gas

M. R. Wright en este artículo publicado en 1979 cita a Esther Grassman, una judía israelí y superviviente de Auschwitz y Buchenwald, quien admitió que ella nunca vio, ni siquiera oyó sobre las cámaras de gas hasta que fue liberada.



**Western front** Hutchinson Ne

# 'I saw no gas chambers'

I cannot see how a butterfly poem proves Holocaust. Perhaps a letter from an Israeli citizen, Esther Grassman, who was a concentration camp prisoner, might be more to the point:

"Visiting Germany I heard with great agitation the discussions about the 'Holocaust'. I managed to escape the inferno. My confinement in Buchenwald and Auschwitz is indelibly engraved in my memory. In my almost three-year capitivity I witnessed people in their primitive state, the immoderation of people who had power over others and senseless cruelty, but also the capacity for patience and the great spirit of my people.

"Since the truth is not separable, I must also say that I received help and comfort from many Germans in this difficult time. Also, I saw no gas chambers, nor even heard of them until after my release. I feel in this matter as so many Germans do, therefore I understand the often-heard doubts. I feel that an open investigation by fully disinterested parties is important, for only the truth can help us get along together — now and in coming generations."

The above is just one small item out of literally volumns of information now available to refute Holocaust. (It is important to understand that books and articles refuting the hoax have been very actively suppressed.)

The Holocaust theory claims six million Jews were gassed. This has been shown to be false and in fact mathematically impossible.

The United States is in danger of being drawn into a war in the Middle East that is none of our business. A war that would make Viet Nam look like a training exercise and could lead to WW III.

One of the reasons we have not opened our eyes to this danger is that we are still blinded by a guilt complex from the Holocaust propaganda.

Because of Holocaust, Israel was given part of Palestine and they took it all! How would we feel if the UN gave the Vietnamese boat people half of Kansas and they took it all?

Many historians now acknowledge that the Nuremburg trials were a Kangaroo court in the best traditions of the Old West hanging judge. "Just bring in the guilty bastards and we'll fix the evidence to hang them." Much of the Holocaust documentation came from that source. Holocaust can not be proved by using the very documents that were manufactured to set it up in the first place. Many involved in this propaganda hoax have since admitted their parts in it. (Technicians involved in altering plumbing at Dacau after the war, etc.)

It would appear that those responding (Oct. 15) to my "Holocaust" letter of Oct. 8 did not even bother to read any of the reference material.

The principal cause of death in concentration camps was widespread disease, mainly typhus. As the war went more and more in our favor, deaths from disease, starvation and malnutrition skyrocketed. (I've read that as many as 40,000 a day died — explaining the piles of bodies at war's end.) The death rate was even higher among Russian and Polish prisoners (ever hear that before?).

The estimate of Jewish deaths is now more on the order of one and one-half million from all causes (warfare, disease, etc.) as opposed to the impossible hoax figure of six million gassed.

Still searching for the truth for a change, I am a WWII veteran with 24 years.

M. R. WRIGHT
15 Hilltop

*Hutchinson News* (Kansas) Friday, October 26, 1979, p.4

[*Hutchinson News (Kansas) Friday, October 26, 1979, p.4*]

*"Los Estados Unidos están en peligro de ser arrastrados a una guerra en Oriente Medio que no es asunto nuestro. Una guerra que haría parecer a Vietnam un ejercicio de entrenamiento y podría llevarnos a la 3ª GM.*
*Una de las razones por la que no hemos abierto los ojos a este peligro es que seguimos ciegos por el complejo de culpa [provocado por] la propaganda del holocausto."*

Editorial

## An inspiration

## The bandwagon

## Keeping cool

**Western front**

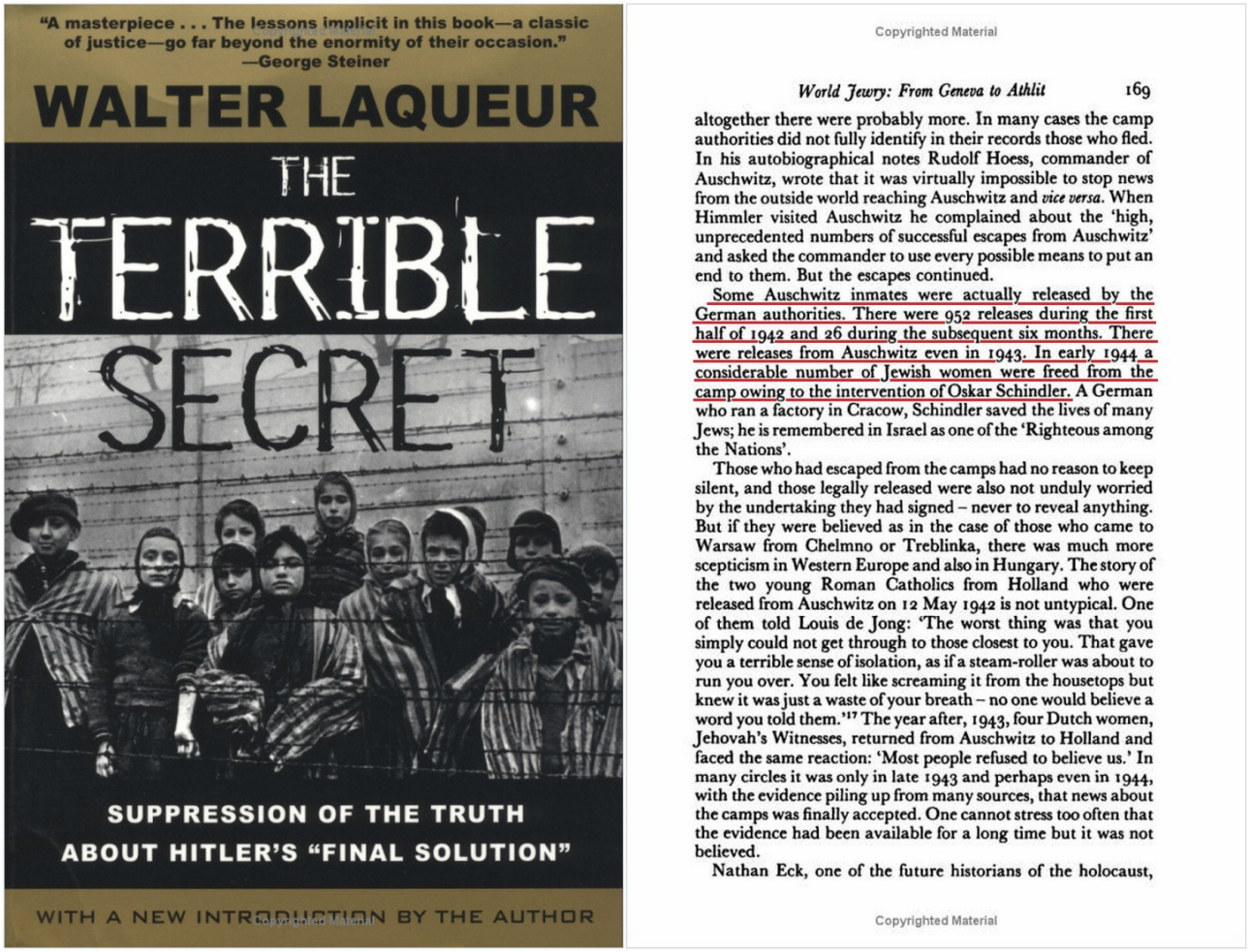
### *'I saw no gas chambers'*

### *Carter business was near bankruptcy*

*Your typical New York day*

## Don't get hung up on cucumbers

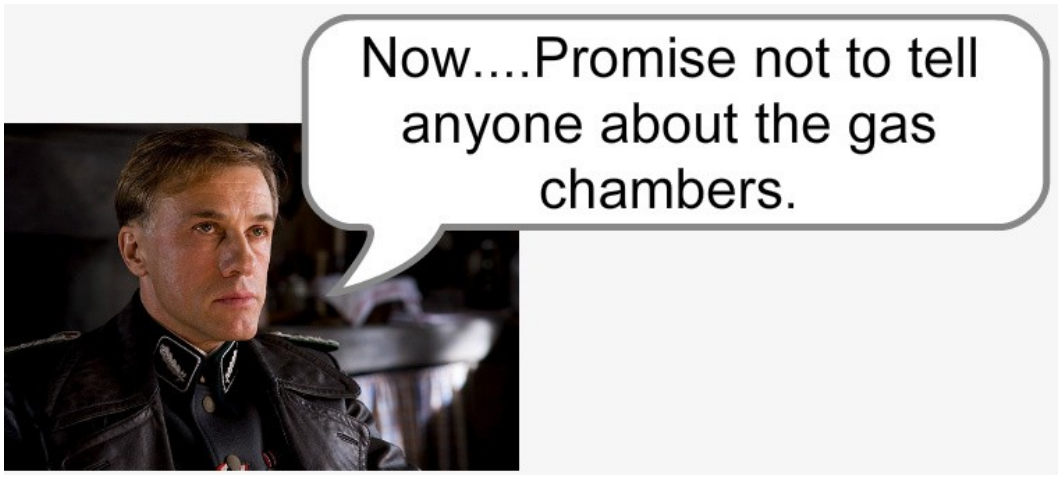
"Los malvados nazis liberando gente de la fábrica de la muerte de Auschwitz"




*The Terrible Secret by Walter Laqueur (1981)*

Clic aquí para ver la imagen a mayor resolución.

*"Algunos reclusos de Auschwitz fueron sorprendentemente liberados por las autoridades alemanas. Hubo 952 liberaciones durante la primera mitad de 1942 y 26 durante los meses siguientes. Hubo liberaciones de Auschwitz incluso en 1943. A principios de 1944 un número considerable de mujeres judías fue liberado del campo debido a la intervención de Oskar Schindler."*




*"Ahora...promete que no le contarás a nadie sobre las cámaras de gas"*

# Adivinanza



Cadáveres descubiertos por los aliados en el campo de concentración Dachau
¿Cuál fue la causa principal de muerte de los internos en los campos de concentración?

a) Ejecución.
b) La enfermedad y el hambre.
c) Otras causas.

**Respuesta correcta: b) La enfermedad y el hambre.**

"*Cuando las fuerzas estadounidenses y británicas tomaron Alemania occidental y central en la primavera de 1945, fueron seguidos por las tropas encargadas de descubrir y proteger cualquier evidencia de crímenes de guerra alemanes.*
*Entre ellos se encontraba el Dr. Charles Larson, uno de los patólogos forenses líderes de los Estados Unidos, que fue asignado al Departamento Juez del Ejército de EE.UU.*

*Como parte de un Equipo de Investigación de Crímenes de Guerra de EE.UU., el Dr. Larson realizo autopsias en Dachau y otros veinte campos alemanes, examinando en algunos días más de 100 cadáveres. Después de su trabajo sombrío en Dachau, fue interrogado durante tres días por los fiscales del Ejército de EE.UU.*

*¿Cuáles fueron los descubrimientos del Dr. Larson? En una entrevista con un diario en 1980, dijo: "Lo que hemos escuchado es que seis millones de judíos fueron exterminados. Parte de eso es un engaño." ¿Y qué parte era el engaño? El Dr. Larson, quien le dijo a su biógrafo que a su conocimiento el "fue el único patólogo forense de guardia en todo el teatro europeo" de las operaciones militares de los Aliados, confirmó que "nunca hubo un caso de [muerte por] gas venenoso descubierto."*

No es lo mismo morir debido a un plan de exterminio, que por falta de suministros (medicamentos y comida) y enfermedades como el tifus. Los problemas de suministramiento se debieron principalmente a los bombardeos indiscriminados de los aliados que destruyeron las infraestructuras alemanas hacía el final de la guerra. La gran mayoría de las muertes producidas en los campos de concentración fueron registradas al final de la guerra.



*Ciudad de Dresden después de los bombardeos aliados*







Quelle: Deutsche Fotothek

UK NATIONAL ARCHIVES: HO225/16 (1950)

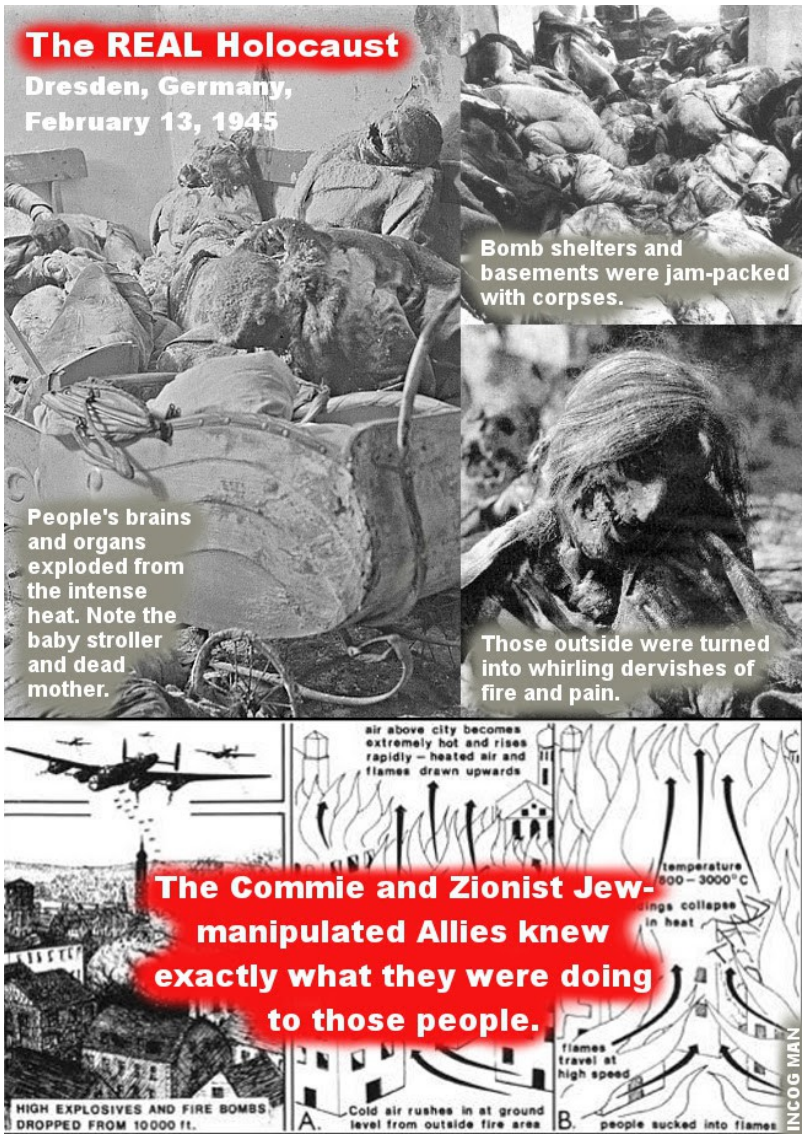
THE NUMBER OF ATOMIC BOMBS EQUIVALENT TO THE LAST WAR AIR ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Summary

During the last war, a total of 1,300,000 tons* of bombs were dropped on Germany by the Strategic Air Forces. If there were no increase in aimi accuracy, then to achieve the same total amount of material damage (to houses, industrial and transportation targets, etc.) would have required the use of over 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs for targets too small to warrant the use of an atomic bomb. Increases in accuracy could cause a substantial reduction in this figure of 300 atomic bombs, to as few as 100-150 bombs for very accurate attacks.

*Documentos de los archivos Británicos, confirman que los aliados lanzaron en Alemania 1.300.000 toneladas de explosivos, nada más y nada menos que el equivalente a 300 Bombas atómicas + 500 toneladas extras de explosivos y bombas incendiarias.*

Más información relacionada en la subcarpeta: El_Genocidio_de_la_Alemania_NS



Holocausto en Dresden – "Ciudad borrada del mapa"

# HOLOCAUST IN DRESDEN

## "City Wiped Off The Map"

AAP And British Official Wireless

LONDON, March 4.

Dresden was completely wiped out by the massive Allied air blows on February 14 and 15. Not a single building remains and tens of thousands of citizens are buried under the ruins, reports the German News-agency, in what Reuter's describes as the most revealing admissions of devastation ever to pass the German censorship.

The newsagency's war correspondent writes:—"The Dresden catastrophe is without precedent. There were a million people in Dresden on the night of February 15, including 600,000 refugees from the east. Raging fires spread irresistibly in the narrow streets killing a great many for sheer lack of oxygen. Even identification of victims was hopeless.

"Two more British formations appearing on the blood-red horizon after midnight, spread further devastation and added to the holocaust. The town area is devoid of life and the buildings are beyond reconstruction. Dresden has been wiped from the map of Europe."

*The Advertiser, Adelaide, Tuesday 6 March 1945, page 4*

**WESTS** NOW: At 10.15, 1.25, 4.35 and 7.30. C7800. The Classic of all Screen Classics Nelson EDDY, Susanne FOSTER, **"Phantom of the Opera"** (A). Also "SO'S YOUR UNCLE" (G).

**MAYFAIR** TOMORROW 10.30, 1.28, 4.30, 7.50. C2552. Ann Miller, Eddie Kane, in **"Jam Session"** (G). Plus Arthur Lake in SAILOR'S HOLIDAY (G).

**CIVIC** NOW: At 10.10, 1.18, 4.25, 7.45. C5577. Carla Lehmann—Hugh Williams in **"Talk About Jacqueline"** (A). Plus: "SECRETS OF SCOTLAND YARD" (G).

Air-Conditioned. Continuous from 10.30-7 p.m. Night, 7.10. **YORK** C901. IDA LUPINO, PAUL HENREID, **"IN OUR TIME"** (G). Also John Loder, Ruth Forde, "GORILLA MAN" (A).

**THEATRE ROYAL** HURRY! HURRY! LAST 3 DAYS. Reserves Phone C1371. Sessions at 10.25, 1.40, 4.48, 7.50. "ONE NIGHT OF LOVE" And "THEODORA GOES WILD." Next Friday, "THE FLEETS IN," and "SKYLARK."

HOYTS **REGENT** Now at 10.10, 1.30, 4.55, 7.45. C8899. Samuel Goldwyn's Mightiest Production! "THE NORTH STAR" (A), with Anne Baxter, Dana Andrews. Plus—"CAREER GIRL" (A), with Frances Langford.

HOYTS **REX** FINAL WEEK. At 10.25, 1.30, 4.40, 7.45. C4455. Technicolor! Musical! "SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY" (G). With Betty Grable—Robert Young. Plus: "THE BIG NOISE" (A). With Laurel and Hardy.

FULLER'S **LIBERTY** NOW AT 10.10, 1.20, 4.30, 7.50. Res. C1178. M.G.M. Present Nelson Eddy—Jeanette McDonald in "ROSE MARIE" (G). Plus, "TELL NO TALES" (G).

Air-Conditioned. Phone C8822. **METRO** Last 3 Days at 9.25, 12.45, 4.10, 7.35. M.G.M. Presents "The Cross of Lorraine" (A). "I Dood It" (G). Commencing Friday—"A GUY NAMED JOE."

FULLER'S **MAJESTIC** NOW AT 10.10, 1.40, 4.40, 7.50. RES. C2386. Jon Hall—Louise Allbritton in "SAN DIEGO, I LOVE YOU" (G). Plus Donald Woods in "HI, YA, SAILOR" (G).

**Suburban Theatres, Tonight.**

GLENELG STRAND, 7.40—Jean Arthur (A) Lady Takes a Chance; Sherlock Holmes (A), Spider Woman.
GLENELG SEAVIEW, 7.40—Humphrey Bogart, Pat O'Brien (G), China Clipper; Jeff Lynn (A), Money and the Woman.
COL. LIGHT, 7.45—Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix in (A) Lifeboat; Dead End Kids (G) Mug Town.

**OZONE**
UNLEY—"SECOND FIDDLE" "MAN HUNT." GOODWOOD—"IN OLD CHICAGO" "MAN I MARRIED." TONIGHT

ALBERTON, J1365—Jane Eyre, Joan Fontaine (A); What's Buzzin' Cousin, Ann Miller (G). Community Singing at 7.30.
ENFIELD, M1000—Pin Up Girl, Betty Grable (G); Ladies in Washington, Trudy Marshall (A).
GLENELG, X1126—Dubarry Was a Lady, Lucille Ball (G); Crime Doctor's Strangest Case, Warner Baxter (Suitable Adults Only).
GOODWOOD, U5665—In Old Chicago, Tyrone Power (A); Man I Married, Joan Bennett (A).
MARRYATVILLE, F3686—His Butler's Sister, Deanna Durbin (G); Murder in Times Square, Edmund Lowe (A).
PORT ADELAIDE, J1387—Jane Eyre, Joan Fontaine (A); What's Buzzin' Cousin, Ann Miller (G).
PROSPECT, M3000—Community Singing Show Starts 7.30. Girl Crazy, Judy Garland (G); Tarzan's Desert Mystery, Johnny Weissmuller (G).
SEMAPHORE, J6441—Cry Havoc, Margaret Sullivan (A); Gangway For Tomorrow, Margo (A).
UNLEY, U1155—Second Fiddle, Sonja Henie (G); Manhunt, Walter Pidgeon (A).

**STAR Theatres**
TONIGHT, 7.10.
UNLEY.—Judy Garland, Girl Crazy (G); Sidney Toler, Black Magic (A).
GOODWOOD.—Joan Fontaine, Jane Eyre (A); Rosemary Lane, All By Myself (G).
NORWOOD.—Leslie Howard's Production, The Gentle Sex (G); Margaret Lockwood, Dear Octopus (A).
ST. PETERS.—Michael O'Shea, Man From 'Frisco (G); Ruth Terry, Three Little Sisters (G).
PARKSIDE.—Betty Grable, Pin Up Girl (G); Basil Rathbone, The Scarlet Claw (A).
HINDMARSH.—Ray Milland, Are Husbands Necessary (G); Charles Laughton, The Man From Down Under (G).
SEMAPHORE.—Deanna Durbin, His Butler's Sister (G); Irene Hervey, He's My Guy (G).
PORT.—Deanna Durbin, His Butler's Sister (G); Irene Hervey, He's My Guy (G).
PLAZA.—Randolph Scott, Gung Ho (A); Jean Parker, Detective Kitty O'Day (A).
WAKEFIELD ST.—Dennis Morgan, The Desert Song (G); James Dunn, Leave It to the Irish (G).
VOGUE.—Margaret Sullivan, Cry Havoc (A); Donald O'Connor, Top Man (G).
PICCADILLY.—Deanna Durbin, His Butler's Sister (G); Alan Lane, Call of the South Seas (G).

CENSORSHIP classification in picture advertisements are:—(A) denotes for Adult Exhibition and (G) denotes for General Exhibition.

DANCING ON PAGE 7

**TENDERS AND CONTRACTS**

FLOOR surfacing, polishing. A.B. Floor Surfacing Co., 1 Cassie st., Woodville.

METROPOLITAN and Export Abattoirs Board.—Tenders will be received at the office of the board until 10 a.m. on Monday, 12th March, 1945, for the supply of:—(a) New 8 cwt. tallow casks, (b) Manila tags, (c) stockinette wraps, (d) uniforms. Particulars obtainable at the offices of the board. Postal address: Abattoirs, South Australia. No tender necessarily accepted. Envelopes to be marked "Tender for ——." F. W. Pillmore, Secretary and General Manager.

TENDERS called for the sale of three International semi-trailer sheep and cattle trucks, complete with crates and loading ramps. Each truck holds approx. 210 sheep, or 21 fully grown cattle. Petrol and tyres assured for this job, as it is essential for the food industry. Plenty of work for these trucks, which goes with the plant. Reasons for selling—have two sons in fighting forces, which makes it difficult to work other section of our business in conjunction with this carrying. Balance sheet for last six months may be inspected by prospective buyer. Tenders close on 12th March, 1945. Apply Sheep and Cattle, this office.

**MEDICAL**

CITY Arcade Pharmacy, 5 Central Market Arcade. Medical, surgical requirements. Catalogues, Box 953, G.P.O.

# The Advertiser

ADELAIDE: TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1945.

## "FATHER RHINE"

No one need fear to exaggerate the importance of the Rhine, as it appears, and as it has appeared for many centuries, to the German people, and to the Teutonic tribesmen who still held the right bank of this splendid river when its left bank was garrisoned by Imperial Rome. "Father Rhine" is a sacred and historic German symbol; and its traditional association with the national sentiments of the millions who have always insisted that it must be "Germany's river, and not Germany's frontier," is, indeed self-evident. "The Watch on the Rhine" has long done service as a sort of German national anthem. Generations of "the master race" have declared in vociferous song—

*"So long as we have blood to run,*
*So long as we can hold a gun,*
*So long as we can wield a brand,*
*No foe, O Rhine, shall tread thy strand!*

*"Flow on, deep wave, while spreads our vow,*
*Lo! proud in air our flag flies now,*
*The Rhine! The Rhine! The German Rhine!*
*We'll keep it, though our foes combine."*

And after each verse comes the comfortable chorus—

*"Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine;*
*Great hearts and true watch by the Rhine!"*

This has been a fundamental popular conception of German security. Every member of the Herrenvolk has grown up with the simple and picturesque idea that all must be well so long as the Rhine remains in German hands.

The consternation that has been occasioned, therefore, from one end of the Fatherland to the other, by the news that the foe is "treading the strand" of the Rhine on an ever-widening front, is beyond the imagination of any non-German. Englishmen can only wonder how they would feel if a vast army of Nazis were in occupation of the southern bank of the Thames. How soon the Allied armies will cross the Rhine and drive irresistibly into the heart of Germany, no one can say; but, in the west, this famous river now constitutes the only remaining bulwark of Hitler's "inner fortress," which no one any longer ventures to call impregnable. That "Father Rhine" may prove a formidable obstacle, is obvious enough; but the force that has battered down the "Atlantic Wall" and demolished the Siegfried Line, is not likely to be halted for long by the last great water hazard. Much depends upon the weather, and even more, perhaps, upon the extent to which von Rundstedt is now in a position to expend the needful men and material upon the prevention of our crossing the river of Teutonic destiny.

In the savage fighting in the Rhineland in recent weeks, the enemy has sustained another heavy mauling. Two more of his armies seem to have been cut to pieces, consequent upon the further brilliant success of Field Marshal Montgomery's strategy; and von Rundstedt has lost many thousands of his very best soldiers, together with a tremendous amount of irreplaceable equipment. Everyone hesitates today, after years of sobering experience, to indulge in sanguine surmises about Germany's military weakness. The enemy has repeatedly extricated himself from the most threatening situations, and has as often demonstrated the possession of quite unexpected reserves of strength. But he must finally come to the end of his resources. Even if he were able to make good, in the matter of combatant manpower and on a shortening front, the prodigious losses he has sustained in the east as well as the west, since the story of his endless retreats and reverses began, the damage now done to his industrial economy is decisively beyond repair. The armies that are invading his country, and the air forces whose shattering offensive grows more terrible almost every day, have put it wholly beyond his power to mend his once incomparable war machine. The internal situation of the Reich is starkly evident from the fact that even the German newsagency has been constrained to announce that "Dresden has been wiped from the map of Europe." It is for the Nazis to decide how much more of Germany is to be similarly obliterated before the inevitable end.

## ON THE LAND

Even though autumn approaches we are still surrounded by reminders of the fact that Australia has recently been condemned to a combination of the two great evils of war and drought. War, of course is the greater tragedy; but it would be a wonderful help if the return of peace were accompanied by such seasonal conditions as, on the law of averages, we begin to feel ourselves entitled to. As was made clear enough last week at the annual speech day of the Roseworthy College even the wisest and best farm management can do no more than modify the depressing effects of a bad season. But Roseworthy, happily and the principles for which it stands, are proof against the worst drought imaginable. The vagaries of the seasons merely demonstrate with added force the need for science in agriculture; and as we approach the problems of the post-war period, we may be thankful for the extent to which, under the direction of the University of Adelaide, the Waite Institute and the Roseworthy College have given South Australia a conspicuous position of leadership in the field of teaching and research in agricultural science. "Land is our capital," as Mr. Cudmore said at Roseworthy the other day; and we must be able to use it wisely—more wisely than under such political conceptions as "the Scully plan" and the like. Our best hope doubtless lies in the fact that the Scullys come and go, whereas the land endures, and science tends more and more to add to its basic national value.

# Efficiency In Post-War Production

## *New Standards Set By U.S. Industry*

**The challenge to Australia implied in the sharp difference in standards of production in the United States and Britain is outlined in this article. It is the second of a series prepared by the industrial committee of the Institute of Public Affairs in Victoria and South Australia, dealing with the need for greater industrial efficiency and production in Australia after the war.**

UNLESS accompanied by maximum efficiency in the production of commodities and services, neither full employment nor social security will give the Australian people the fuller life to which they aspire as the reward of victory. In fact, it is conceivable that jobs for all and a bare economic security for all could be attained with a somewhat lower all-round standard of life than existed before 1939. Clearly this is not what the Australian public wants.

The average Australian certainly desires to be assured of a job and his family to be protected in all circumstances against the grosser forms of economic want; but beyond this he wishes for a life of expanding material well-being, opportunity and hope.

In short, he wishes for that kind of life which only a growing output of industrial goods, cheaply and efficiently produced, can provide.

What is the test of efficiency? How can it be measured?

In trying to determine the scope available for rapidly increasing production and efficiency in Australia after the war, the industrial results being achieved in other countries provide helpful indications. Outstanding in significance are the two immense war efforts on the production front of the United States, the greatest stronghold of capitalistic private enterprise in the world, and Soviet Russia, whose efforts are directed under a diametrically opposite system of organisation, loosely called Communism.

From the standpoint of industrial production there can no longer be any doubt that the Soviet experiment has succeeded. In spite of the tremendous supplies of munitions poured into Russia by the United States and Britain, it is clear that the Soviet armies could never have successfully resisted and beaten back the might and power of the German mechanised forces unless they had been backed by a large, modern and relatively efficient industrial machine.

In a short time, Russia, under a novel form of industrial organisation, has achieved a miraculous improvement in its output of material wealth.

The processes of wealth production have been vastly speeded up and the output of the individual Russian worker greatly increased. One does not need to be a Communist to realise that the methods by which this advance has been achieved call for earnest study by the peoples of other nations. The fact that Russian efficiency, as measured by output a worker, is yet much below the efficiency of the older highly industrial nations is not so significant as the remarkable pace with which Russia, from a long way behind scratch, has gained a foremost place among the industrial countries of the world. This has measureless implications for the post-war economic future.

Perhaps of even greater significance than the industrial progress of Russia is the evidence available of the unrivalled feats in production achieved by the United States during the war.

The output of the American worker and the real income a head were, at the outbreak of war, considerably in advance of those of any other country. But the achievements in production before 1940 are dwarfed against the colossal outpouring of munitions and civilian goods of the past few years.

## *Civil Output Kept Up In War*

IN September, 1943, the Federal Reserve Board's index of productivity a man-hour was 243 compared with an index figure of 100 as the average productivity for the years 1935-1939.

What do these figures mean? They mean that the production level in August, 1943, was not merely double, but nearly two and one-half times the pre-war standards of production.

Commenting on these astonishing figures, the monthly report of the National City Bank of New York states:—

"Dividing industrial output, as measured by this figure, between civilian and war production, the calculation shows that civilian production is 25 to 30 per cent. below the 1935-39 average, while for war alone the industries are turning out 70 per cent. more than their entire production for all uses in those pre-war years. The showing is one of efficiency and resourcefulness without parallel in industrial history."

Competent observers have stated that the United States has been able to maintain a standard of civilian consumption not greatly below the pre-war level, and to superimpose on this the gigantic output of war machines and supplies which is contributing so largely to overthrow the Axis Powers.

It is not too much to say that we are witnessing a new industrial revolution. The United States, with wise economic direction, would seem to have within it the power to win not merely "freedom from want," but a standard of material comfort for its people surpassing anything hitherto envisaged.

It has been said that, if America is to absorb post-war the full industrial output made possible by the recent developments, the standard of living of the average American will have to be doubled. By its performance in production, the United States is setting new norms of industrial efficiency, in comparison with which traditional standards are dwarfed and outmoded.

As with the Russian, the industrial war effort of the United States has implications of the highest significance for the economic future of the world.

The great efficiency of American industry is further confirmed by statistical comparisons recently made with the industrial productivity of Britain. These estimates have been adopted as reliable and authoritative by the British "Economist," probably the leading world authority on current economic affairs.

The comparisons show that industrial efficiency as measured by production a head, is roughly similar in Great Britain and Germany, while in the United States it is more than twice as great as the other two countries.

"The Economist" makes this interesting comment:—

"In 1943, when there was full employment in both countries, the output of wealth a head of the population was from one and two-thirds to two and a half times as large in America as in Britain, and this in spite of the fact that a much higher proportion of the American labor force is in agriculture, with its below-average productivity, and in spite of the shorter hours worked in the richer country. Whatever the exact figure may be, and whatever allowance it may be proper to make for the abnormal conditions of war-time, there is very little room for doubt that the average American workman produces in an hour from one and a half to two and a half times as much wealth as the average British worker."

These comparisons of industrial efficiency are astounding. They would seem to indicate a grave economic and political future for Britain, unless the most strenuous efforts are made to retrieve the position.

So far as we know there are no statistics of Australian productivity which would allow accurate comparisons to be made with oversea countries.

It is possible that before the war, the output of the Australian worker, over the whole field of industry, was fairly close to, perhaps slightly below, that of his opposite number in Britain. Since the war, however, it is highly probable that any margin which may have existed in favor of the British worker has been increased.

## *Realism Needed In Australia*

THE high pitch of industrial efficiency demonstrated by the figures of American war production is probably the most significant single fact in world economics today. Little less portentous is the entry on to the world industrial stage of Soviet Russia, a new and mighty protagonist.

These two facts present a challenge to the industrial and competitive status of the British nations, a challenge which must be answered by bold imaginative policies.

There are many signs that responsible circles in Britain are awakening to this new challenge to her position as an economic power. A clear recognition of the need for diverting a greatly increased proportion of the national income into scientific research is growing.

Economists, one and all, are waging unrelenting warfare on those practices and policies—whether of labor, capital or government—which have the effect of restricting production or reducing efficiency.

The post-war restoration and modernisation of much of Britain's capital equipment are being studied intensively in business and Government quarters.

In Australia a more realistic approach and attitude to the problems of post-war economic policy are urgently needed. For instance, confident statements are being constantly made about the prospects of export markets for the products of our manufacturing industries. To assure a secure and expanding external market we must produce efficiently. In plain words, the output of the Australian worker in an hour of work must be increased.

This does not necessarily mean longer hours or more onerous work for the great body of Australian workers. It means a more efficient application of work through more enterprising management and trade union leadership.

This is the fundamental requirement from which there is no escape.

According to press statements, a recent report of the Secondary Industries Commission—attached to the Department of Post-War Reconstruction—speaks optimistically of the export possibilities for Australian manufactured goods after the war. Apparently the report states that as our price-fixing policy has been more successful in holding down prices and costs than the price stabilisation policy of the United States, we would be placed in a relatively favorable position to export.

This kind of economic reasoning is fallacious and disturbing. In the light of the magnificent efficiency of American industry, demonstrated by its remarkable war achievements, any idea that Australia will be favorably situated in the export of manufactured goods relative to the United States seems the height of foolish optimism.

Furthermore, on present indications and with the probable establishment of the International Monetary Fund, it is a reasonable supposition that exchange rates will be fixed some time after the war in accordance with the price levels prevailing in the different countries.

There is no sound basis for any assumption that we will be able to acquire marked advantages through a favorable exchange rate.

Our competitive position will depend almost wholly on our real efficiency and efforts in production, and not on artificial advantages in our exchange position. Only the highest possible production a man-hour will assure us of the opportunities abroad and the standard of life at home which we have set up as among our chief post-war aims.

**In the next article of this series, to be published next Monday, the authors advocate the increase of production by reward for individual output.**

# ALLIED MOVES IN WEST

## Crossing Of Rhine May Be Difficult

AAP And Our Special Representative

LONDON, March 4.

War correspondents at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters are tonight analysing the situation on the west front.

Discussing the next Allied move now that they stand practically along the Rhine from Cologne to the North Sea, they emphasise the enormous difficulties which the Rhine presents to a crossing in the face of the fierce opposition which the Germans are expected to offer. One describes the Rhine as normally 900 ft. to 1,000 ft. broad, and four or five times that when flooded. It floods to six miles at some places, and already has flooded three times this winter, which is unusual.

On past records, the odds against the Rhine flooding in March are three to one, and against flooding in April five to one, but the Germans still have dykes which they can break.

It is recalled that the Russians had to build up for three weeks before crossing the lower Donetz, 24 weeks before crossing the upper Donetz, and three months before crossing the Dnieper, which resembles the Rhine. The Allies have elaborate plans for bridging the Rhine, but it may take time, and cannot begin until the attack starts. There is also the preparation of ramps for the amphibians to cross. One view is that the crossing of the Rhine will be somewhat in the nature of the Normandy landing.

### Five Objectives

Alan Moorehead, of the "Daily Express," sums up thus:—"Five major targets are listed for the Allies:—Silesia, which largely has been taken; the Ruhr, now under fire; the Saar Basin, also under fire; Berlin, and western Czechoslovakia, and its industrial belt, where the Nazis may make a last stand.

"All the ingredients for a German collapse are present, including shortages of coal, transport and oil, which grow more acute daily. It is doubtful if the Germans could get their armies from Italy, Norway and Denmark, because of the lack of rolling-stock and fuel. There are gaps in this broad view because of security reasons, but, boiled down, the best summing up is:—We can win the war at any time, but we must be prepared to fight on into the summer."

### German Losses

A view that the weather alone could prevent a comparatively early end to the war is expressed by some experts at Field Marshal Montgomery's HQ, according to another correspondent there. "With the German heavy war industries now within range of our artillery and fighter-bombers," he says, "the enemy's situation is more than precarious. In the past months the German army has been gradually losing its life blood as a result of the Allied bombing, but there can be no doubt that the loss of the Ruhr will prove a mortal blow, although the life of the German army may ebb slowly.

"If our air forces are able to carry out strategic plans and give the army the support it needs, and the weather does not cause a hold up on the eastern front, then the end will draw near at a greater pace.

"The great collapse may come in chunks, and there is evidence that the disintegration has begun. The enemy now has no reserves of the right type. They made their great gamble when they launched the Ardennes offensive.

"Most of the German divisions are down to less than 60 p.c. of strength, and are sadly lacking armor and equipment. Even their vaunted panzer divisions are forced to use horse transport, largely because of lack of oil caused by Allied bombing.

"Once our troops are across the Rhine it is difficult to see where the enemy can form a defensive line, even if he had men available."



South Australian members of an RAAF unit operating under the 1st Tactical Air Force in the Halmaheras. From left—LAC ("Snow") White, of Semaphore; LAC Don Camac, of Bolhannah; Flt-Lt. A. J. (Andy) Andrew, of Adelaide; Cpl. Lou Jarrett, of North Woodville; LAC Arthur Simmons, of Port Pirie, and LAC Keith Harris, of Unley Park.—Department of Air photo.

# MORE PRISONERS FREED

## Russian Girl Slaves Take Revenge

Australian Associated Press

LONDON, March 5.

Swift drives by Allied forces on both the eastern and western fronts have resulted in more prisoners of war being released from German control.

Luxemburg radio stated today that the Allied advance on the west front had liberated 3,000 British, American, Russian and Polish prisoners of war from a camp near Krefeld.

The Red Army's smashing advance through Pomerania has liberated new groups of British, French and Russian prisoners, reports the Moscow newspaper "Pravda." The prisoners are streaming back along the roads on foot, in wagons, and on bicycles.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent says that the number of prisoners released is not yet known. One group of Russian girl slave workers took swift revenge on their "owner" before the Red Army arrived. They strung him up to a tree.

## Request For Release Of Italian Prisoners

WASHINGTON, March 4.

It is revealed here that the new Italian Ambassador is already raising with the United States Government the question of releasing 50,000 Italian prisoners of war held in the United States, which suggests that the same approach is being made to Australia regarding the many more thousands of Italians held there.

The Italian Ambassador wants the speedy return to Italy of technicians among the prisoners in order to aid in the reconstruction of devastated transport and industrial facilities.

He said that similar overtures were being made to Britain, which is a fair indication that Australia has also been approached on the subject.

## Repatriation Of Italians Unlikely

CANBERRA, March 5.

Because of shipping shortages, it is unlikely that there will be any large-scale repatriation of Italian war prisoners from Australia in the near future. This opinion was given in official circles today, although Mr Curtin refused to comment on reports that Italy was pressing for immediate return of her prisoners held overseas.

# DOMINIONS' PLACE IN POST-WAR ERA

## Regional Defence Pacts Favored

LONDON, March 4.

The deliberations of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, which ended in London on Saturday, are expected to guide the Empire Conference to be held in London in April as a preliminary to the World Conference at San Francisco.

Delegates favored regional defence pacts, but a suggestion that the Dominions Office be scrapped and taken over by the Foreign Office, thus placing the Dominions on the same footing as foreign countries had little support.

Likewise there was little support for a joint Commonwealth and United Kingdom Secretariat operating continuously as a shadow of the Imperial Conference.

Nothing encouraging emerged from the migration discussions. It was made clear that the heart of the problem was the difficulty of meeting the needs of the Dominions for more settlers when Britain, with a shrinking and ageing population, needs all her young people to help in expanding trade and maintaining an adequate foundation for social security measures.

It was recognised that a number of Britons are determined to seek a new life overseas and the Dominions will welcome them as a priority class. But such unorganised infiltration will not fulfil the desire of Australia and New Zealand for populations at least 50 p.c. greater than at present. It was stated that Australia expected settlers from America.

## Yugoslav Regency Council Appointed

LONDON, March 3.—AAP.

It is officially announced that out of six names submitted to him by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr Subasitch) who is at present in Belgrade, King Peter has appointed the following as a Regency Council:—Dr Srdjan Budisavljevitch, representing Serbs; Dr Ante Manditch, representing Croats, and M. Dusham Sernelch, representing Slovenes.

# HOLOCAUST IN DRESDEN

## "City Wiped Off The Map"

AAP And British Official Wireless

LONDON, March 4.

Dresden was completely wiped out by the massive Allied air blows on February 14 and 15. Not a single building remains and tens of thousands of citizens are buried under the ruins, reports the German News-agency, in what Reuter's describes as the most revealing admissions of devastation ever to pass the German censorship.

The newsagency's war correspondent writes:—"The Dresden catastrophe is without precedent. There were a million people in Dresden on the night of February 15, including 600,000 refugees from the east. Raging fires spread irresistibly in the narrow streets, killing a great many for sheer lack of oxygen. Even identification of victims was hopeless.

"Two more British formations appearing on the blood-red horizon after midnight, spread further devastation and added to the holocaust. The town area is devoid of life and the buildings are beyond reconstruction. Dresden has been wiped from the map of Europe."

# RUSSIAN PRISONERS REVOLT

## Kill Guards During Raid On Dresden

LONDON, March 4.

More than 1,000 Russian slave laborers in the Farbenindustrie plant near Dresden took advantage of the confusion caused during the RAF raid and rebelled, says the Soviet newspaper "Pravda." The workers killed their guards and made off to the woods near Dresden, where they organised a guerilla detachment. They fought their way east and joined the Red Army.

The leader of this first guerilla detachment to operate against the Germans inside the Reich, telling a "Pravda" correspondent his story, said: "Early in January we saw a regular flood of refugees, and we understood things were bad for the Germans, and that it was time for us to get ready. One night when the English raided Dresden we took advantage of the confusion. Arming ourselves with bricks and stones, we wiped out our guards within half an hour, and then everybody—more than a thousand of us—ran to the Dresden woods, where we organised a guerilla unit and named it the USSR.

"We resolved to meet the Red Army by breaking through the densely populated areas of Saxony and Lower Silesia. Endless streams of refugees helped the detachment to escape detection. The biggest problem facing the guerillas was lack of arms. This was soon remedied. The guerillas carried out a raid on a small railway station, where the Germans had taken away from the danger of falling bombs a train load of ammunition and arms. The guerillas, with a thunderous 'Hurrah,' frightened the guards into flight.

"Armed with the best German arms, the detachment made their way eastward. As they went the guerillas grew in strength as stories regarding them spread. Other slave laborers risked death in order to join them. Near Kalau the detachment blew up artillery dumps. They blew up a bridge across the River Spree, routed a huge motor column evacuating precision instruments from Guben, and caused a number of train wreckings.

"Our biggest exploit was coming to the aid of a Red Army detachment which was facing terrific counter-attacks by the Germans, who were trying to annihilate a small Russian bridgehead. The guerillas attacked from the rear sowing death and panic among the Germans."

All the guerillas had one request—to join the Red Army. The request was granted.

# PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Norrie, attended by Capt. M. Farebrother, ADC, visited No. 105 Australian General Hospital yesterday morning, and will continue their visit this morning.

The Lord Mayor of Perth (Dr. T. W. Meagher), who passed through Adelaide last month on a visit to the eastern States, will arrive in Adelaide on Wednesday, March 14, on his way back to Perth.

The Federal president of the British Medical Association (Sir Henry Newland) and Dr. John Verco will represent the SA branch of the BMA at a meeting of the Federal council in Melbourne on Monday.

Messrs. R. J. Michell (president of the Chamber of Manufactures) and J. R. Holden will attend a meeting of the executive of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia in Melbourne on March 14 and 15. The president of the Associated Chambers (Mr. W. Queale) will also attend.

The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, who has been minister of Wesley Church, Perth, WA, was given a send-off last week by ministers and laymen of the WA Methodist Conference before leaving for his home State, South Australia. He has been in Perth for seven years. Mr. Lloyd will rest at Victor Harbor for 12 months. He was yesterday welcomed by the Methodist Conference.

# P.M.G. TO ACT FOR MR. MAKIN

## Minister's Condition Satisfactory

CANBERRA, March 5.

The Postmaster-General (Senator Cameron) would act as Minister for the Navy, Munitions, and Aircraft Production while Mr. Makin was recovering from the injuries he received in a motor car accident in Sydney yesterday, Mr. Curtin announced today.

Reports he had received today indicated that Mr. Makin spent a good night and was comfortable.

Mr. Makin's condition was reported tonight to be satisfactory. He is steadily improving.

# PROF. COPLAND RETURNS

## Severe Black Market Penalties Advocated

SYDNEY, March 5.

Black marketeers should be severely punished and treated as enemies of society, the Prices Commissioner (Professor Copland) said today.

Professor Copland, who has just returned from abroad, said that he had found black markets wherever he went in the United States, Canada and Britain. In England fierce penalties were inflicted for overcharging or breaking the rationing laws.

He was satisfied that the Australian price control system had much to commend it. Price control everywhere was regarded as the central need of wartime economy, and there was general realisation that today's restraints would pay dividends after the war.

Great Britain, he said, was as determined to rebuild her export trade after the war as she had been to beat back the Germans in the Battle of Britain. She could not survive without a big export trade, not because it was in itself profitable, but because it gave the capacity to import the materials and food without which Britain could not employ her people and maintain her living standards.

## Gen. Blamey Welcomes Troops From Canada

MELBOURNE, March 5.

Canadian troops now serving with the Australian army were welcomed and complimented by the C-in-C AMF (Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey) when he inspected them in the course of a general tour of the South-West Pacific area.

These Canadians are chiefly technical specialists—most of them young men—and are working in close liaison with the Australians.

Addressing the troops after his inspection, Gen. Blamey said that the Australian army was anxious to have more representation from Canada in the South-West Pacific area. The Australian Government was more than grateful to the Canadian Government for allowing them to come to the South-West Pacific area for their special tasks, which were of profound interest and special importance.

# Human Nature Plays Big Part In Making An Army

From Our Special Representative

CHUNGKING, March 4.

American officers helping Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the formation of a new Chinese Army are finding that they are also learning a good deal about the Chinese and what may be achieved in the way of international understanding and tolerance.

At a general staff school near Kunming conducted by the US Army for Chinese officers, which I visited recently, I noticed that when an American instructor asked a question he addressed it to the class and not to an individual officer, and that then the class as a whole answered.

"Previously," whispered my guide, "we would question an individual Chinese officer but found we had to change the procedure because we discovered that an officer who felt himself humiliated in front of the class had two alternatives—either he shot himself or the instructor."

Difficulty was also experienced by the American advisers in persuading Chinese officers to decentralise authority to the extent of allowing others to attend to details. At the General Staff School one morning a Chinese general was persuaded to adjourn for coffee. While he was absent from the room members of his staff who were also attending the class were instructed to draw up a plan of attack for an offensive. When the general returned to the room, he discovered that his subordinates were able to do what he had done for years himself.

One of the American principles, in advising the Chinese has been to emphasise the necessity for Chinese Army commanders to delegate authority, and for the Chinese subordinates to accept responsibility, in place of the previous system, which compelled army commanders to accept personal authority because of the question of "face" involved in success or failure. The breaking down of such age-old prejudices and habits has been an important part of American procedure in helping the Chinese to build up a new army.

Of course, care has been taken to respect Chinese sentiment and feelings and tradition, but, by the exercise of tact and patience, the Americans have been able to achieve many satisfactory results. In doing so, they have certainly learned a lot themselves, including a few things about human nature.

# BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET "READY"

## Carriers 50 p.c. Of Whole Force

MELBOURNE, March 5.

The C-in-C British Pacific Fleet (Adml. Sir Bruce Fraser), who is visiting Vice-Adml. Daniels at his Melbourne HQ, told war correspondents today that the fleet was ready for action, and had carried out exercises to test arrangements for supplying ships with fuel and ammunition over long distances between bases and operation areas in the Pacific.

American carriers, he said, had demonstrated the tremendous value of carrier-borne aircraft. A large part of the British Pacific Fleet would consist of aircraft carriers—roughly 50 p.c.—so the part the British Navy could play in the Pacific should be a big one.

"We are ready for offensive operations, and as long as there is a Japanese left fighting we will continue to fight," Sir Bruce Fraser said.

He added that the war in both theatres had reached peaks simultaneously, and more shipping was needed now than at any time during the war. He felt that the Japanese fleet was holding back until the threat to Japan's mainland came closer, and this would enable the use of land-based aircraft in support.

Asked if the British Pacific Fleet could handle the Japanese navy on its own, Sir Bruce Fraser said: "If the British fleet and the Japanese navy could agree to meet at a certain spot and fight it out, I have no doubt about the result, but the Pacific Ocean is a big area, and to patrol it is a gigantic task."

# FRANCE NOT TO BE INVITING POWER

## Attitude To San Francisco Conference

WASHINGTON, March 4.—AAP.

"Pertinax," writing for the North American Newspaper Alliance, says that France will not be one of the inviting Powers for the United Nations' Conference at San Francisco.

The date set for her acceptance of the offer made at Yalta by Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin has expired without a word from Paris that the French Government was willing to join the sponsoring Powers—Britain, America, Russia and China. Accordingly, letters of invitation will be issued, probably tomorrow by the United States on behalf of Britain, Russia and China only.

However, it is indicated that a French delegation will attend the conference. The French Government considers that the text of the letters of invitation decided on by the Big Three would make it difficult for any of the inviting Powers to submit amendments and counter-proposals to the Dumbarton Oaks plan, some points of which France disapproves.

## Planning For Post-War Cultural Activity

CANBERRA, March 5.

The Minister for Post-War Reconstruction (Mr. Dedman) said today that Australia, like other countries, was finding cultural and recreational activity an integral part of the life of a progressive and purposeful nation. Unfortunately, shortage of manpower and materials would prevent the immediate post-war setting up of accommodation necessary for cultural and recreational purposes, but groups and organisations should now plan to establish community committees.

## Death Of Earl Of Scarbrough

LONDON, March 5.—AAP.

The death has occurred of the 10th Earl of Scarbrough. He is succeeded by his nephew, Sir Roger Lumley, a former Governor of Bombay.

The new Earl of Scarbrough visited South Australia with the Empire Parliamentary Delegation, led by the Marquess of Salisbury, in 1926.

## Duchess Patroness Of Air Force Auxiliaries

HRH the Duchess of Gloucester has consented to be patroness of the Victorian Air Force Auxiliaries Committee during the tenure of HRH the Duke of Gloucester as Governor-General.

## New Commander Of U.S. Air Forces In Pacific

NEW YORK, March 5.—AAP.

Maj.-Gen. Willis Hale has been appointed acting commander of Army Air Forces in the Pacific Ocean area, replacing Lt.-Gen. Millard Harmon, who is missing as the result of an air crash in the Pacific.



Maj.-Gen. Willis Hale

# U.S. CAUTION ON PACIFIC

## "Hardest Struggle Yet To Come"

From Our Special Representative

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The desperate Japanese resistance on Iwo Jima, where the bloody fighting is now apparently drawing to an end, has strengthened the opinion long held by many competent observers in the United States that the most costly Pacific operations have yet to come.

The Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board (Mr. William Batt) made a nation-wide impression at the end of the week, when he declared bluntly that the Japanese army on the Asiatic mainland was now about as large as the German army at its peak, and that American achievements in the Pacific, although brilliant and far-reaching, were merely incidents when fitted into the over-all picture of the campaign against Japan.

The news that the Allied armies in Europe had reached, or crossed the Rhine, had the usual effect of engendering widespread optimism in America that the war in that theatre would soon be over, and while most high-ranking observers here broadly agree with that they insist that America must be prepared to face an Asiatic mainland campaign probably almost as arduous and costly as that in Europe.

Most commentators cautiously concede that something may always happen in Japan to discourage the Japanese from offering protracted resistance, but say that it would be foolhardy to count on that, particularly when all past experience indicates that the Japanese are disposed to fight fanatically to the death, even when the position is hopeless.

There seems little doubt that the mounting tide of Japanese defeats in the Pacific islands campaign is producing strong repercussions at home. The Japanese censorship has made no effort to hide from the public the loss of Manila and the attack on Iwo Jima, while the recent sharp air raids on Tokio and other industrial centres are ocular proof for the Japanese masses how badly the war is going for them.

### Whipping Up

Such cumulative reverses, it is felt, cannot fail to exert a depressing effect on the public, but it is stressed—whatever the ultimate effects—that immediate consequences are likely to be an intensification of Japan's fighting spirit brought about by increased militancy in government and official propaganda.

The nature of this is already apparent. Although Japan still operates under a quasi-parliamentary system, with the Diet and Cabinet this has become merely a facade behind which the ruling group of war lords and ultra-nationalist leaders exercise ultimate authority. This has enabled re-shuffling Cabinets and sacrificing the puppet Premiers technically charged with responsibility and therefore accountable for reverses in the field or shortcomings on the domestic front.

However, most observers agree that the time seems to be rapidly approaching when this political camouflage will have to be stripped off, because the present method of remote control does not appear to be yielding maximum efficiency in production. The first step to such a goal is the resignation of Adml. Kobayashi from the Cabinet to form a new all-powerful totalitarian party. Preparations for the new party are under way, and it is scheduled to be formally launched not later than March 20. It is felt here that the logical expectation is a proclamation of a limited dictatorship, the practical extinction of private interests, and whipping up of boundless fanaticism for the supreme death struggle.

### Island Bases

The military correspondent of the "Herald Tribune," Maj. Eliot, agrees that the final defeat of the Japanese army on the Asiatic mainland might be a long, wearisome and very costly process if it had to be accomplished only by British, American and Chinese troops fighting their way northwards across the whole of China, breaking into Manchuria and then mopping up Korea. "It might take years to do so, and cost hundreds of thousands of lives," he says. "On the contrary, a direct attack on the Japanese main islands would be a bid for a quick decision, but would be a very risky business. We could not mount a great offensive from island bases. Even if we captured the Ryukyus and Kuriles, we would have to bring our main forces great distances using advance bases chiefly to provide limited air support. Therefore, we probably will defer the decisive attack on Japan itself until we have secured major air bases on the Asiatic continent from which we could give Japanese home territory a real pounding."

# PRINCESS ELIZABETH JOINS A.T.S.

## Will Do Full-Time Training

LONDON, March 5.

Princess Elizabeth has joined the ATS at her own request. It was decided before her 18th birthday last year that she should not, for the time, join any of the women's services, because her training as the Heiress Presumptive was regarded as more important.

The fact that the King has now allowed her to join the ATS is an indication that the Princess has completed one part of her training, and presumably means that she will not continue the regular daily schoolwork, which hitherto has been occupying most of her time.

The Princess will be treated exactly like other officer-learners at the driving training centre, and will receive no special privileges.

The Princess is the first woman member of the Royal Family to join as a full-time active member of the women's services. The Queen is chief of all three women's services, and the Princess Royal is Controller Commandant of the ATS.

Princess Elizabeth has done a great deal of preliminary training as a Sea Ranger, after having been a Girl Guide.

## Princess Elizabeth's Tutor Knighted

LONDON, March 4.

On the worn stone steps of the Eton College Chapel the King today conferred the accolade of knighthood on the Provost of Eton (Mr. C. K. H. Marten). It is the first time in Eton's centuries-old history that a knighthood has been bestowed in the college, and Mr. Marten is the first provost to be knighted while provost.

Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret stood behind the King as he touched Mr. Marten with a sword.

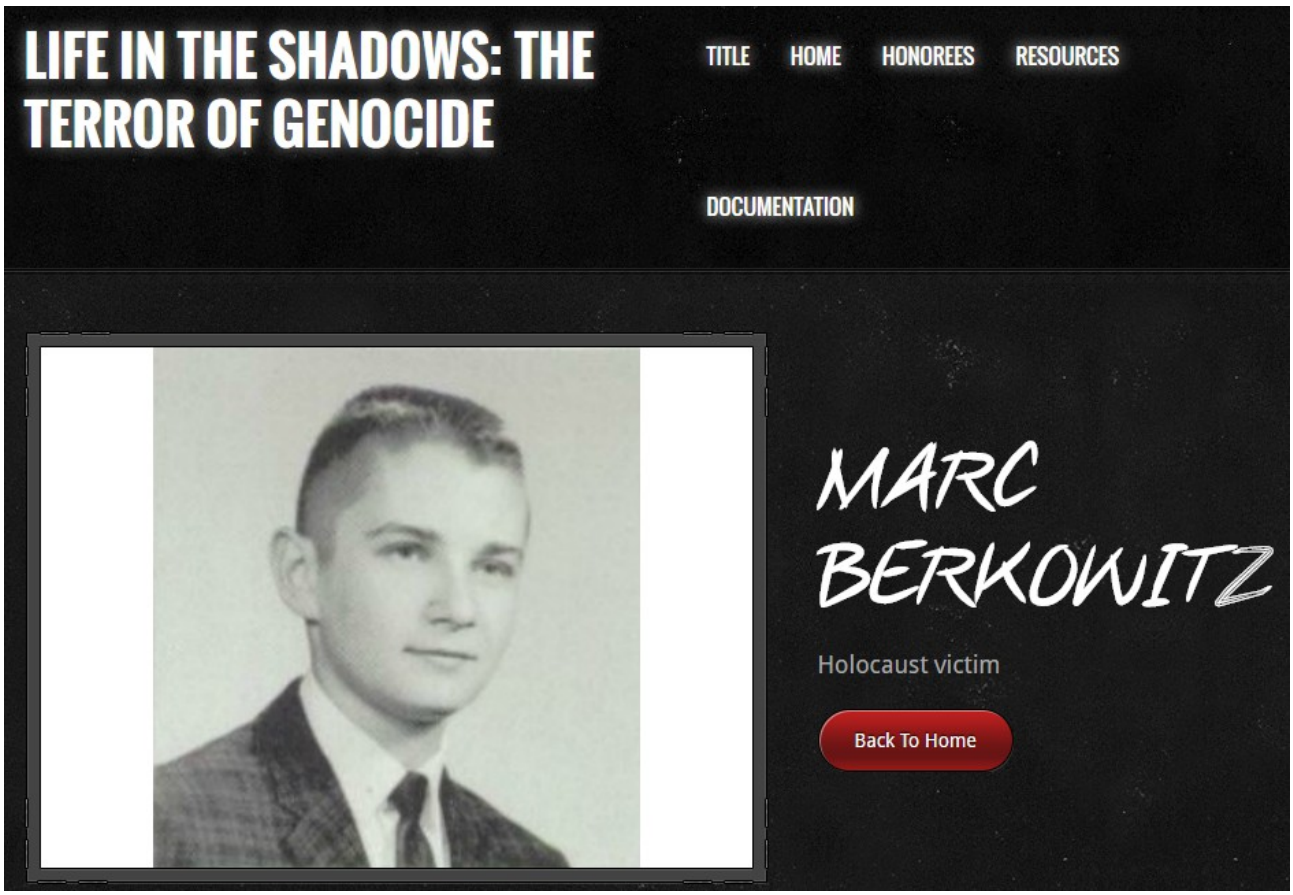
Sir Henry Marten has been Princess Elizabeth's senior tutor for several years.

HELLSTORM - EL HOLOCAUSTO CENSURADO DE LA 2º GUERRA MUNDIAL

# El "terrible" doctor Joseph Mengele

PACIENTE de MENGELE: "ME SALVÓ LA VIDA" – Mark Berkowitz

Lo que dice la propaganda aliada sobre Mark Berkowitz:




http://lifeintheshadows.wtonline.org/-marc-berkowitz.html

El doctor Josef Menguele salvó la vida de miles de personas, incluyendo la de miles de judíos en el hospital del campo de concentración de Auschwitz, incluyendo la vida de Otto Frank (padre de Ana Frank) debido a esta innegable verdad, se tomó la decisión de ocultarla inventando miles de horrendas mentiras sobre experimentos y asesinatos supuestamente realizados por el doctor Mengele, de los cuales no existe ni una sola evidencia más que los falsos y contradictorios testimonios de judíos.

# Judíos revisionistas

**David Cole:**




Versión CORTA de su documental: David Cole (JUDÍO) desmiente el HOLOCAUSTO 1992

Versión LARGA: David Cole (JUDÍO) DESMIENTE el HOLOCAUSTO - DOCUMENTAL COMPLETO

1- En el documental de David Cole, se mostraba como las cámaras de gas que están en Auschwitz y que son mostradas al publico, eran una reconstrucción hecha por los soviéticos después de finalizar la guerra, esto dicho por el mismo director del museo.

2-Las cámaras carecen del aislamiento necesario, por lo que si arrojaran allí el gas, seria también dañino para el resto de personas que se encuentran en el exterior.

3-Se necesitarían chimeneas de aproximadamente 15 metros de altura o superior para poder dispersar el gas que se acumula en las cámaras, estas chimeneas no se ven en ninguna fotografía.

4-Toda documentación que registraba la actividad de Auscwhitz, fue confiscada por el ejército ruso y mantenida en secreto, también el personal directivo fue ejecutado sin ningún juicio.

5-Frederick A. (Fred) Leuchter, Jr., especialista en el diseño y construcción de equipos para ejecución en las cárceles de Estados Unidos, realizo un informe en 1988, el cual explicaba que era imposible que en ese lugar se hubieran realizado ejecuciones, debido a la inseguridad de la construcción y la falta de hermetismo de puertas y ventanas. Este informe fue desacreditado por su carencia científica y falta de profesionalismo, es extraño este argumento ya que Leuchter ayudó al diseño de varias cámaras de gas, para el gobierno estadounidense.

6-Por ultimo. todas las personas que realizaron investigaciones acerca de la veracidad del holocausto, fueron perseguidas,amenazadas y agredidas por agrupaciones de defensas judias, en Alemania cualquier tipo de investigación relacionada con el revisionismo es sancionada y a sus promotores son condenados a prisión.

A partir de ese momento fue acosado por la Liga de Defensa Judía, una organización clasificada como terrorista por el FBI y que no podía tolerar la existencia de un judío revisionista. Fue agredido físicamente y recibió amenazas de muerte anónimas en forma constante, dirigidas contra él y su familia.

Si bien Cole firmó una retractación en 1998, no produjo refutación alguna del material que había publicado.

Cole permaneció en paradero paradero desconocido hasta marzo de 2013. En una entrevista a The Guardian, Cole de 44 años, explicó que la retractación fue falsa y que aún mantiene el mismo punto de vista con respecto al Holocausto.

**Roger Guy Dommergue**

Roger fue miembro de la Resistencia Francesa (anti nacionalsocialista), judío y masón.




Imágenes más recientes de él:






http://es.metapedia.org/wiki/Roger_Dommergue

Entrevista con el Profesor Roger Guy Dommergue (lamento no haberla encontrado en español):

A Jew speaks truth about Hitler and Nazi Germany - Full Video

**Bobby Fisher**

Ex Campeón Mundial de Ajedrez denuncia la Dictadura Judía Global

**Brother nathanael** (Milton L. Kapner (nacido el 5 de septiembre de 1950 ), también conocido como el Hermano Natanael, nació en una familia judía, pero se convirtió al cristianismo ortodoxo.)

SOBRE EL TALMUD por Milton L. Kapner (JUDÍO convertido a cristiano ortodoxo)

Brother Nathanael - Del Porque Deje el Judaismo - Alejandro Concha

¡COMO SOBREVIVIR AL HOLOCAUSTO!..Brother Nathanael

**Joseph Burg**




Joseph G. Burg fue el décimo segundo testigo llamado por la defensa, él testificó el martes 29 de marzo y el miércoles 30 de marzo de 1988.

Por un periodo de ocho o nueve años anteriores al año 1981, Zündel mantuvo comunicación por carta y visitaba a Joseph G. Burg, un autor judío quien escribió varios libros sobre la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Entre sus libros están los siguientes: Guilt and Fate/Culpa y Destino, Scapegoats/Chivos Expiatorios, Zionist Nazi Censorship in the Federal Republic of Germany/Censura Sionista Nazi en la República Federal Alemana, National Socialist Crimes of Bad Conscience by Germans Against Germans under Zionist Direction/Crímenes de Mala Fe del Nacionalsocialismo por los Alemanes en contra de los Alemanes bajo la Dirección Sionista, y Major Attacks of Zionists against Pope Pius XII and the German Governments/Principales Ataques de los Sionistas en contra del Papa Pío XII y a los Gobiernos Alemanes. Burg ha discutido estos libros con Zündel y este último parece haberlos recibido bien.

En estos libros, Burg trata acerca del tema de los supuestos campos de 'exterminio' nazi, Burg ha hablado con cientos de personas que estuvieron en Auschwitz y visitaron el campo en el otoño de 1945. Burg quiso ver el crematorio, los hospitales y en particular una nueva panadería muy grande. También quiso localizar las cámaras de gas, aunque en ese tiempo, tal procedimiento no se acostumbraba. Él no encontró ninguna cámara de gas. Burg así se fue formando la idea de que no existieron campos de 'exterminio', que las cámaras de gas nunca existieron y que tampoco hubo un plan para exterminar a los judíos de Europa. Estas opiniones fueron publicadas en sus libros y en su correspondencia con Zundel.

Burg también visitó Majdanek en tres ocasiones. Ahí sí encontró cámaras de gas, pero testificó que eran cámaras de desinfección para eliminar piojos y pulgas: esos bichos causaban epidemias. Estas cámaras eran de uso común en cada campo y cada una mostraba un letrero con el siguiente texto en alemán: “¡ Atención, gas venenoso!” junto con el símbolo de un cráneo humano simbolizando la muerte. Zuklon B era la nueva fórmula usada para desinfectar la ropa, ésta destruía los bichos sin dañar la tela.

**Después de la guerra, Burg escuchó bastantes alegatos acerca de gente que fue gaseada en Auschwitz y Majdanek. Él probó que era una tontería o simple propaganda. Hasta el día de hoy, señaló, no existe ningún documento mostrando las órdenes de gasear a la gente o de quien había construido las cámaras y donde las había construido. Las autoridades alemanas han sido llamadas la “súper burocracia”. Por lo tanto, es inverosímil que no se haya encontrado un solo documento en todos estos años.**

Burg dio testimonio de haber hablado con cientos de personas que sirvieron y operaron en los crematorios, pero las personas que operaban las cámaras de gas fueron imposibles de encontrar. Nadie ha publicado nada acerca de alguna declaración que diga que alguien había trabajado en una instalación para gasear seres humanos, y la literatura acerca de estos gaseos es completamente contradictoria. ¿Por qué? **Porque todo fue inventado.** Estas opiniones fueron publicadas en sus libros.

En cada campo habían crematorios, tenían un fin práctico, la gente moría. Cuando los alemanes ocuparon los territorios del este, se establecieron grandes campos y se dispusieron más crematorios de mayor capacidad a medida que la guerra progresaba. Hubo manifestaciones de epidemias que causaron y aceleraron las muertes. La preferencia por los crematorios fue debido a la higiene: este proceso era más higiénico que las inhumaciones y se necesitaba menos espacio.

Como cualquier otra actividad en los campos, los prisioneros se encargaban de los crematorios. Éste constituía el trabajo más difícil debido al calor y debido a que se tenían que colocar los cuerpos dentro de los hornos. Los prisioneros realizaban esta labor en tres turnos al día, y lo hacían voluntariamente. **Los voluntarios se solicitaban por medio del consejo judío o la policía judía. Es importante indagar entonces, como pudo el consejo judío o la policía judía cooperar con las SS. alemanas.**
...

Otros inventaron el relato que judíos aún vivos estaban siendo empujados hacia los hornos. Burg testificó que le hubiera gustado ver a un judío ofrecer tales testimonios durante un proceso judicial. También dijo que en tal caso, un judío hubiera sido forzado a jurar bajo los ritos de un rabino, usando la kippa (el gorrito que usan en la cabeza), sin la presencia de imágenes de Cristo, con la Biblia hebrea, en la presencia de un rabino o de un judío piadoso. Entonces éste hubiera tenido que jurar que sí había visto algo. Pero estas declaraciones falsas, estas declaraciones enfermizas, se hubieran reducido en un 99.5% ya que tales juramentos superficiales no son moralmente obligatorios para esos judíos.

...
En 1946, Burg asistió a los juicios de Nuremberg, en el tiempo cuando los asuntos sobre los judíos empezaban a tratarse. Durante una de estas comparecencias, conoció a **Ilya Ehrenburg** y a un editor judío, quienes habían estado en Auschwitz por muchos años. Burg preguntó al editor si el había visto alguna instalación para 'gasear' seres humanos, él contestó que no. Ehrenburg, quien había sido el dirigente de la propaganda para el Ejército Rojo durante la guerra, dijo a Burg que **él había estado en Auschwitz pero que tampoco vio nada sobre 'gaseos' a seres humanos.** Burg había discutido de toda esta información con Zundel. Burg nunca pudo entender el énfasis que se hacía sobre los 'gaseos'.

Burg era hijo de judíos y pasó los días de la guerra en Transnystria, un área designada por los alemanes para la gente proscrita, como los judíos. Los judíos fueron proscritos ya que habían acogido al Ejército Rojo. La gente de esta región vivía en pequeñas villas y pueblos, pero tenían que arreglárselas por sí mismos y por lo tanto, **no les iba mejor que a aquellos que estaban en campos de concentración. En los campos, las autoridades alemanas cuidaban de los prisioneros, ya que, era común que fueran usados como fuerza de trabajo.** Hubieron ataques hacia los judíos en estas regiones, por parte de grupos étnicos extranjeros, pero ninguno de estos ataques fue organizado por los alemanes.

...

El Reich alemán quiso expulsar a los judíos: cómo y donde, fueron asuntos secundarios. La gente bajo el mando de Göring, al encargarse de los judíos, optaron por un plan propuesto por el fundador del movimiento Sionista, Theodor Herzl, que consistía en mover a los judíos a Uganda o a Madagascar. Ambas colonias pertenecían a Francia. El plan no funcionó, pero la sola existencia del plan, prueba que, por lógica, la liquidación de judíos nunca existió. La fuerza de trabajo que representaron fue necesaria. Burg hizo énfasis en que **no hubo liquidación de judíos por parte de los alemanes.**

El Acuerdo de Transferencia (Haavara) de 1933 fue uno de los incidentes más notables en la estructura del Holocausto. Bajo este acuerdo, se planeó que aproximadamente 2.5 millones de judíos fueran trasladados en camiones. El acuerdo nunca fructificó ya que los Sionistas no pudieron trasladar tal número de judíos a Palestina.

**Burg ha descubierto que, los líderes Sionistas alemanes solicitaron, ya en 1933, que los judíos portaran la estrella de David amarilla. Los Sionistas no vieron en esto un insulto, sino un gesto heroico, tal y como las SS portaron la suástica. En 1938, el director del movimiento Sionista en el Tercer Reich, hizo portar a los judíos la estrella amarilla en contra de los deseos de Göring y Goebbels.**

Burg escribió en su libro acerca de la cooperación que existió entre los líderes del Sionismo, incluyendo a David Ben-Gurion, con el régimen Nazi antes de la guerra. Muchos días después de que Hitler había sido nombrado Canciller, Rabbi Leo Baeck, anunció públicamente que los intereses del judaísmo eran idénticos a los intereses del Nacional Socialismo.
...
Los Sionistas sólo estaban interesados en la migración a Palestina e hicieron todo lo que estuvo a su alcance para asegurar que ningún otro país aceptará a los judíos. Los Nazis estaban interesados en facilitar la migración de los judíos tan pronto fuera posible. No obstante, **la cooperación entre Sionistas y Nazis continuó hasta 1942**, con gente como Adolf Eichmann, Golda Meir y David Ben-Gurion, fecha en la que en opinión de los Sionistas, se cumplió el objetivo. Burg declaró que, incluso llegado este punto, la derrota de Alemania fue vista por los Sionistas como "las ratas abandonando un barco que se hunde".

Burg discutió frecuentemente el tema de la cooperación de los Nazis y los Sionistas con Zundel. **Burg creyó que los Sionistas fueron los culpables de que los alemanes fueran derrotados. Y para borrar cualquier rastro, los Sionistas se comportaron como el ladrón astuto que corre hacia la policía gritando "¡ Detengan al ladrón!"**

Fue la tarea de Zundel el luchar en contra de esto y Burg declaró que podía ayudarle. ¿Por qué? “Porque de otra manera nunca llegará la reconciliación entre las personas. La verdad está revelándose poco a poco, así es como, **el odio en contra de los judíos está creciendo, provocado por los líderes Sionistas”.**

Burg testificó que no hubo aniquilamientos en los campos de concentración. Las personas saludables fueron usadas para trabajar en forma voluntaria, Burg puntualizó que, incluso una jaula de oro representa una limitación e incluso un crimen, pero la invención de las cámaras de gases tuvieron origen en mentes enfermas.
...

En el ghetto de Lodz, existía una fuerza policíaca judía, un banco judío, moneda de cambio judía, oficina de correos judía y estampillas de correo para uso exclusivo de los judíos, existían talleres de manufactura para judíos. **Si existía un plan alemán para exterminar a los judíos ¿por qué existían talleres?, preguntó Burg, ¿por qué destinar recursos económicos con esos fines?** ¿Por qué entrenar a los niños para el trabajo? Gracias a Berlín, testificó Burg, los judíos tuvieron la oportunidad de vivir en un pequeño Israel.



Joseph Burg junto a Ernst Zündel

**Nota: Ernst Christof Friedrich Zündel** nació el 24 de abril de 1939, en Calmbach, Baden-Württemberg, Alemania. Es un pintor, escritor, político y pacifista más conocido por su actividad como revisionista. Si bien se declara admirador de Adolf Hitler “como líder político”, afirma no ser antisemita ni compartir la política nacionalsocialista en relación a los judíos. Fue amigo del revisionista judío Joseph Burg hasta su muerte y colaborador de David Cole. Debido a su actividad como revisionista, su reputación ha sido destruida. Enfrentó varios intentos de asesinato y una campaña de juicios y acoso legal entablada por organizaciones judías, hasta que finalmente fue deportado a Alemania en 2005, y condenado a 5 años de prisión bajo cargos de “crimenes de Pensamiento”, por expresar públicamente su escepticismo sobre la versión del Holocausto.

# Otros vídeos sobre el holocausto

HISTORIADORA DICE LA VERDAD SOBRE EL HOLOCAUSTO EN TELEVISIÓN

Histórico: Anciana desmonta el Holocausto en TV alemana (subtítulos español)

¡INDIGNACION! Ursula Haverbec, ¡CONDENADA POR NEGAR EL HOLOCAUSTO!(LEER descripción).

HOLOCAUSTO - Ursula Haverbeck a prisión. (doble subtitulado)

HOLOCAUSTO ANALIZADO (para cristianos) por Steven Anderson.

Marchando a Sion, Talmud, Sionismo, Judaísmo, Judíos y Apóstata David Diamond Desenmascarados

El Holocausto bajo la Lupa (Documental completo con subtítulos en español)

Pedro Varela sobre el Holocausto, las supuestas "Verdades Oficiales" y la Ley Mordaza06-06-2015

Monseñor Richard Williamson: La Verdad sobre el Holocausto

obispo Williamson 15-11-2015

David Irving debunks holocaust in 3 min

The Treblinka Archaeology Hoax (2014)

ONE THIRD of the HOLOCAUST - HQ (full)

Transited Through Sobibor Soccer Survivor "Holocaust"

Majdanek Concentration Camp Shower Room

The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth

SOS QUENELA: episodio n.º 1: LA DUDA // (sobre el Holocausto)

"ASÍ NACIÓ la Historia del HOLOCAUSTO"...Investigador Rafael Palacios.

Judea declara la Guerra a Alemania (Documental completo con subtítulos en español)

# El diario de Ana Frank, la falsificación literaria más grande del siglo XX



*Ana Frank*

El denominado Diario de Ana Frank es el punto más sensible de lo que constituye una auténtica industria de la lástima que gira en torno del mito del “holocausto”. El contraste de la imagen inocente e infantil de la protagonista, frente a sus intrínsecamente perversos captores, ha convertido a esta obra no sólo en un best-seller mundial (con innumerables ediciones, traducciones, teatralizaciones y adaptaciones cinematográficas), sino además en otro muro de los lamentos, donde toda refutación sobre la veracidad del “holocausto” es respondida con una bien estudiada campaña de histeria y sensiblería. El Diario de Ana Frank es el punto más sensible de lo que constituye una auténtica industria de la lástima.



*David Irving*

El historiador británico de renombre mundial, David Irving (hoy detenido por negar el holocausto), el ex profesor de la Universidad de Lyon (Francia) Robert Faurisson, y el estudioso austriaco nacionalizado sueco, Ditlieb Felderer, han demostrado públicamente hasta el cansancio la falsedad de los pretendidos manuscritos que se atribuyen a una niña judía llamada Ana Frank, fallecida por una epidemia de tifus en 1945 en el campo de Bergen Belsen.

Según se dice, el comerciante judío Otto Frank de la ciudad de Frankfurt (Alemania), huyó junto a su familia en 1933 a la ciudad holandesa de Ámsterdam, debido a la llegada de Hitler al poder. Cuando durante la II Guerra Mundial los alemanes ocupan Holanda, los Frank deciden refugiarse en un escondite para salvarse de la “persecución nazi”. En 1944, toda la familia es arrestada y deportada por la Gestapo, siendo el único “sobreviviente” Otto Frank, quien fue enviado a Auschwitz, donde en vez de ser “gaseado”, es hospitalizado a causa de una enfermedad. Terminada la guerra, Frank retorna a Ámsterdam donde le entregan los originales del Diario y publica su primer edición holandesa en 1947.



*Otto Heinrich Frank*

En la presente nota, pondremos a consideración del lector los principales argumentos y dudas que existen acerca de la autenticidad y veracidad de lo contenido en dicho Diario. Es importante señalar que el mismo siempre ha sido empleado como el más eficaz golpe bajo de la propaganda sionista contra el Nacionalsocialismo alemán y la actual “Humillada Alemania”.

**PRUEBAS Y FUNDAMENTOS**

En un artículo del investigador Enrique Aynat Eknes, publicado en la revista españolaRevisión, encontramos los principales argumentos que aquí citaremos. Destaquemos que este trabajo de Eknes tiene como base el excelente libro de Dietleb Felderer titulado “Anne Frank’s Diary, a Hoax” (“El Diario de Ana Frank, una mentira”). Nos detendremos en primer lugar en análisis externos del manuscrito, para luego introducirnos en el texto propiamente dicho.

Ante todo, se debe saber que el estudio que un historiador hace de un documento, como puede ser un diario personal, se realiza con mucho detenimiento, con una pormenorizada descripción de sus características externas tales como tamaño, tipo de papel, cantidad de hojas, cantidad de páginas escritas, espacios en blanco, elemento de escritura, encuadernación y múltiples detalles más. Todo ello permite verificar — entre otras cosas –, si realmente fue redactado en el tiempo y lugar que se le atribuyen, y no caer ingenuamente en un fraude. Este minucioso trabajo, verdaderamente científico, es lo que nadie, hasta la llegada de los revisionistas, había efectuado con los documentos vinculados a los hechos de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.




*Anne Frank*

Anheléis Marie Frank nació en 1929 en Frankfurt, Alemania y muere a causa de una epidemia de tifus a los 12 años en el campo de Bergen Belsenen en el año 1945.

**Respecto del llamado Diario de Ana Frank es necesario saber que:**

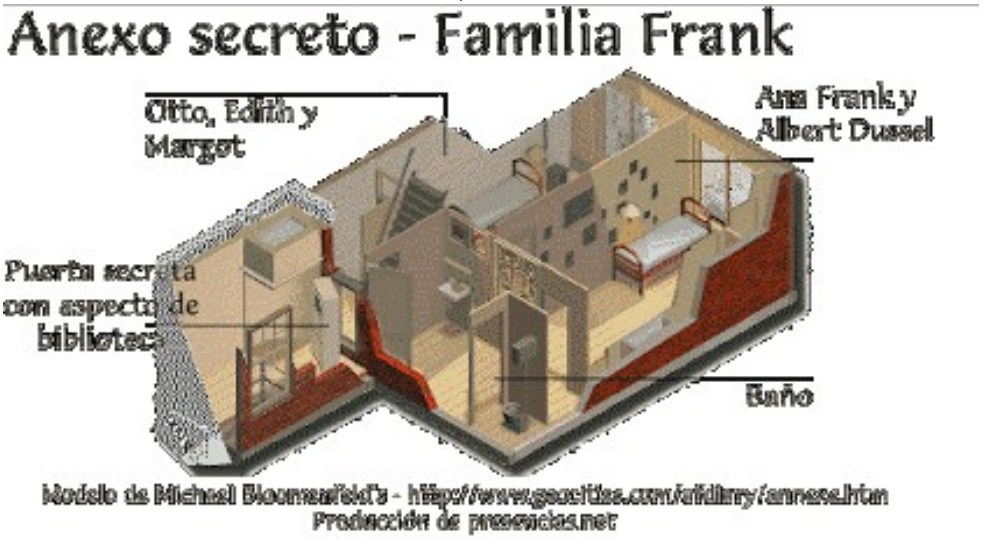
> *1.-Con significativa obstinación, Otto Frank (fallecido en 1980), siempre se negó a que el manuscrito fuera sometido a un análisis exhaustivo a los efectos de verificar su autenticidad.*
> *2.-En 1980, a consecuencia de un juicio contra Ernst Roemer — un jubilado de setenta y seis años que se atrevió a negar la autenticidad del Diario –, la Caja Alemana de Defensa Legal logró a pedido del Dr. Rieger que el Departamento Criminal Federal sometiera a análisis los textos y constató que parte de los mismos habían sido escritos con bolígrafo, invento introducido en 1951, es decir, cuanto menos siete años después de la muerte de Ana Frank.*



*Minna Becker*

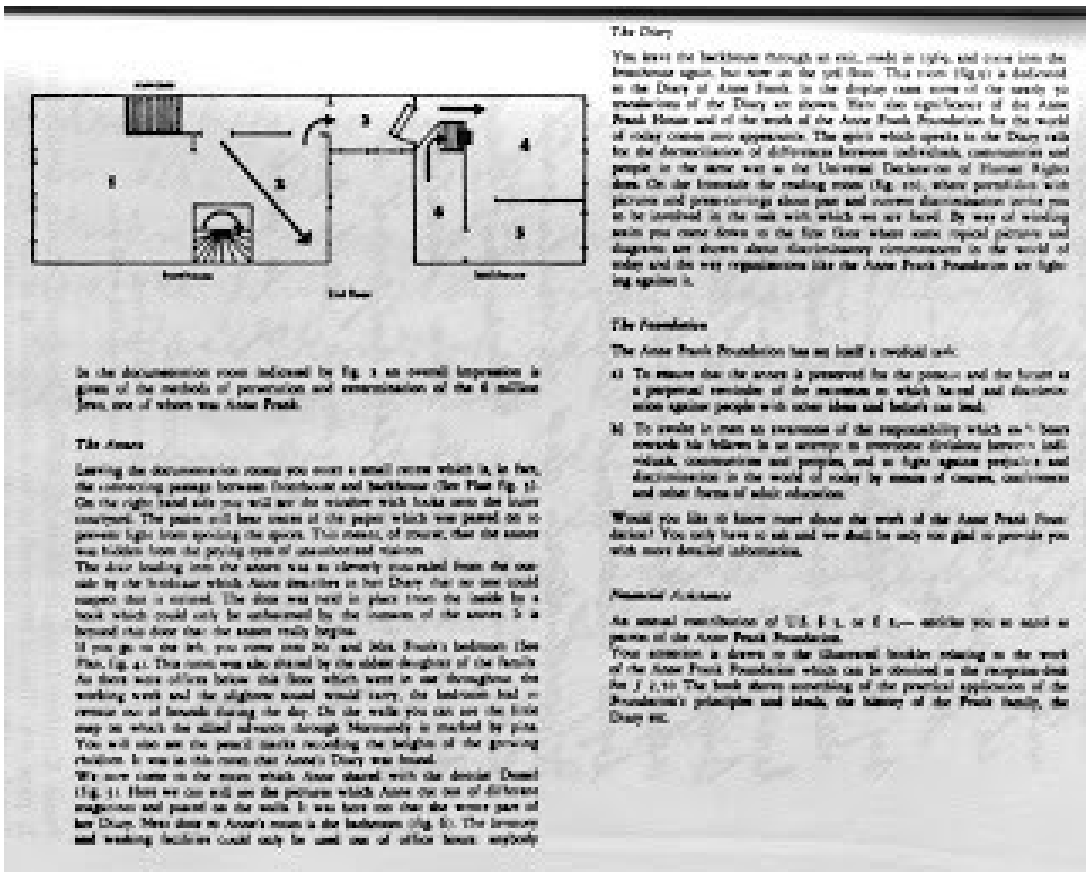
*3.-Sin embargo, ya veinte años antes, en 1960, la perito calígrafa Minna Becker había dictaminado judicialmente que todos los textos manuscritos del Diario provenían de una sola caligrafía. Por lo tanto, quien hizo el manuscrito puso los agregados con bolígrafo… lo que en términos claros significa que ANA FRANK NO FUE LA AUTORA DEL DIARIO.*
*4.-Una de las pruebas presentadas por David Irving, fue el contraste entre dos documentos, uno conteniendo la caligrafía auténtica de Ana Frank, correspondiente a las cartas enviadas por ella en esa misma época, y otro con las anotaciones del Diario, cuya caligrafía que no se corresponde en absoluto con el de la niña de trece años.*
*5.-Un folleto de la "Fundación Ana Frank de Amsterdam", afirma que los amigos holandeses de la familia hallaron un cuaderno de ejercicios con tapas de cartón y de pequeño tamaño. El diario sueco Expressen del 10 de octubre de 1976, publica una fotografía de Otto Frank sosteniendo un volumen considerable que en nada se parece al cuaderno mencionado. El historiador Felderer:*

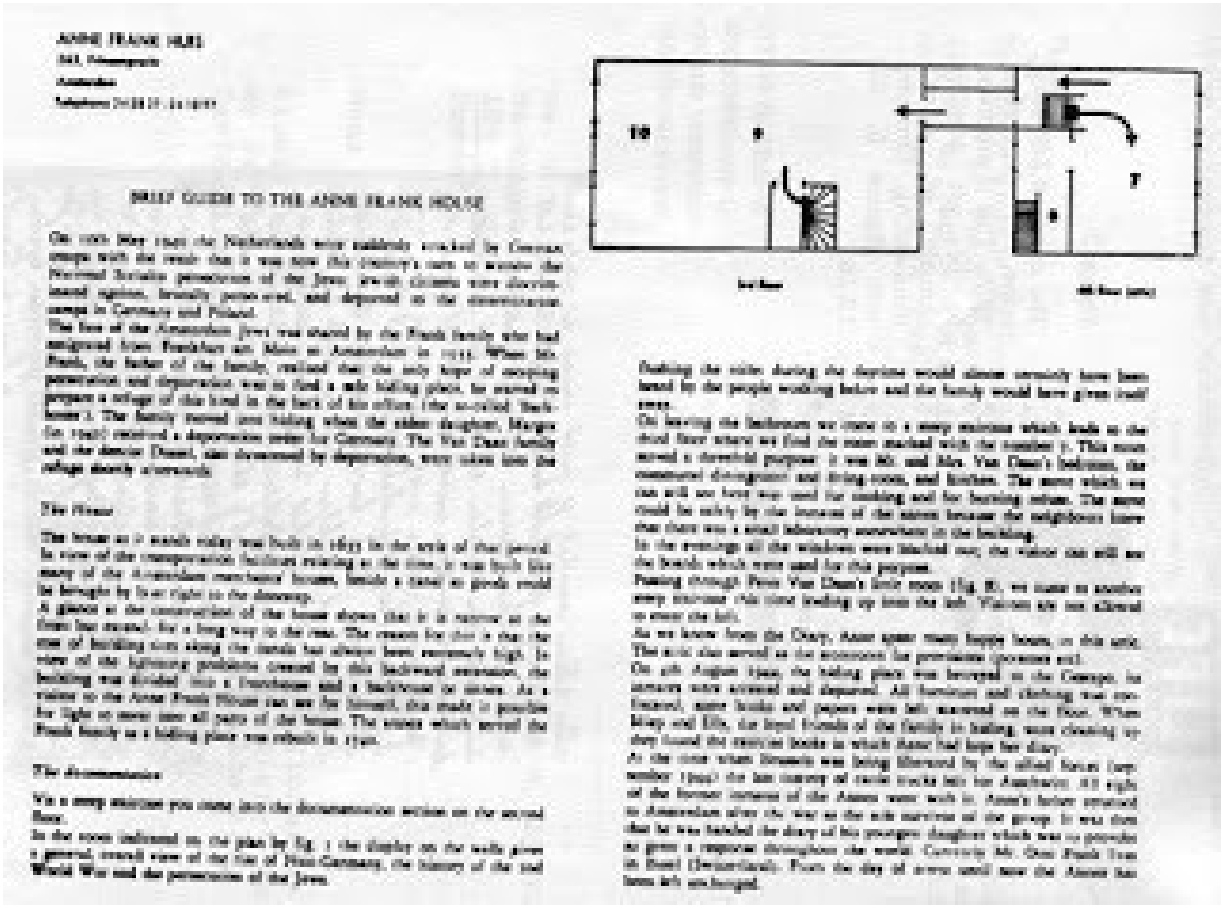
**Con relación al texto en sí mismo, éste es un mar de contradicciones.**



*6.-Resulta poco creíble que en un estrecho refugio, en el que permanecieron durante casi dos años, ninguna de las ocho personas que se encontraban en él supieran que Ana Frank redactaba un diario durante ese lapso (junio 1942 – agosto 1944). El padre dice que se entera después de retornar de Auschwitz.*

*7.-La necesidad de silencio en el refugio, para no llamar la atención y evitar ser capturados (23/03/1943), se contrasta con las descripciones de las "riñas terroríficas" (02/09/1942), "peleas escandalosas", "gritos y alaridos, golpes e insultos que habría ni que imaginarlos" (29/10/1943), así como las prácticas de danza de Ana cada noche (12/01/1944).*
*8.-Es curioso, según el Diario, que los Frank para escapar a la persecución hayan elegido las mismas oficinas y el mismo almacén de Otto Frank para esconderse (09/07/1942).*
*9.-También es contradictorio cuando dice que Lewin, "un pequeño judío químico y farmacéutico, trabaja para el Sr. Kraler en la cocina" (01/10/1942). ¿Cómo?, ¿Un judío trabajando pacíficamente cuando se pretende que los judíos sufren una brutal persecución por parte de las autoridades?…*
*10.-Son reveladoras, nos dice E. Aynat, las tendencias sexuales de esta niña de ¡trece años!: "Recuerdo que cuando he dormido con una amiga, he sentido el fuerte deseo de besarla… No he podido dejar de ser terriblemente inquisitiva sobre su cuerpo… Le pregunté, si como prueba de nuestra amistad, podíamos acariciarnos mutuamente los senos, pero rehusó. Llego al éxtasis cada vez que veo la figura desnuda de una mujer, como una Venus, por ejemplo. Me afecta de tal modo que me es difícil impedir que me caigan las lágrimas. ¡Si por lo menos tuviera una amiga!" (05/01/1944) En fin, ¿un poco de pornografía para una mejor venta?… ¿Es éste el lenguaje y las inquietudes de una niña de trece años?… ¿Es ésta una niña sana?…*
*11.-Según una entrevista a Otto Frank en 1956, las persianas siempre estuvieron bajas y las ventanas nunca se abrieron, pero Ana afirma que mirar el cielo "es mejor que las píldoras Valeria y el bromo" (15/06/1944) contra la ansiedad y la depresión.*





BRIEF GUIDE TO THE ANNE FRANK HOUSE

Este volante se da a los visitantes en la casa de Anne en Amsterdam.

*12.-Finalmente, queda en evidencia el objetivo de este Diario: su germanofobia manifiesta: "Serán permitidas todas las lenguas civilizadas, excepto el alemán"(17/11/1942). "Los alemanes son las bestias más crueles que han pisado la faz de la tierra" (19/11/1942).*

*Esto no ha impedido que las autoridades "alemanas" de posguerra hayan introducido el Diario como libro de lectura obligatoria en las escuelas, para auto-denigración de las nuevas generaciones. El Instituto de Revisionismo Histórico de los Estados Unidos (IHR), ofreció nuevamente U.S. $ 25,000.00 de recompensa a quien pruebe que el Diario de Ana Frank fue escrito por ella. Ni la propia fundación constituida sobre este fraude literario se animó a reclamar tan generosa oferta.*

**EL CASO DE ANA FRANK**

El mito, ¿o tendríamos que decir el timo de Anne Frank?, es probablemente ambas cosas a la vez, a raíz de las investigaciones que hemos podido resumir al respecto. Conocida en el mundo entero por su famoso Diario, Anne Frank es sin duda la “víctima del Holocausto” más celebrada. En lo que se refiere a su impacto en el público -afirma el “caza nazis” judío Simón Wiesenthal-, el Diario de Anne Frank es “más importante que los juicios de Nüremberg” ( The Washington Post, 1 de Abril de 1979, pág. H3) (1).

Organizaciones de influencia y la mayoría de los medios de comunicación occidentales, promueven un culto casi religioso por Anne Frank. El mensual británico History Today (edición de Marzo de 1995), afirma que “El impacto del ‘Diario’ ha sido inmenso, especialmente en las jóvenes generaciones, niños de colegio, adolescentes y estudiantes. En Alemania desarrollaron una especie de culto a Anne Frank en los años cincuenta similar a los movimientos despertados por Santa Teresa y Santa Bernadette. En 1957, la emoción de masas fue canalizada en un peregrinar de dos mil jóvenes, desde Hamburg a Bergen-Belsen, incluso lloviendo, durante la ceremonia en la que se depositaron flores en las fosas comunes, en una de las cuales fue enterrada Anne Frank” (2). Pero lo cierto es que el caso de Anne Frank no es diferente al de muchos otros judíos sujetos a la política de medidas antisemitas en tiempo de guerra llevadas a cabo por las potencias del Eje, no en menor medida justificada por la declaración de guerra que la nación judía realizó contra Alemania ya en 1933, es decir seis años antes de iniciarse el conflicto bélico (3).

Como parte del programa de evacuación de los judíos de Europa occidental, la niña de 14 años y otros miembros de su familia fueron trasladados por tren de Holanda al campo de trabajo de Auschwitz-Birkenau (actualmente en el sur de Polonia). Varias semanas más tarde, ante el avance del ejército soviético -junto a otros muchos deportados judíos- fue evacuada en ferrocarril de Auschwitz más de 400 kms. dirección occidente, al campo de Bergen-Belsen en Alemania del Norte.



Fue allí donde junto a otros compañeros del campo, Anne cayó enferma de tifus, enfermedad de la que murió a mediados de Marzo de 1945. No fue ejecutada ni asesinada. Anne Frank pereció -al igual que millones de no judíos en Europa durante los meses finales del conflicto-, como otra víctima indirecta de la guerra más devastadora. Su padre, Otto Frank, cayó igualmente enfermo de tifus y fue transferido por los alemanes a la enfermería del campo de Auschwitz, donde se recuperó.

**¿SI LOS ESTABAN EXTERMINANDO COMO ES QUE LES DEDICABAN ENFERMERÍAS Y LOS CAMBIABAN DE HOSPITAL EN HOSPITAL?**

Finalmente formó parte de los miles de judíos que débiles o enfermos quedaron allí al abandonar los alemanes el campo, cuando en Enero de 1945 los soviéticos arrollaron el mismo. Otto Frank murió en Suiza en Agosto de 1980. Pero si la política alemana hubiera sido realmente la de asesinar a Anne Frank y a su padre, nunca hubieran sobrevivido a Auschwitz. Su caso, todo lo trágico que se pueda considerar, no merece ser falseado por intereses políticos y económicos.

**La opinión de Churchil**




La primera víctima de la guerra fue la verdad, cuya tergiversación era utilizada como arma de guerra psicológica.

> "*No sé cuánto tiempo más podremos mantener que los alemanes están matando judíos en cámaras de gas. Es una mentira grotesca, como la de que los alemanes en la 1° Guerra Mundial fabricaban mantequilla con los cadáveres de sus enemigos"… Se trata de una mentira que puede poner en peligro nuestra propaganda".*

Esta fue la respuesta del jefe de la propaganda británica a Winston Churchill, desaconsejándole firmar dicha acusación contra Alemania, propuesta por el P.W.E. (Political Warfare Executive), departamento inglés responsable de la "guerra psicológica". La idea fue recogida inicialmente según los rumores propagados por polacos y judíos en agosto de 1942. "El 'Foreign Office' enseguida se dio cuenta de que se trataba de una mentira, pues los polacos y los judíos siempre estaban mintiendo para predisponer a Inglaterra contra Alemania" (4). No obstante el P.W.E. decidió utilizar y ampliar estas historias como base en la guerra propagandística contra los alemanes. Es dentro de este contexto de "guerra psicológica" y de "propaganda de atrocidades" en el que hay que enmarcar la historia de Anne Frank.

Pero no únicamente. Como bien indica Felderer (5) en su momento no sólo ha servido para denigrar a Hitler y la Alemania nacionalsocialista, también se ha demostrado útil a la causa de los israelíes en Medio Oriente, otorgándoles la sensación de que sus pretensiones sobre Palestina eran legítimas. Anne era el símbolo de los niños judíos perseguidos. Harwood añade que con ésta y otras historias similares, se ha pretendido acobardar todo nacionalismo (6), a partir de ese momento siempre sospechoso de criminal, en favor de un internacionalismo útil a las pretensiones de las Altas Finanzas de un gobierno mundial.

**¿QUIÉN FUE EL AUTOR DEL "DIARIO"?**

Pero… ¿Quién escribió el Diario de Ana Frank? Se dice que "inicialmente, la publicación del Diario fue rechazada por numerosos editores". Desde 1952, en que fue editado por vez primera en París — la primera edición holandesa apareció en el verano de 1947 –, se han hecho más de cincuenta ediciones en todos los idiomas importantes, contabilizando hasta la fecha más de 25 millones de ejemplares vendidos, muchos de ellos a la fuerza, amén de una hollywoodense película de gran éxito, obras de teatro y numerosas adaptaciones transmitidas por radio y televisión.

Pretende ser el verdadero diario íntimo de una niña judía de Ámsterdam, de 12 años de edad, escrito durante la ocupación alemana, mientras permanecía escondida con su familia en los fondos de una casa; posteriormente fueron arrestados (4 de agosto de 1944) y trasladados a campos de concentración, donde Ana Frank falleció a los 15 años de edad, en marzo de 1945, víctima de una epidemia de tifus que se extendió en la zona. Señalemos aquí que la detención de los Frank la llevó a cabo la policía holandesa (Policía Verde) y que Ana Frank fue trasladada primeramente al campo de tránsito para deportados judíos de Westerbork (Holanda), posteriormente, el 2 de septiembre de 1944, al campo de trabajo de Auschwitz-Birkenau y en diciembre del mismo año a Bergen-Belsen, donde el fin de la guerra y el caos inherente producido por los bombardeos aliados sobre ciudades y los medios de comunicación y avituallamiento llevarían al hambre y el tifus.

(Táctica muy empleada por los aliados y que consiste en generar un sitio a la usanza de las antiguas guerras en que se rodeaban la ciudadelas, no permitiendo que nadie entre y nadie salga, impidiendo incluso la entrada de ayuda humanitaria, para lo que se destruyen primeramente los caminos de acceso, puentes, aeródromos, aeropuertos etc. Recordemos como lo hicieron los estadounidenses en las primeras semanas de la invasión a Irak.)

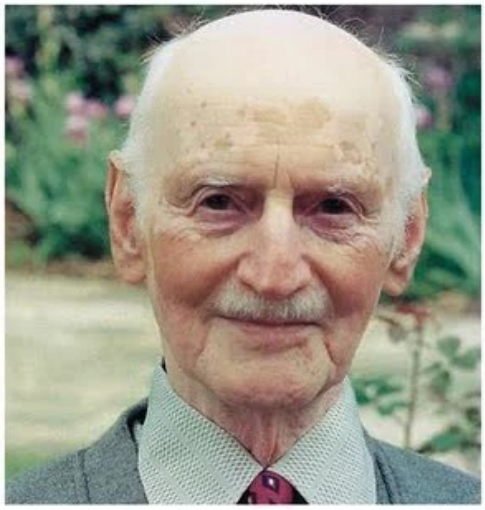
Es decir que fue paseada por toda Europa… Según Otto Frank, el “Diario” fue encontrado por casualidad, por él mismo, escondido en una cavidad que, casualmente, se hallaba entre una viga y el techo del lugar donde habían estado recluidos, antes de caer en poder de los alemanes. Ese encuentro fortuito ocurrió, según Otto Frank, bastante después de finalizada la guerra, en 1952, si bien esta fecha no coincide con la de publicación de las primeras ediciones (1947). Para Wolfgang Benz el diario fue hallado por Miep Gies, una vecina de los Frank en las Prinsengracht 263 de Amsterdam, el mismo 04/08/1944, día de la detención.



*Ana Frank*

Se dice que Ana Frank escribió su diario a escondidas. Así lo afirma en su prólogo George Stevens, quien afirma no sólo que el diario era pequeño, sino también “que del pequeño diario sólo Ana tenía conocimiento”. Aquí surge un problema, ¿cómo es que un libro que, según las ediciones, tiene unas 230, 240 ó 290 páginas, puede ser incluido en un diario pequeño que podía ser escondido detrás de unas libretas de apuntes del colegio? A pesar de hallarse en un desván relativamente pequeño, ninguno de los acompañantes la vio escribir, lo cual no deja de ser difícil, teniendo en cuenta que se trataba de un escrito voluminoso. Otros autores no coinciden sobre este punto. Según el historiador catalán Joaquín Bochaca, que una niña de doce años escriba, en la segunda página de su diario, un ensayo filosófico sobre las razones ontológicas que la impulsan a hacerlo; así como que una niña de tan corta edad sea capaz de redactar una historia de la familia Frank, sin notas a la vista; que confinada en una buhardilla esté al corriente de la legislación y las medidas antisemitas de los “nazis”, incluyendo fechas, números de decretos y nombres propios; supone un caso impar en la historia de la literatura universal. El mismo autor hace notar que las ediciones inglesa y alemana del “Diario” difieren tan fundamentalmente, que las diferencias no pueden ser atribuidas, racionalmente, a criterios de traductor.

*"*La verdad sobre el diario de Ana Frank fue revelada, inicialmente, por la publicación sueca "Fria Ord", en 1959, en una serie de artículos diarios aparecidos en marzo de 1959. El 15 abril de aquel mismo año, la revista americana "Economic Council Letter" resumió los artículos de su colega sueco, con la siguiente gacetilla: "La historia nos proporciona muchos ejemplos de mitos que tienen una vida más rica y más larga que la verdad, y que, sin duda, pueden llegar a ser más efectivos que la verdad". Nuestras dudas aumentan cuando leemos en el "New York Times" del 2 de octubre de 1955, que en el diario de Ana Frank "sólo figuraban aproximadamente 150 inscripciones" donde se consignaban "cronológicamente las sensaciones e impresiones de una adolescente" ("mamita me trata a veces como un bebé, lo que no puedo soportar") y "adicionalmente muy pocas que no podrían considerarse como pertenecientes a esa categoría" ("temo mucho que nos descubran y que seamos fusilados").




No obstante ello, continúa Richard Harwood, el "Diario" publicado consta de 293 páginas y su texto no concuerda con la relación, que acabamos de citar, entre numerosas inscripciones propias de una adolescente y "muy pocas" de mayor o menor referencia política. De hecho, no sólo las observaciones de carácter político del diario, sino su contenido general y su estilo, presuponen un conocimiento de interrelaciones históricas, juicio y arte de la expresión poco comunes incluso entre adultos. La edición "original" del "Diario" nunca fue publicada, puesto que el padre, Otto Frank, decidió expurgar el mismo de fragmentos escabrosos de una adolescente o de críticas a la madre de Ana. Más tarde éste debió admitir que además de la escritora judía Anneliese Schütz e Isa Cauven "para colmar algunas lagunas en el diario debió requerir los servicios del periodista holandés Albert Cauven". Incluso el poco sospechoso semanario "Der Spiegel", instrumento principal en la "reeducación" del pueblo alemán, debía admitir que "el 'Diario' en su conjunto no es auténtico". Para el Spiegel queda claro que "aquello que ha hecho emocionar al mundo, no proviene enteramente de la mano de Ana Frank". "En la edición el 'Diario' ha sido transformado por numerosas manipulaciones…". La investigación oficial llevada a cabo por la Dra. Hübner deduce que el "Diario" publicado está compuesto de 177 capítulos (cartas), que proceden de cuatro diferentes fuentes: 4 del Diario, 5 de un libro de relatos, 69 de dos diarios, que la Dra. Hübner define como primera elaboración del Diario, 99 procedentes de hojas sueltas, que la investigadora define como segunda elaboración del "Diario".

**JUICIO ESCLARECEDOR**



*Meyer Levin*

Mayores sospechas nos asaltan, lógicamente, al estudiar el pleito en que se enzarzaron el conocido escritor judío norteamericano Meyer Levin y el padre de Ana Frank. El juicio transcurrió entre 1956 y 1958 ante el "County Court House" de la ciudad de Nueva York, obteniendo el demandante Meyer Levin un fallo a su favor que condenaba a Otto Frank a abonarle una indemnización de 50,000 dólares de la época por "fraude, violación de contrato y uso ilícito de ideas"; el pleito, que se arregló privadamente después de la sentencia por obvio mutuo interés, versaba sobre la "dramatización escenográfica" y venta del "Diario". El juez, así mismo judío, era Samuel L. Coleman, quien dictó sentencia en el sentido de que Otto Frank debía pagar a Meyer Levin "por su trabajo en el diario de Ana Frank".

(NOTA: Para cualquier interesado, todo lo referente al caso Levin-Frank está archivado en la Oficina del Condado de Nueva York (N. Y. County Clerk's Office) con el número 2241-1956 y también en el New York Supplement II, Serie 170, y 5 II Serie 181).

Así pues, la sentencia del juez — y juez judío — en el sentido de que el autor del "Diario" es Meyer Levin y no la niña, existe. Lo que interesa hacer notar es que de la lectura de la numerosa correspondencia privada de Otto Frank y de Meyer Levin que fue aportada al juicio como prueba de las partes, surge la grave presunción "juris tantum" de que el "Diario" "es substancialmente una falsificación", y que el autor material de esa falsificación fue el igualmente judío Meyer Levin. Levin, en legítima defensa de sus derechos de autor, además de demandar a Otto Frank por varios millones de dólares por su labor de parafrasear el manuscrito "para el fin que tenía que cumplir…", pleiteó igualmente contra el productor de cine Kiermit Bloombarden, pues en la película — del mismo título que la obra — aparecen también escenas escritas por él y que no estaban contenidas en el Diario original. Meyer Levin había sido corresponsal en España durante la guerra civil de 1936 a 1939 y más tarde enviado de la "Agencia Telegráfica Judía" durante los enfrentamientos con los palestinos entre 1945 y 1946. La Enciclopedia Judaica le reconoce como "el primer escritor en poner en escena el Diario de Ana Frank (1952)" (Vol. 11, pág. 109).

**UN BOLÍGRAFO PREMATURO**

Pero no acaba aquí todo, y nuestra duda se convierte en decepción cuando descubrimos, como lo ha hecho el historiador británico David Irving tras su investigación, que en el “Diario” de Ana Frank había tinta de bolígrafo. Así lo determinaron unos expertos que acudieron expresamente a Suiza para comprobar el manuscrito original en posesión de Otto Frank. Según estos, parte de los diarios habían sido escritos con bolígrafo – algo imposible al haber fallecido Ana Frank de tifus en 1945.




*Propaganda comercial en una revista argentina de 1945, promocionando la primera birome*

Tal vez el lapicito le cayó del cielo

( Lazlo Biro inventor y periodista húngaro nacionalizado argentino, patentó el bolígrafo– birome,nombre compuesto de los apellidos de Biro y su socio Meyn– el 10 de junio de 1943 en Argentina. En seguida se comenzó a usar en Buenos Aires. En plena guerra, el gobierno británico compró los derechos de la patente de Biro para el esfuerzo bélico. La Real Fuerza Aérea Británica necesitaba un nuevo tipo de pluma, que no goteara en los aviones de combate a grandes alturas, como lo hacía la pluma fuente. Poco después, la Fuerza Aérea de los Estados Unidos hizo un pedido de 20,000 plumas. y cuya aparición en el mercado para venta masiva data con posterioridad al término de la IIG.M)

Dos ciudadanos alemanes, Edgar Geiss y Ernst Roemer, pusieron públicamente en duda, una vez más, la autenticidad del famoso “Diario”. Ante ello el Tribunal del Distrito de Hamburgo encargó a la Oficina Federal Criminal Alemana (B.K.A.) un examen de los textos para determinar científicamente si la escritura de éstos se había llevado a cabo durante los años 1941 a 1944, basándose en los análisis del papel y la escritura del manuscrito original. Este análisis químico-técnico fue llevado a cabo en abril de 1981, bajo la dirección del Doctor Werner. A pesar de su publicación, la ley del silencio de los “mass-media” intentó dar la menor publicidad posible a los resultados de los análisis. Sí lo hizo el New York Post del 9 de octubre de 1980 mencionando el hecho. Según este análisis, las correcciones, comentarios y añadidos en las hojas de parte del manuscrito fueron hechas en tinta azul, negra, roja, a lápiz y en BOLÍGRAFO de tinta negra, verde y azul. Como comentarios y texto principal son de una misma mano, recordémoslo, el libro fue escrito por alguien después de la guerra o cuando menos lo finalizó pasada la contienda. El original consta de tres libretas encuadernadas y 324 páginas sueltas.

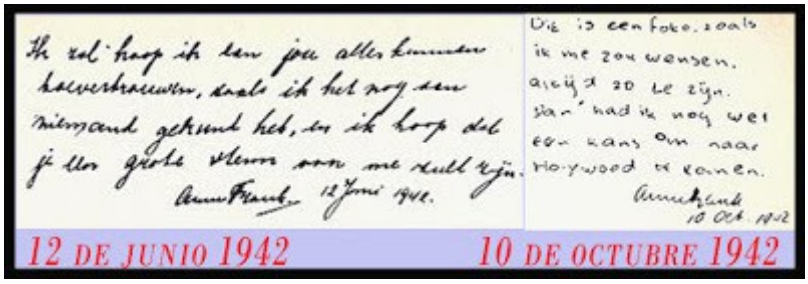
**DIFERENCIAS EN LA ESCRITURA**

Un calígrafo pudo comprobar, además, que todo había sido escrito por la misma mano y que, por tanto, no podía ser la de Ana Frank. Se trata de Minna Becker, perito calígrafo judía, quien afirmó ante el juez, repetidamente, que toda la escritura del diario pertenece a una misma mano. Para dilapidar este tema sólo ha hecho falta acceder a las cartas auténticas que Ana Frank escribió de niña a unas amigas, publicadas en los Estados Unidos; la letra de estas cartas sí tiene el aspecto normal de una niña de 10 ó 12 años, lo que no es el caso del “manuscrito original”, que nos revelan a un autor de mayor edad. Las cartas fueron adquiridas por el “Instituto Simon Wiesenthal” y, siempre según David Irving, sí son auténticas, no así el diario.

Bochaca confirma asimismo, como han hecho posteriormente otros autores, refiriéndose a Paul Rassinier, que la escritura que se afirma es la de Ana Frank, reproducida en el libro Spur eines Kindes, de Ernst Schnabel, difiere totalmente de la escritura de Ana Frank en el manuscrito original. El Profesor Faurisson, de la Universidad de Lyon, cuya especialidad es la crítica de textos y documentos, y que mantuvo varias conversaciones personales con el padre de Ana Frank, insiste en este tema otorgándole el peso suficiente para llevar al escepticismo sobre el “Diario” de Ana Frank. Su primer trabajo sobre el caso fue publicado en francés en 1980. Una traducción del mismo apareció en el verano de 1982 en el volumen del “The Journal of Historical Review” con el título “Is the Diary of Anne Frank Genuine?” (“¿Es el diario de An Frank genuino?” págs. 147-209). Entonces señalaba dos ejemplos de la letra manuscrita atribuida a Ana Frank, ambos escritos cuando esta contaba aproximadamente 13 años, pero extrañamente la primera (datada el 12 de junio de 1942) parece mucho más madura y similar a la de un adulto que la supuestamente escrita sólo cuatro meses más tarde (10/10/1942).

Respondiendo a dicho escepticismo sobre la autenticidad del “Diario”, el “State Institute for War Documentation de Amsterdam” (Rijksinstituut voor Orloogsdocumentatie — RIOD), publicaba un libro en 1986 que incluía el facsímil de una carta supuestamente escrita por Ana el 30 de julio de 1941. El descubrimiento en los EE.UU. de otros varios ejemplos de la letra manuscrita fue anunciado en 1988. El mismo incluía dos cartas fechadas el 27 y el 29 de abril de 1940 y una postal, escritas a alguien en Danville (Iowa). Estas últimas, como las del 12/06/1942 y 10/10/1942, creaban un nuevo problema al “Instituto de Documentación de Guerra de Amsterdam”, dado que la letra manuscrita que aparece en ellas es completamente diferente que la escritura de adulto de la carta del 30 de julio de 1941, así como la mayor parte del manuscrito en cuestión. Estos descubrimientos confirman la creencia del Profesor Robert Faurisson de que la letra manuscrita de “adulto” atribuida a Ana es, en realidad, muy parecida a la letra manuscrita de una de las personas que oficialmente “ayudaron” a Otto Frank a preparar el “Diario” para su publicación después de la guerra. Para Mª Paz López y su artículo en “La Vanguardia”, estas diferencias de escritura son normales (!) en un adolescente (ver las reproducciones adjuntas):

12.-El milagro inexplicado de los cambios de letra de Anna Frank, en dos documentos fechados el mismo año:




*DIFERENCIAS EN LA ESCRITURA*

El famoso”diario” (izquierda) y una carta dirigida a una amiga (derecha). Reproducción del artículo del “New York Post” del 9.10.1980 donde se confirma que Anne Frank no pudo haber escrito con tinta de bolígrafo su Diario, porque todavía ¡no había sido inventado el bolígrafo!



New York Post, 9 October 1980

# Anne Frank may not have inked that famous diary

By AL FREDRICKS

A REPORT by the German Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau (BKA) indicates that portions of *The Diary of Anne Frank* had been altered or added after 1951, casting doubt over the authenticity of the entire work, the West German news weekly Der Spiegel has disclosed.

The diary, a day-to-day account of the anguish of a young Jewish girl and her family hiding in in their Amsterdam home during the Nazi invasion, has touched the hearts of millions.

The manuscript was examined on orders of a West German court as part of a libel action brought by Otto Frank, Anne's father and the only family member to survive the concentration camps, against Ernst Romrner for spreading the allegation the book was a fraud.

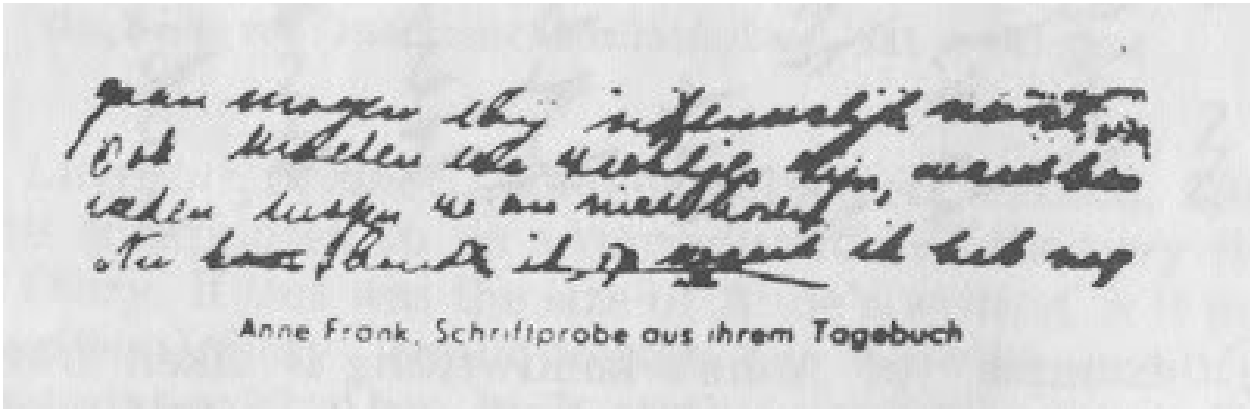
This was the second suit against Romrner, a Nazi-time revis. of the book, by Frank. In the first case, the court decided in Frank's favor when the testimony of historians and graphologists sufficed to authenticate the diary.

In April, however, only a short time before Otto Frank's death on Aug. 19, the manuscript was turned over to technicians of the BKA for examination.

The manuscript, in the form of three hardbound notebooks and 324 loose pages bound in a fourth notebook, was examined with special equipment.

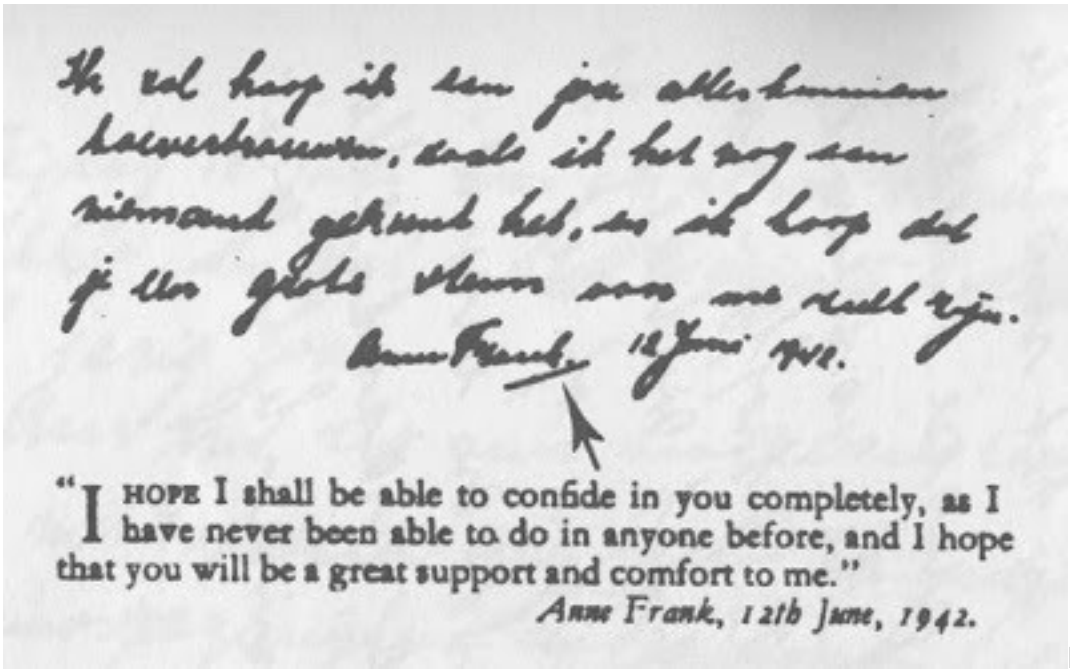
The results of tests performed at the BKA laboratories show that portions of the work, specifically of the fourth volume, were written with a ball point pen. Since ballpoint pens were not available before 1951, the BKA concluded, those sections must have been added subsequently.

The examination of the manuscript did not, however, unearth any conclusive evidence to lay to rest the speculations about the authenticity of the first three notebooks.



Anne Frank, Schriftprobe aus ihrem Tagebuch

Extraído de the American Cardinal edition, 36th printing, 1963. Compare esto con el cuadro 14, la edición británica, que se supone para ser exactamente igual. Un estudio cercano demostrará que uno tiene la “k” de la “carta franca” subrayada y no lo hace el otro. ¿Por qué es esto? ¿Quién trató de forzar con el cursivo de Anne?

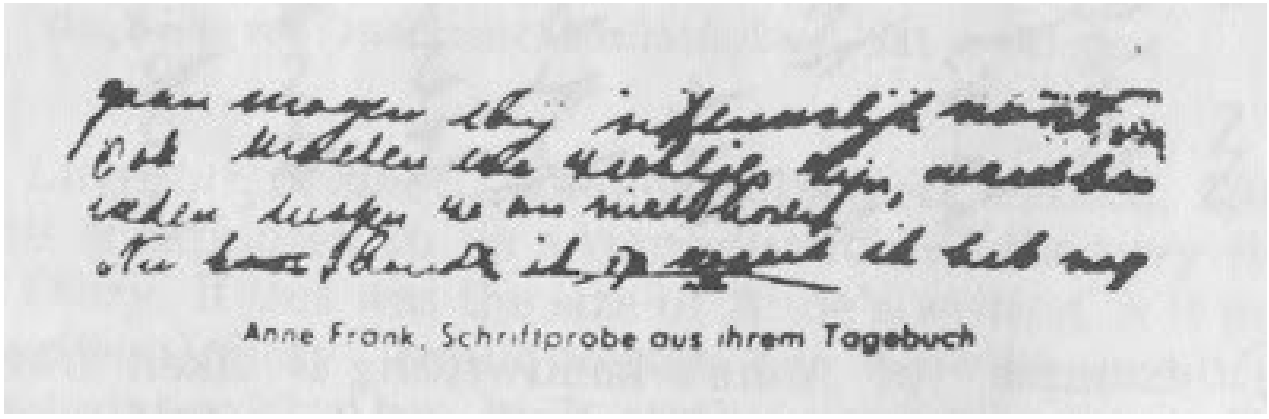


"I HOPE I shall be able to confide in you completely, as I have never been able to do in anyone before, and I hope that you will be a great support and comfort to me."

*Anne Frank, 12th June, 1942.*

Extraído de la edición británica: Pan Books, London, 32nd printing 1975- de impresión que este mismo extracto aparece en la edición cardinal americana, según lo demostrado en el cuadro 5. Pero note la línea que aparece aquí debajo de “carta franca.” Esto no aparece en la edición americana. ¿Quién lo quitó? ¿También, por qué esta del 12 entrada de de junio de de 1942 no aparece en las ediciones impresas? ¿Quién la suprimieron y porqué?

Extraído de los Británicos filtre la edición de los libros de 1975. No aparece en nuestra edición cardinal americana de 1963. Es interesante en que demuestra cómo Anne era afilado en plagiar otros trabajos.



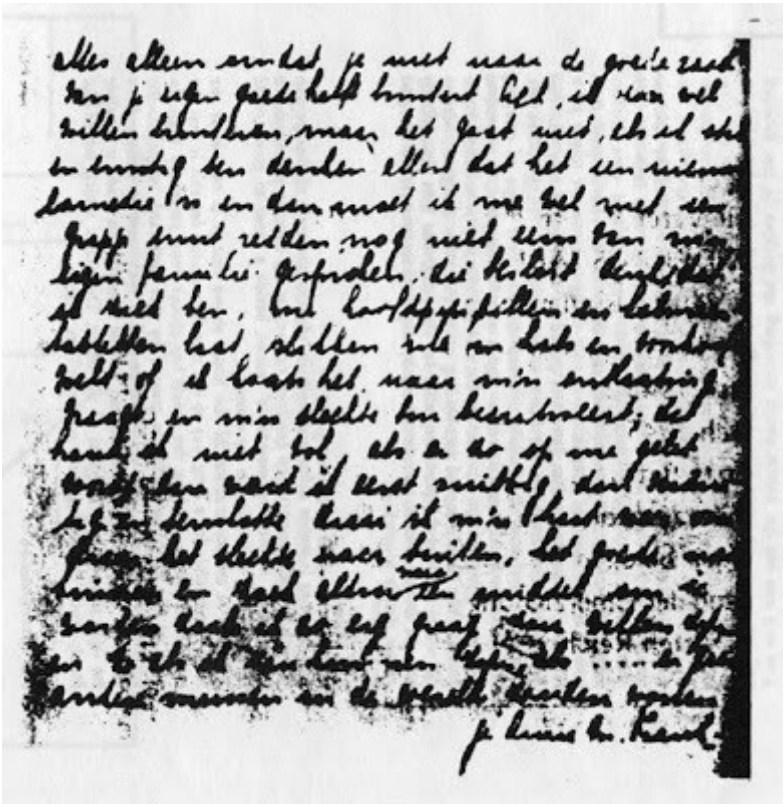
Anne Frank, Schriftprobe aus ihrem Tagebuch

Otro “ejemplo” de Anne handwritning; esta vez de Das Grosse Dudenlexikon, Mannheim. ¿Cómo compara con el otro “muestrea”?

Igualmente soslaya, al tratar el tema del informel pericial encargado por el RIOD, el tema de la escritura a bolígrafo, mencionando exclusivamente las anotaciones a lápiz del padre. Podemos concluir pues, que no se trata de un “Diario”, sino de una novela, basada en un manuscrito escrito después de la guerra por Otto Frank o sus colaboradores, y redactado por Meyer Levin, con algunos añadidos posteriores del holandés Albert Cauven. El historiador alemán Udo Walendy es definitivo: “El Diario de Ana Frank — durante años lectura recomendada tabú para escuelas y público — es una falsificación”.

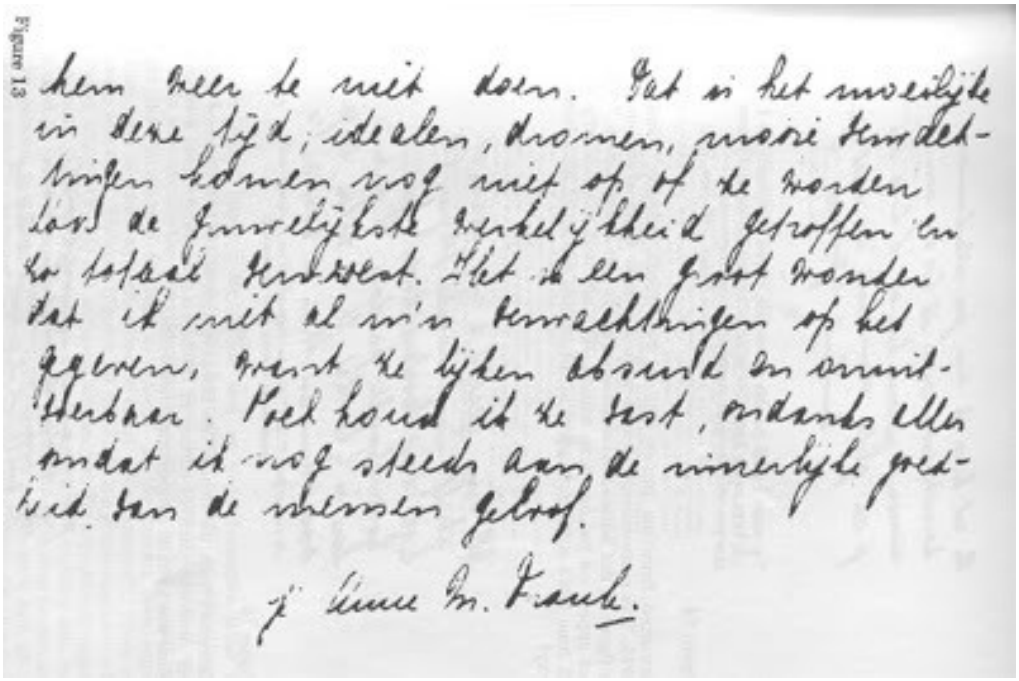


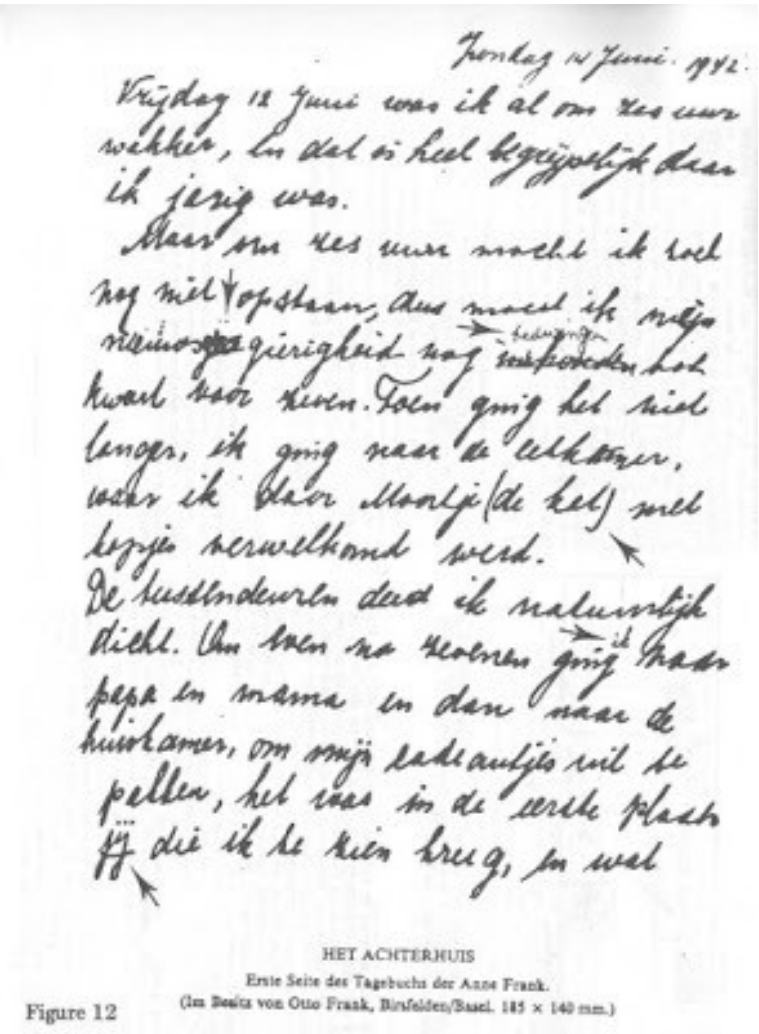

La portada de la edición del 15 de septiembre de 1958 de Revista Life. Ésta se supone parece ser otra muestra de la caligrafía de Anne. Compare con las las demás imágenes.



Otro ejemplo del cursivo de Anne; esta vez de la edición alemana del diario. Compare con los otros estilos.

De Kindlers Literatur Lexikon, Kindler Publishers, Zurich, 1965, volumen 1, página 64. Ésta se supone para ser una reproducción de la primera página del diario original de Anne. ¿Si éste era el tamaño de la escritura de Anne, es posible que un “poco diario (manuscrito)” podría contener la misma cantidad de material que un libro impreso 237 páginas? También, mirada en las correcciones y alteraciones en otro cursivo. ¿Cuyo es él? ¿Por qué estas correcciones fueron hechas? (flechas del autor.) http://abbc.net/annefrank/figures.htm





HET ACHTERHUIS
Erste Seite des Tagebuchs der Anne Frank.
(Im Besitz von Otto Frank, Birsfelden/Basel. 185 × 140 mm.)

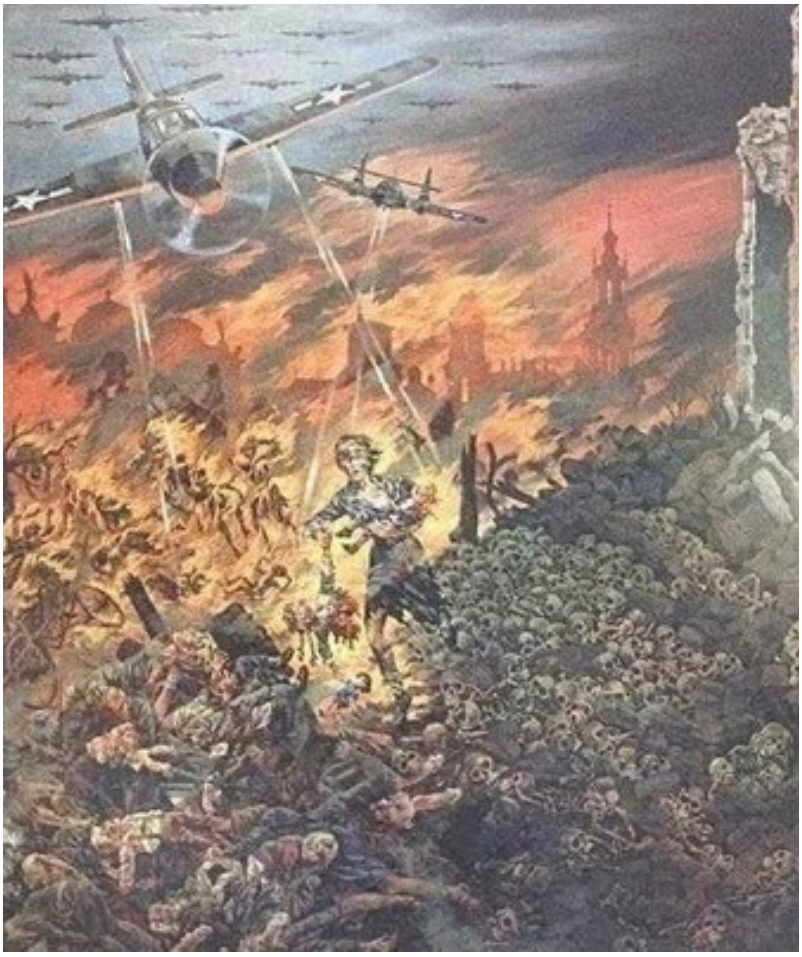
Figure 12

Este “ejemplo posterior” del cursivo de Anne se toma del librete oficial publicado por edición franca de la fundación de Anne la 5ta (designada adjunto AFFA), página 36. La edición impresa nunca termina con “Anne M. Frank” pero con “la tuya, Anne.” ¿Quién la cambió?

**ANA FRANK A LA FUERZA**

Conviene advertir aquí que para evitar dudas y desbancar las crecientes sospechas sobre la autenticidad del libro, fue impuesto por las autoridades alemanas actuales como “lectura obligatoria” en las escuelas (¡increíble negocio para los propietarios de derechos — Fondo Ana Frank — y editores!) y se llegó al extremo de adoptar medidas disciplinarias (retiro de la “venia docendi”) contra maestros y profesores que osaran manifestar sus dudas al respecto. El Profesor Stielau, de Hamburgo, fue expulsado de su cátedra, en 1957, por el mero hecho de haber osado poner en duda la autenticidad del Diario. ¡Increíble!. Todavía en 1976, el padre de Ana, Otto Frank, lleva a cabo acciones y denuncias contra Heinz Roth, de Odenhausen, en un juicio tendente a prohibir publicaciones que sostengan que el diario, tal como se publicó, no puede haber sido escrito por una niña de 12 años.

**¿QUIÉN LLORA POR ESTOS NIÑOS?**



Cerramos esta nota — que solamente ha ilustrado los principales detalles de esta gigantesca mentira publicitaria — con las certeras palabras del revisionista británico Richard Harwood, quien a propósito del Diario dijo lo siguiente:

“Es justo reconocer que las consideraciones que exponemos son hasta cierto punto ociosas. En efecto, no importa demasiado que el Diario sea falso o verdadero. Los eventuales sufrimientos de una niña judía de doce años no son más significativos por el hecho de que haya escrito un diario, que los sufrimientos tanto o más terribles de otros niños judíos; o que las desgracias de los infinitamente más numerosos niños alemanes, italianos, japoneses, polacos o de otras nacionalidades que han sufrido horriblemente, despedazados o quemados vivos, mutilados o inválidos por toda la vida a causa de los bombardeos aliados a ciudades abiertas; abandonados en medio del caos por la muerte o desaparición de sus padres; violados o corrompidos por la barbarie de las tropas enemigas.

¿Pero quién se acuerda de estos horrores? ¿Quién llora por el niño aleman envuelto por el fuego inextinguible del fósforo líquido?, ¿quién llora por la niña alemana violada hasta a la muerte por una sucesión de bestias soviéticas?, ¿o por los niños japoneses de Hiroshima y Nagasaki?..."



*"*Porque de todos estos innumerables casos horrendos nadie habla. No hay best-sellers, no hay dramatizaciones, no hay 40 ediciones, no hay cine, ni teatro, ni radio ni televisión. La falsedad del mito de Ana Frank va mucho más allá, es muchísimo más profundo que la eventual falsificación del texto. Reside en la unilateralidad y en la recurrencia infinita del tema. Una especie de Bolero de Ravel de la propaganda, una perfecta aplicación política del viejo tema de la niña inocente atrapada por la maldad, pero que triunfa aún después de la muerte: Blancanieves perseguida por la madrastra perversa, la débil doncella prisionera en el torreón medieval o la inocente heroína que en los filmes del Far West el cow-boy bueno salva en la cabalgata final. Y así, el mito de Ana Frank, por la fuerza de su impacto sobre la sensibilidad colectiva, se convierte no sólo en símbolo de la "inocente" nación perseguida, sino más aún y contra todas las reglas de la lógica, en prueba indiscutible de la maldad intrínseca, irredimible, de los perseguidores…"

http://cruxetgladius.blogspot.com.es/2007/06/el-diario-de-ana-frank-la-falsificacin.html

# La lista de Schindler

La película **La lista de Schindler** es una falsificación histórica que gira en torno al Holocausto. Dirigida por el judío (((Steven Spielberg))) y protagonizada por Liam Neeson, fue estrenada en 1993. Se basa en la historia de Oskar Schindler, un empresario alemán que hizo fortuna produciendo armas para los nacionalsocialistas con el empleo de prisioneros como mano de obra. Solo cuando se hizo evidente que Alemania perdería la guerra, se alega que comenzó a conspirar contra su país saboteando la producción bélica de su fábrica, lo que le permitiría ser exonerado de cualquier acusación una vez que los Aliados ganaron. Se le atribuye además el haber salvado la vida de alrededor de mil judíos polacos, que se especula hubieran sido enviados a las cámaras de gas de no haber tenido la fortuna de ser explotados por Schindler como mano de obra esclava para su beneficio económico.
La película ganó 7 premios Oscar y 3 Globos de Oro.

### Falsificación histórica

Aunque en Wikipedia española se la describe como "biográfica", está basada en la novela ficticia "El arca de Schindler" (Schindler's Ark), de la que su autor Thomas Kenneally advierte claramente que los incidentes descritos en la misma son producto de la imaginación[1]. Y es que aunque toma como punto de partida a personas y situaciones reales, las recrea y modifica de la forma que mejor le parece. Al pasar del libro a la pantalla del cine, (((Spielberg))) omitió la advertencia del autor. Es más, incluyó un epílogo documental, para dar mayor verosimilitud a un filme lleno de tergiversaciones que sin embargo suele presentarse como dotado de valor histórico.

Si bien a Schindler se lo representa como dueño de la fábrica, no era sino un simple testaferro al que se le encargó la administración, gracias a sus conexiones con altos cargos del régimen nazi. Y aunque en la película, la empresa se dedicaba a la elaboración de inocentes ollas de aluminio, la realidad fue que producía armamento y material bélico utilizado en el campo de batalla por el ejército alemán para abatir soldados estadounidenses y a sus aliados[1].

En la película se describe al Campo de prisioneros de Plaszow como el coto de caza del sádico comandante Amon Goeth, quién dispara por diversión a los escuálidos y torturados prisioneros desde el balcón de su hermosa mansión, ubicada en lo alto de una colina. En realidad, y de acuerdo con fotografías aéreas de los Aliados, el balcón en cuestión se encontraba detrás de una colina y mirando al lado opuesto de los barracones de los internos, por lo que las escenas descritas en la película no se corresponden con los hechos.

Del verdadero Oskar Schindler se sabe que fue un funcionario corrupto que amasó una considerable fortuna, pero no la empleó para facilitar la fuga de judíos, sino que la dilapidó en vicios, especialmente en el juego y la bebida. De hecho, en 1993 se publicó una entrevista con su viuda Emile, que calificó a su antiguo marido de "inútil y estúpido" porque "él no salvó a nadie como cuenta el libro" (en referencia a la novela de Kenneally).

La Lista de Schindler... ¿El Timo de Spielberg?

# Almanaque mundial

ALMANAQUE MUNDIAL – 1933

## POPULATION, WORLDWIDE, BY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

The figures in the following table are based on the latest official and unofficial estimates of the various standard sources of authority in such matters.
All figures relating to the strength of membership of the religions of the world are, at best, simply estimates.

| Sect. | No. Amer. | So. Amer. | Europe. | Asia. | Africa. | Oceania. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Christians | | | | | | | |
| Roman Catholics | 40,000,000 | 61,000,000 | 220,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 331,500,000 |
| Orthodox Catholics | 1,000,000 | ..... | 120,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | 144,000,000 |
| Protestants | 75,000,000 | 900,000 | 115,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 206,900,000 |
| Total Christians | 116,000,000 | 61,900,000 | 455,000,000 | 34,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 682,400,000 |
| Non-Christians | | | | | | | |
| Jews | 4,383,643 | 293,474 | 9,494,363 | 582,609 | 530,869 | 30,401 | 15,315,359 |
| Mohammedans | 20,000 | ..... | 5,000,000 | 160,000,000 | 44,000,000 | ..... | [illegible] |
| Buddhists | 180,000 | ..... | ..... | 150,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 150,180,000 |
| Hindus | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | 230,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 230,150,000 |
| Confucianists, Taoists | 600,000 | ..... | ..... | 350,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 350,600,000 |
| Shintoists | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 25,000,000 |
| Animists | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 45,000,000 | 90,500,000 | 100,000 | 135,650,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 18,000,000 | ..... | 870,000 | 50,870,000 |
| Total Non-Christian | 30,383,643 | 2,293,474 | 19,494,363 | 978,582,609 | 135,030,869 | 1,000,401 | 1,166,785,359 |
| Grand total | 146,383,643 | 64,193,474 | 474,494,363 | 1,012,582,609 | 143,030,869 | 8,500,401 | 1,849,185,359 |

The estimate for Jews in the above table is for 1933, and is by the American Jewish Committee.

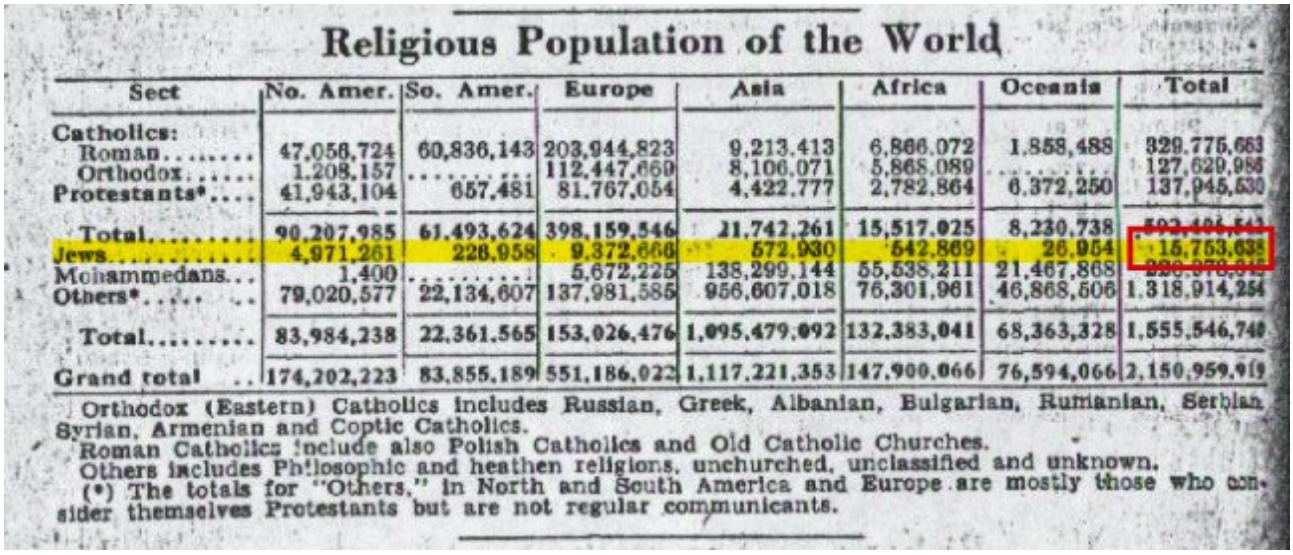
## JEWS IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES.

The American Jewish Committee, which gives the figures in the table below, estimated the Jewish population of the world, in 1933, as follows: Europe, 9,494,363; Africa, 530,869; Asia, 582,609; Australasia, 30,401; the Americas, 4,677,217.

| Country. | Jews. | Country. | Jews. | Country. | Jews. | Country. | Jews. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | 50,000 | Finland | 1,772 | Lithuania | 155,125 | Saar Basin | 4,968 |
| Aden and Perim | 4,151 | France | 220,000 | Luxemburg | 2,242 | Serb-Croat-Slovene State | 68,405 |
| Afghanistan | 5,000 | France & Poss. | 538,000 | Malta | 35 | S. W. Africa | 200 |
| Alaska | 500 | Germany | 510,000 | Mexico | 16,000 | Spain | 4,000 |
| Algeria | 110,127 | Gibraltar | 1,123 | Morocco (Fr.) | 120,000 | Surinam | 628 |
| Arabia | 25,000 | Great Britain | | Morocco (Sp.) | 15,000 | Syria & Lebanon | 26,051 |
| Argentina | 215,000 | & No. Ireland | 300,000 | Netherlands | 150,817 | Sweden | 6,469 |
| Australia | 27,000 | Great Britain | | New Zealand | 2,591 | Switzerland | 17,973 |
| Austria | 250,000 | & Dominions | 525,949 | Norway | 1,457 | Tangier Zone | 8,000 |
| Belgium | 60,000 | Greece | 72,791 | Palestine | 175,006 | Trans-Cauc. | |
| Brazil | 40,000 | Guiana (Brit.) | 1,786 | Panama | 750 | Rep. | 62,194 |
| British Empire | 720,540 | Haiti | 150 | Panama Can. Z. | 25 | Tunisia | 65,000 |
| Bulgaria | 46,431 | Hawaii | 310 | Paraguay | 400 | Turkmenistan | 2,040 |
| Canada | 155,614 | Hong Kong | 150 | Peru | 300 | Turkey in Asia | 26,280 |
| Chile | 2,200 | Hungary | 444,567 | Philippine Isl. | 500 | Turkey in Eur. | 55,592 |
| China | 15,000 | India | 24,141 | Poland | 3,028,837 | Ukraine | 1,574,428 |
| Congo (Belgian) | 177 | Indo-China (Fr.) | 1,000 | Portugal | 1,200 | Union of So. Af. | 71,816 |
| Crimea | 45,926 | Iran (Persia) | 40,000 | Port. E. Africa | 100 | U. S. (Contin'l) | 4,228,029 |
| Cuba | 7,800 | Iraq | 87,488 | Puerto Rico | 200 | U. S. and Poss. | 4,229,401 |
| Curacao | 565 | Irish Free State | 3,686 | Rhodesia (No.) | 426 | Uruguay | 5,000 |
| Cyprus | 195 | Italy | 47,485 | Rhodesia (So.) | 2,021 | Uzbekistan Rep. | 37,834 |
| Czechoslovakia | 356,768 | Jamaica | 1,250 | Roumania | 984,213 | Venezuela | 882 |
| Danzig | 9,239 | Japan | 1,000 | Russia in Asia | 49,571 | Virgin Islands | 70 |
| Denmark | 5,947 | Latvia | 94,388 | Russia in Eur. | 539,272 | White Russia | 407,059 |
| Egypt | 63,550 | Libya | 24,342 | Russ. (U.S.S.R.) | 2,672,398 | | |
| Estonia | 4,566 | | | | | | |

Como podemos ver la cifra mundial de judios en 1933 es de 15,315, 359. Y también podemos apreciar que la fuente de dicha información ni siquiera es el Almanaque Mundial, sino que la fuente viene directamente del American Jewish Committee (AJC) –El Comité Judío Americano-

ALMANAQUE MUNDIAL – 1948



## Religious Population of the World

| Sect | No. Amer. | So. Amer. | Europe | Asia | Africa | Oceania | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catholics: | | | | | | | |
| Roman..... | 47,056,724 | 60,836,143 | 203,944,823 | 9,213,413 | 6,866,072 | 1,858,488 | 329,775,663 |
| Orthodox..... | 1,208,157 | ..... | 112,447,669 | 8,106,071 | 5,868,089 | ..... | 127,629,986 |
| Protestants*.... | 41,943,104 | 657,481 | 81,767,054 | 4,422,777 | 2,782,864 | 6,372,250 | 137,945,530 |
| Total..... | 90,207,985 | 61,493,624 | 398,159,546 | 21,742,261 | 15,517,025 | 8,230,738 | [illegible] |
| Jews..... | 4,971,261 | 228,958 | 9,372,666 | 572,930 | 542,869 | 26,954 | 15,753,638 |
| Mohammedans... | 1,400 | ..... | 5,672,225 | 138,299,144 | 55,538,211 | 21,467,868 | [illegible] |
| Others*..... | 79,020,577 | 22,134,607 | 137,981,585 | 956,607,018 | 76,301,961 | 46,868,506 | 1,318,914,254 |
| Total..... | 83,984,238 | 22,361,565 | 153,026,476 | 1,095,479,092 | 132,383,041 | 68,363,328 | 1,555,546,748 |
| Grand total .. | 174,202,223 | 83,855,189 | 551,186,022 | 1,117,221,353 | 147,900,066 | 76,594,066 | 2,150,959,919 |

Orthodox (Eastern) Catholics includes Russian, Greek, Albanian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Serbian, Syrian, Armenian and Coptic Catholics.
Roman Catholics include also Polish Catholics and Old Catholic Churches.
Others includes Philosophic and heathen religions, unchurched, unclassified and unknown.
(*) The totals for "Others," in North and South America and Europe are mostly those who consider themselves Protestants but are not regular communicants.

Cifra mundial de judios en 1948 –dos años después de la guerra- 15.753.638 (NYT, Febrero 22, 1948, p. 4. Por Hanson W. Baldwin)

En otras palabras, de acuerdo con el Almanaque Mundial, la población mundial de judíos aumentó entre 1933 y 1948 de 15.315 millones a 15.753 millones. Si el gobierno alemán bajo Adolf Hitler habría -como se alega- asesinado a seis millones de Judíos, estas pérdidas deberían haberse reflejado en las cifras de la población de judíos citadas en el Almanaque Mundial y en el AJC.

**El informe Leuchter**

El **Informe Leuchter** es el nombre por el cual se conoce a una extraordinaria investigación pericial realizada en 1988 por el estadounidense Fred A. Leuchter, quien es especialista en el diseño y construcción de equipos para la ejecución de prisioneros en las cárceles de su país. Este documento ha sido una de las principales herramientas de los revisionistas del Holocausto para demostrar materialmente la falsificación de las cámaras de exterminio en Auschwitz I, Auschwitz-Birkenau y Majdanek.

## Objetivos del Informe

El informe fue realizado con dos propósitos:

•Para defender judicialmente a Ernst Zündel, procesado por los cargos de negación del Holocausto y de *"fomentar el odio racial"* (sic).
•Para demostrar de forma exacta que en los campos de Auschwitz I, Auschwitz-Birkenau y Majdanek no existieron cámaras de gas destinadas a la ejecución en masa.

## Historia

La imposibilidad técnica de los supuestos gaseos y cremaciones en masa ya había llamado la atención de varios investigadores como Ditlieb Felderer y Robert Faurisson, en la década de los setenta, pero aún no se había realizado un análisis científico directo a los instrumentos con los que se habrían cometido los supuestos crímenes, es decir, las cámaras de gas y los crematorios. Ni siquiera en el tiempo en que se llevaron a cabo las acusaciones se realizó un dictamen pericial sobre las armas de los supuestos delitos; en ninguno de los juicios contra los nazis se ordenó elaborar tal peritaje, necesario para cualquier proceso por homicidio.

Fue así que Ernst Zündel contrató los servicios de Leuchter en 1988 a cambio de 35.000 dólares. Leuchter se dispuso a viajar a Polonia luego de una reunión donde revisó fotografías de campos de concentración durante la guerra, planos de los crematorios y de las cámaras de gas, documentos sobre el gas Zyklon B y diapositivas tomadas de los sitios por el investigador Ditlieb Felderer en 1970.

El 25 de febrero de 1988, Leuchter viajó a Polonia, junto con su esposa Carolyn, el camarógrafo Jürgen Neumann, el dibujante Howard Miller y la colaboración del intérprete polaco Tjudar (Theodor) Rudolf, para recoger muestras y tomar imágenes. Sirviéndose de un martillo y un cincel, extrajo sin permiso trozos de pared y de suelo de las cámaras de exterminio y de desinsectación. Las muestras fueron obtenidas de forma subrepticia ya que el gobierno de Polonia no permite la libre investigación de las presuntas cámaras. Las muestras fueron llevadas a Estados Unidos y entregadas al laboratorio dirigido por el químico judío estadounidense James Roth, sin ser informado de dónde procedían las muestras, sólo que se trataba de un análisis pericial para un juicio, esto con el fin de no influenciar los resultados.

## Argumentos y observaciones técnicas del informe

La argumentación de Leuchter se basó principalmente en los siguientes puntos:

Considerando que el cianuro llega a perdurar durante siglos en argamasa y piedra, los resultados del análisis del Dr. Roth determinaron que:

•Las muestras extraídas de las cámaras de desinsectación contenían una muy elevada cantidad de cianuro. En la superficie de dichas cámaras se habían encontrado residuos de azul de Prusia.
•Las muestras extraídas de las supuestas cámaras de exterminio contenían un rastro nulo o ínfimo de cianuro, careciendo la totalidad de éstas de dichos residuos de azul prusiano en su superficie.

Otras observaciones técnicas sobre estas supuestas cámaras de exterminio que contiene el informe, incluyen los siguientes puntos:

•Las cámaras no están selladas herméticamente y sus puertas son de madera, es decir, que continuamente hubiera habido fugas de gas letal. Al realizar una ejecución, el gas hubiese penetrado en el hospital de las SS que estaba enfrente y habría matado a médicos y pacientes.
•Faltan mecanismos de distribución del gas, así como sistemas de calefacción, puesto que para que el Zyklon B pueda volatilizarse dentro de media hora, las cámaras de desinsectación necesitaban calentarse por lo menos a 25 ºC. La temperatura de las cámaras no superaban los 15 ºC (aunque el HCN del Zyklon B puede evaporarse levemente por debajo de esa temperatura, como explica el Informe Rudolf las tasas de evaporación proporcionadas por el fabricante resultan demasiado bajas como para producir la muerte según el tiempo y métodos relatados por supuestos testigos como Darío Gabbai).
•No hay suficiente ventilación. Al realizarse una ejecución, no se hubiese podido ventilar con efectividad una cámara, para realizar al instante otra ejecución, como afirman los testimonios.
•El Zyklon B puede permanecer incluso una semana después de un solo gaseo, en cantidad necesaria para significar un peligro a cualquiera que tuviera acceso a la cámara.
•Las cámaras están construidas cada una en el mismo edificio donde están los crematorios, siendo que el gas Zyklon B es un gas explosivo. Es impensable que los ingenieros alemanes hayan decidido construir ambos mecanismos en el mismo complejo sin considerar el peligro que hubiese significado para todo el personal que laboraba.
•Las puertas de todas las cámaras de gas, se abren hacia adentro, por lo que los comandos especiales no habrían podido entrar a la cámara llena de cadáveres.
Basándose en las conclusiones del análisis químico, Leuchter escribió un informe de 192 páginas en el que concluyó que *"no existieron cámaras de gas para ejecuciones en ninguno de los tres campos, que las cámaras de gas ahí encontradas no podrían haber funcionado nunca para realizar ejecuciones y que únicamente servían para la fumigación de parásitos"*.

## Reproducciones

Este análisis químico fue repetido dos veces más, la primera, por el Instituto de medicina forense de Cracovia, por solicitud expresa del Museo Auschwitz, y la segunda por el químico alemán Germar Rudolf. Rudolf llegó a las mismas conclusiones que el análisis del Dr. Roth, a quien critica en algunos puntos de menor importancia. Los resultados obtenidos por el Instituto de medicina forense de Cracovia, encontraron en las muestras de las supuestas cámaras de exterminio, rastros aún más pequeños de cianuro que los encontrados por el Dr. Roth. Sin embargo, para salir del apuro, tomaron la muestra de las cámaras de desinfección cuyas paredes habían sido blanqueadas y no obstante, hallaron en la misma indicios de cianuro mucho más elevados que en las muestras de las presuntas cámaras de gas.

## Instituto de revisión histórica

A continuación repasaremos algunos argumentos presentados en la Novena Conferencia Revisionista del IHR (1989), y publicada en el número del verano de 1989 del The Journal of Historical Review.

La pregunta más fácil pero también más peligrosa de contestar en el mundo de hoy, pues se refiere lógicamente a la archipublicitada matanza de judíos durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial en cámaras de gas y hornos crematorios. Atreverse a denunciar esta mentira monstruosa ha significado perder su trabajo y hasta sus títulos a prestigiosos catedráticos de diversas nacionalidades, su acceso a publicaciones y archivos para historiadores "honestos", incluso su integridad física y hasta la vida a ellos y otros revisionistas menos conocidos.

Uno de estos valientes, que enfrentó el inmenso poder judeo-sionista internacional ha sido el ciudadano canadiense Ernst Zündel, sometido a varios procesos criminales en Canadá, asesorado y defendido por otros revisonistas quienes lograron contratar al reconocido experto en sistemas de ejecución, Fred A. Leuchter Jr.

Mr. Leuchter viajó a Polonia con un equipo de especialistas y visitó los llamados *"campos de exterminio"* de Auschwitz, Birkenau y Majdanek, en los que habrían sido gaseados 4 millones, 1 millón y 200.000 respectivamente según Simon Wiesenthal (no incluyó Treblinka, Belzec, Chelmno ni Sobiborpues ya no se alega que en ellos hubo cámaras de gas). Levantó planos en terreno midiendo personalmente, tomó muestras del piso, paredes y techo de las supuestas cámaras de gas y hornos crematorios, y también de una SALA DE DESINFECCION.

Analizadas todas las muestras por el laboratorio independiente ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABS de Ashland, Mass., su veredicto es aplastante: más de 20 de las muestras indicaron CERO depósito de cianuro y de las pocas que sí mostraban depósitos la más alta fue de 7,9 mg. Esta concentración máxima de apenas 7,9 debe contrastarse con la muestra de la sala de desinfección que arrojó 1050,0 mg!!!

Esto demostró científicamente que el Zyklon B, nombre comercial del gas de cianuro hidrogenado o ácido cianhídrico 'HCN' suministrado por la difamada fábrica *DEGESCH* se usó exclusivamente para fumigar y desinfectar. En otra parte el Informe explica porqué este gas NO es indicado para ejecuciones humanas, ni siquiera individuales. Y si se detectaron pequeñísimas cantidades en un tercio de las pretendidas "cámaras de gas" es porque alguna vez fueron desinfectadas con HCN.

El HCN ya había sido usado con este mismo propósito durante la Primera Guerra Mundial en Europa y en EE.UU. E incluso mucho antes en la Isla Ellis de Nueva York por el Servicio de Inmigración. Las salas de desinfección en que se le use deben tener una temperatura mínima de 25,7ºC y buena circulación de aire caliente SECO. Las supuestas cámaras de gas eran en realidad duchas y tenían canales de desagüe en el piso que llegaban al alcantarillado exterior... Por la absolutamente increíble aglomeración de 800 personas en su interior de 25 m2, según documentos oficiales del Juicio de Núremberg (¡OJO! son 28 personas en UN METRO CUADRADO!), el aire no circularía; más aún para calentarlo habrían sido necesarios quemadores con seguro riesgo de explosión.

Aunque es soluble en agua y altamente inflamable el HCN tiene la característica de impregnar los sólidos en forma de grandes manchas azuladas que permanecen por más de un siglo. Tales manchas no existen en las "cámaras de gas" ni en los hornos y en éstos era inevitable que alguna parte del HCN de los millones de cuerpos incinerados según la historia oficial, se depositara en las paredes. Dado que el Zyklon B no era calentado, no sería posible ejecutar personas con cantidades pequeñas de HCN ya que por debajo de los 26ºC este permanece en estado líquido. Al no gasificarse, no resulta adecuado para ejecuciones sino solo para fumigar superficies infectadas con insectos que es para lo que fue concebido. Tanto el licenciado Germar Rudolf como el ingeniero austríaco Wolfgang Froelich sostienen que los nazis debieron calentar el gas o utilizan cantidades ridículamente altas. Si agregamos que al fumigar es necesario airear la sala mínimo 48 horas, esto sería imposible si fueran ciertas en algo las cifras entregadas descaradamente por los expertos en "genocidio".

Actualmente las cámaras de gas para ejecuciones son de acero soldado o de plástico PVC con puertas y ventanas herméticas e impermeables, las instalaciones eléctricas son a prueba de explosión y deben operar con una presión negativa para evitar filtraciones al exterior. Y por supuesto no se usa el Gas Zyklon B sino se deja caer una pastilla de cianuro de sodio en una solución de ácido sulfúrico al 18%. Además contienen numerosos dispositivos de seguridad para la eliminación del gas luego de la ejecución y proteger a las personas que deben entrar a la cámara en ese momento; incluso se debe lavar con amoníaco el cuerpo del ajusticiado.

Los hornos crematorios analizados tampoco cumplen con los mínimos requerimientos para incinerar siquiera una ínfima parte de las cifras que entrega la propaganda. El Informe analiza uno por uno los hornos y da las cantidades máximas de incineraciones físicamente posibles, aclarando que corresponderían a un uso diario de 24 horas todos los días que estuvieron en funcionamiento.

O sea, sin mantenimiento alguno, sin posibilidad de enfriarse ni de retirar las cenizas... ¡durante años!

Además han sido realizados dos estudios más químicos por otros especialistas, todos ellos con resultados en este mismo sentido. No hay ni un solo análisis de los *exterminacionistas* con resultados contrarios.... pero de todo esto no se habla jamás en la prensa.

En las cámaras de gas de Auschwitz

Por Fred A. Leuchter

Texto del Institute for Historical Review

**Introducción**

1988 fue un año muy informativo y asimismo un inquietante año. Quedé pasmado al comprender que una gran parte de lo que fui enseñado en la escuela sobre la historia el siglo XX y la Segunda Guerra Mundial era un mito, si no una mentira. Primero estuve sorprendido; después molesto; después concienciado; el mito del Holocausto estaba muerto.

Como todos los niños Americanos nacidos durante y después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, fui enseñado sobre el supuesto genocidio perpetrado por los "nazis" sobre los Judíos. Hacia la época en que alcancé la Universidad, no tenía ninguna razón para no dejar de creer en nada de mi educación, excepto que tenía algunos problemas para tragarme los números de muertos, que se dijeron que eran un total de más de seis millones de personas. Pero ahí paró. Yo creía en el genocidio Nazi. No tenía ninguna razón para no creerlo.

Unos veinticuatro años después, un muy creyente ingeniero estaba sentado en su mesa de trabajo en una tarde nevada de enero, cuando sonó el teléfono. Este muy creyente ingeniero estaba a punto de recibir una muy chocante lección de historia, una que le causaría el cuestionarse que la mentira del Holocausto, de cincuenta y cinco años de edad, y la aplicación de la mentira a generaciones de niños. "Hola, soy Robert Faurisson" - y este muy creyente ingeniero no creería más.

**Antecedentes**

Durante los últimos nueve años he trabajado con la mayoría si no todos, los estados de los Estados Unidos que tienen pena capital. Diseño y fabrico equipamiento para ejecuciones de todo tipo, incluyendo sistemas de electrocución, equipamiento para inyecciones letales, horcas y equipos de cámaras de gas.

He sido consultado, o suministrado equipamientos, a la mayoría de los estados y al gobierno federal. Debido a mi asociación con los estados en esta materia, fui recomendado a la defensa de Zundel como asesor sobre cámaras de gas por Warden Bill Armontrout del Penitenciario del Estado de Missouri.

Después de contestar mi teléfono en esa fría tarde de Enero, me reuní con el Dr. Robert Faurisson dos veces en Boston y, como resultado de estos encuentros, fui citado en Toronto para reunirme con Ernst Zündel, el abogado Doug Christie y el resto del muy capacitado equipo de Zundel.

El Dr. Robert Faurisson había postulado trece años antes que un especialista en cámaras de gas debía ser buscado para poder evaluar las que se afirmaban que eran cámaras de gas en Polonia y para informar sobre su eficacia para objetivos de ejecución.

El fin de semana del día de San Valentín nos encontrábamos yo y Carolyn, mi mujer desde hace dos semanas, en Toronto. Siguieron dos días de largas reuniones, durante las cuales me enseñaron fotos de las que se afirmaban que eran cámaras de gas en Polonia, documentos Alemanes y fotografías aéreas de los Aliados. Mi examen de este material me llevó a cuestionarme si estas cámaras de gas eran de hecho, instalaciones de ejecución.

Se me preguntó si iría a Polonia y si realizaría una inspección física y un análisis forense reflejando los resultados en una evaluación escrita de estas supuestas cámaras de gas, algunas en sitios de los que jamás había oído hablar.

Después de una debida consideración, acepté e hice planes para ir a Polonia, aguardando una fecha con una mínima capa de nieve. También declaré que aunque las fotos y los documentos parecían apoyar la opinión de que estos lugares no eran, de hecho, instalaciones de ejecución, me reservaría el juicio final hasta después de mi examen y, si determinaba que estas instalaciones eran, de hecho, o pudieron haberlo sido, cámaras de gas para ejecuciones, yo declararía ésto en mi informe. El informe final pensaba ser utilizado como evidencia por la defensa de Ernst Zündel en su juicio criminal pendiente en Toronto, y debía estar preparado para testificar bajo juramento.

Los preparativos para el viaje me requirieron llevar sencillas bolsas, revistas de documentación y herramientas. Muy pocos turistas llevan martillos, cinceles, taladros y cinta para medir mientras viajan. Los escondí en el forro de mi maleta y esperé que ocurriese lo mejor. Además, tenía mapas de Polonia, Checoslovaquia y Austria, en el caso de que tuviésemos que realizar una apresurada y no programada salida. Y finalmente, los regalos con los que sobornamos a las personas del museo para que nos suministrasen copias de documentos de los Archivos del Museo.

**Nuestro equipo**

Fui afortunado al tener un competente y seguro grupo de profesionales: mi mujer Carylon, mi asistente general; el Sr. Howard Miller, delineante; el Sr. Juergen Neumann, cinematógrafo; el Sr. Tijudar Rudolf, intérprete. Todos sabían, que si nos cogían, el gobierno Polaco tendría un tenebrosa visión de nuestras actividades y propósitos, dejando de lado la supresión de mis muestras de santuarios y monumentos nacionales.

Y los dos miembros de hecho de nuestro grupo, el Sr. Ernst Zündel y el Dr. Robert Faurisson, que por obvias razones no podían acompañarnos en persona, pero que sin embargo, estaban con nosotros en espíritu en cada paso en el camino.

**El viaje**

El 25 de Febrero de 1988, tomamos rumbo a Polonia. Neumann y Rudolf, el contingente canadiense, se unieron a mi y al resto del equipo en Frankfurt.

Llegamos a Cracovia a última hora de la tarde y pasamos nuestra primera noche en el Hotel Orbis. Consumimos nuestra primera, de tres, comidas decentes en Polonia. Al siguiente día fuimos en coche a Auschwitz. Llegamos al Hotel de Auschwitz y fuimos saludados por el olor a desinfectante de sulfuro de nafta, un olor con el que no me había encontrado en muchos años. El hotel es aparentemente el alojamiento de los antiguos oficiales del campo. Comimos en el comedor del Hotel, una instalación al estilo de una cafetería. Esta fue nuestra primera comida no identificable, sopa de almidón y varios.

Realizamos una visita de reconocimiento del campo, durando hasta la tenebrosa luz de la tarde polaca y varias ráfagas de nieve, un hecho común. No cenamos, ya que no encontramos lugar alguno para comer en Auschwitz después de la puesta de sol en nuestra primera noche.

**Auschwitz y Birkenau**

El siguiente día empezamos nuestro trabajo en las que se afirmaban que eran cámaras de gas en el complejo de Auschwitz. Desafortunadamente, fuimos incapaces de terminar mucho debido a las constantes interrupciones de las visitas del domingo, tanto oficiales como no oficiales.

Carolyn se mantuvo en guardia en una entrada y Tijduar en la otra, avisándome a mi, a Jurgen y a Howard de su llegada. Era demasiado peligroso el tomar muestras forenses y filmar, por lo que nos fuimos a Birkenau hacia el mediodía.

En Birkenau empezamos un paseo de cuatro horas en el maldito frío polaco y a través de ráfagas de viento y nieve tan densas que no podíamos vernos los unos a los otros a distancias mayores de unos pocos pies. Desafortunadamente, no esperamos el pasar tanto tiempo caminando a través de campo y, dado que los vehículos no están permitidos en su interior, dejamos a Carolyn detrás nuestro en el coche. Dado que nos olvidamos el dejarla las llaves, casi se congela en la fría tarde Polaca. Visitamos los barracones, los Crematorios II, III, IV y V, la sauna y los supuestos hoyos de cremación. Tomamos muestras, documentamos nuestras actividades en cinta de vídeo y en fotos, e hicimos dibujos a escala de estas instalaciones, documentando cuidadosamente los lugares de donde retiramos todas las muestras forenses. Tuvimos que forzar la entrada al edificio de la sauna, ya que estaba cerrada.

En el Crematorio II; descendí a las profundidades de la supuesta cámara de gas, un mojado, húmedo lugar subterráneo no visitado por el hombre en casi cincuenta años. ya que el edificio había sido reducido a añicos, probablemente por un equipo militar de demoliciones Alemán. Afortunadamente, había menos guardias y menos tráfico peatonal, haciendo nuestras condiciones de trabajo considerablemente mejores que las que tuvimos antes, en Auschwitz.

Habiendo sido instruidos por nuestros vacíos estómagos de la noche anterior, encontramos y comimos en un restaurante en la estación de autobuses, el único válido restaurante en Auschwitz. Retornamos al Hotel Auschwitz para la noche.

Al día siguiente, Lunes, empezamos nuevamente nuestro trabajo en Auschwitz, habiendo finalizado las visitas dominicales. Fuimos capaces de obtener nuestras muestras, cintas y documentación. habíamos, para entonces, obtenido huellas azules de las supuesta instalación de cámaras de gas y éramos capaces de seguir los cambio estructurales hasta las fechas en cuestión. También verificamos la existencia de un desagüe en el suelo en el período de tiempo del uso de las supuestas cámaras de gas.

Como conclusión en Auschwitz, condujimos nuevamente a Birkenau para tomar nuestra muestra de control en la instalación de desinfección número 1. Desafortunadamente, el edificio estaba cerrado y otra vez tuvimos que forzarlo y entrar para acceder a la cámara de desinfección. Otra vez comimos en la estación de autobuses, y nos retiramos pronto al Hotel Auschwitz.

En la mañana del artes, mientras esperábamos el fallido intento de Tjudar de obtener una lata de Gas Zyklon B, Jurgen y yo realizamos unas cintas de vídeo de los lugares dentro del campo. Nos trasladamos del Hotel Auschwitz a un hostal cercano, obteniendo unas habitaciones recién dejadas libres. Comimos en la estación de autobús y nos retiramos pronto.

En al mañana del miércoles comimos un muy agradable desayuno de jamón, queso y pan (nuestra segunda comida decente en Polonia) y empezamos nuestro viaje a Lublin para ver Majdanek. Tras un último vistazo a Auschwitz, cogimos el coche hacia Majdanek.

**Lublin (Majdanek)**

Varias horas después, llegamos a Majdanek, y visitamos el museo, la reconstrucción de la supuesta cámara de gas y del crematorio. Finalmente llegamos a la desinfección 1 y 2 y examinamos las instalaciones. Era extremadamente difícil trabajar, ya que el guardia hacía rondas cada diez o quince minutos. Las supuestas cámaras de gas estaban bloqueadas con puertas y no accesibles para una inspección detallada para el público general. Era necesario para mi el traspasar estas puertas para entrar en las áreas prohibidas. Otra vez Carolyn y Tijudar se mantuvieron vigilando mientras yo tomaba medidas y hacía un examen detallado de estas áreas. Una vez casi nos pillan: fui forzado a pasar el obstáculo de la puerta y estaba todavía en el aire en medio de un salto cuando entró el guardia. Afortunadamente, estaba más interesado en Jurgen y su cámara como para verme a mi antes de que tocase el suelo.

## El retorno

El campo cerraba a primera hora de la tarde y el guardia, algo antipático, nos dijo que lo abandonásemos. Hacia las tres estabamos de camino hacia Varsovia, un viaje que nos llevaría cinco horas a través de la lluvia y la nieve. Nuestra reserva del hotel se perdió, pero afortunadamente, con la ayuda de un miembro de la embajada, pudimos pedir habitaciones en otro hotel.

Tuvimos nuestra tercera comida comestible en Polonia esa noche y fuimos a la cama para preparar nuestro viaje de vuelta a casa el Jueves. A la mañana siguiente desayunamos y nos dirigimos al aeropuerto para nuestro viaje de vuelta.

Subimos abordo del avión de las líneas polacas tras pasar por aduanas -mi maleta, conteniendo veinte libras (nueve kilos) de muestras prohibidas, afortunadamente ninguna de las cuales fue encontrada. No respiré tranquilo hasta que pasamos el puesto de control de pasaportes de Frankfurt. Nuestro equipo se dividió en Frankfurt, para los viajes de regreso a Estados Unidos y Canadá, respectivamente. Tras nuestra vuelta (el 3 de Marzo), entregué las muestras forenses en un laboratorio de ensayos de Massachusetts. Tras recibir los resultados de las pruebas, preparé mi informe, combinando mi conocimiento sobre las instalaciones de cámaras de gas y los procedimientos con el estudio que había completado en los crematorios y con las respuestas de fabricantes de los Estados Unidos. Con los resultados de mi investigación creo que todos están familiarizados.

Como conclusión a mi informe testifiqué en Toronto -pero eso es otra historia, para otro momento.

## Los hallazgos

### 1. Cámaras de gas

Los resultados publicados en el Informe Leuchter son algo importante. Categóricamente, ninguna de las instalaciones examinadas en Auschwitz, Birkenau y Lublin pudieron haber aguantado, ni de hecho aguantaron, múltiples ejecuciones utilizando ácido cianhídrico, monóxido de carbono o cualquier otro supuesto o actual gas letal. Basándonos en muy generosamente máximas estimaciones para todas las supuestas cámaras de gas, contabilizando 1.693 personas por semana, y asumiendo que las instalaciones podían albergar ejecuciones con gas, se hubiesen necesitado sesenta y ocho (68) años para ejecutar al supuesto número de seis millones de personas. Esto quiere decir que el Tercer Reich existió durante unos setenta y cinco (75) años. Considerar estas instalaciones como capaces de efectuar ejecuciones masivas, múltiples o incluso individuales, es ridículo e insultante para cualquier individuo de este planeta. Más aún, aquellos que promocionan esta falsedad son negligentes e irresponsables por no investigar estas instalaciones antes y cerciorarse de la verdad antes de adoctrinar al mundo con lo que puede haberse convertido en el mayor truco propagandístico de la historia.

### 2. Crematorios

De igual importancia son los errores exterminacionistas relativos a los crematorios. Si estos crematorios, operando a un ritmo teórico máximo cada día, sin parar momento alguno y a un ritmo constante (una situación imposible), y si aceptamos la cifra de al menos seis millones de ejecuciones, el Tercer Reich duró durante al menos cuarenta y dos (42) años, ya que hubiese llevado treinta y cinco (35) años como un imposible mínimo para cremar a estos seis millones de cuerpos.

Nadie, por mucho que extienda su imaginación, podrá afirmar (ni siquiera pensar) que el Tercer Reich duró setenta y cinco (75) años, ni siquiera cuarenta y dos (42), pero nos quieren hacer creer que seis millones de almas fueron ejecutadas con un equipamiento que posiblemente no pudiese haber funcionado, más que un séptimo del tiempo mínimo necesario para ello.

### 3. Forense

Las muestras forenses fueron tomadas de los lugares visitados. Una muestra de control fue retirada de la instalación de desinfección 1 en Birkenau. Se postuló que debido a alto contenido en hierro de los materiales del edificio, en estos campos la presencia de ácido cianhídrico resultaría en la formación de un compuesto ferrocianuro férrico, como se evidencia por el azul prúsico en las paredes de las instalaciones de desinfección.

Un análisis detallado de las treinta y dos muestras tomadas en los complejos de Auschwitz y Birkenau mostraron 1,050 mg/Kg de cianuro y 6,710 mg/kg de hierro.

Resultados mayores fueron encontrados en las supuestas cámaras de gas pero ninguna huella significativa de cianuro. Esto sería imposible si estos sitios estuvieron expuestos la gas del ácido cianhídrico, porque las supuestas cámaras de gas fueron supuestamente expuestas a cantidades mucho mayores de gas que la instalación de desinfección. Sin embargo, el análisis químico apoya el hecho de que estas instalaciones nunca fueron utilizadas como instalaciones de ejecución por gas.

### 4. Construcción

La construcción de estas instalaciones muestran que nunca fueron utilizadas como cámaras de gas. Ninguna de estas instalaciones estaban selladas. No se tomó nunca ninguna medida para prevenir la condensación de gas en las paredes, en el suelo o en el techo. No existió medida alguna para que se escapase la mezcla aire-gas de estos edificios. No existió medida alguna para introducir o distribuir el gas a lo largo de la cámara de gas. No existió alumbrado resistente a explosiones y no se hizo ninguna vez un intento para prevenir las gas de entrar en los crematorios, aun cuando el gas es altamente explosivo. No se tomó ninguna medida para proteger a los operarios de la exposición al gas o para proteger a las personas no participantes de la exposición.

Específicamente, en Auschwitz, un desagüe en el suelo estaba conectado directamente al desagüe principal del campo. En Majdanek, un camino con pendiente hacia adentro, alrededor de la supuesta cámara de gas hubiera recogido la filtración del gas y hubiera traído como resultado una trampa mortal para el personal del campo. Ningún motor de extracción existió jamas. El gas del ácido cianhídrico es extremadamente peligroso, es un gas letal y en ningún lugar habían medidas para realizar un manejo seguro. Las cámaras eran demasiado pequeñas para acomodar más de una pequeña fracción de los números que se afirman. Simple y llanamente, estas instalaciones no podrían haber operado para cámaras de gas para ejecuciones.

### 5. Conclusión

Tras un examen minucioso de las supuestas instalaciones de ejecución en Polonia y sus crematorios asociados, la única conclusión a la que se puede llegar por una persona responsable y racional es el absurdo de la idea de que estas instalaciones fueron capaces de, o fueron utilizadas como, cámaras de gas para ejecuciones.

El Informe Leuchter fue el primer estudio forense de este tipo realizado en los llamados campos de exterminio. sus resultados han sido demoledores y han obligado a los inventores de la historia oficial a formular ahora absurdas teorías que puedan encajar con los resultados obtenidos por Leuchter. El desplome de mentiras ha sido de tal calibre que los grupos mafiosos dedicados a mantener la memoria del Holocausto han atacado a Leuchter hasta acabar en la práctica con su carrera profesional. Debido a que se trataba del primer estudio forense de este tipo realizado en Auschwitz, el informe Leuchter contenía algunos errores que sin embargo no afectaban a la argumentación fundamental de sus conclusiones. El Informe ha intentado rebatirse en base a esos errores, pero la argucia duró poco ya que los estudios posteriores de Germar Rudolf y de Dan Desjardins corroboraron lo fundamental de los hallazgos de Leuchter.

Críticas

Los ataques más comunes al Informe se concentran sobre todo en la figura de Leuchter, no en sus conclusiones, ya que éstas fueron validadas por otros expertos que contaban con todas las acreditaciones necesarias.

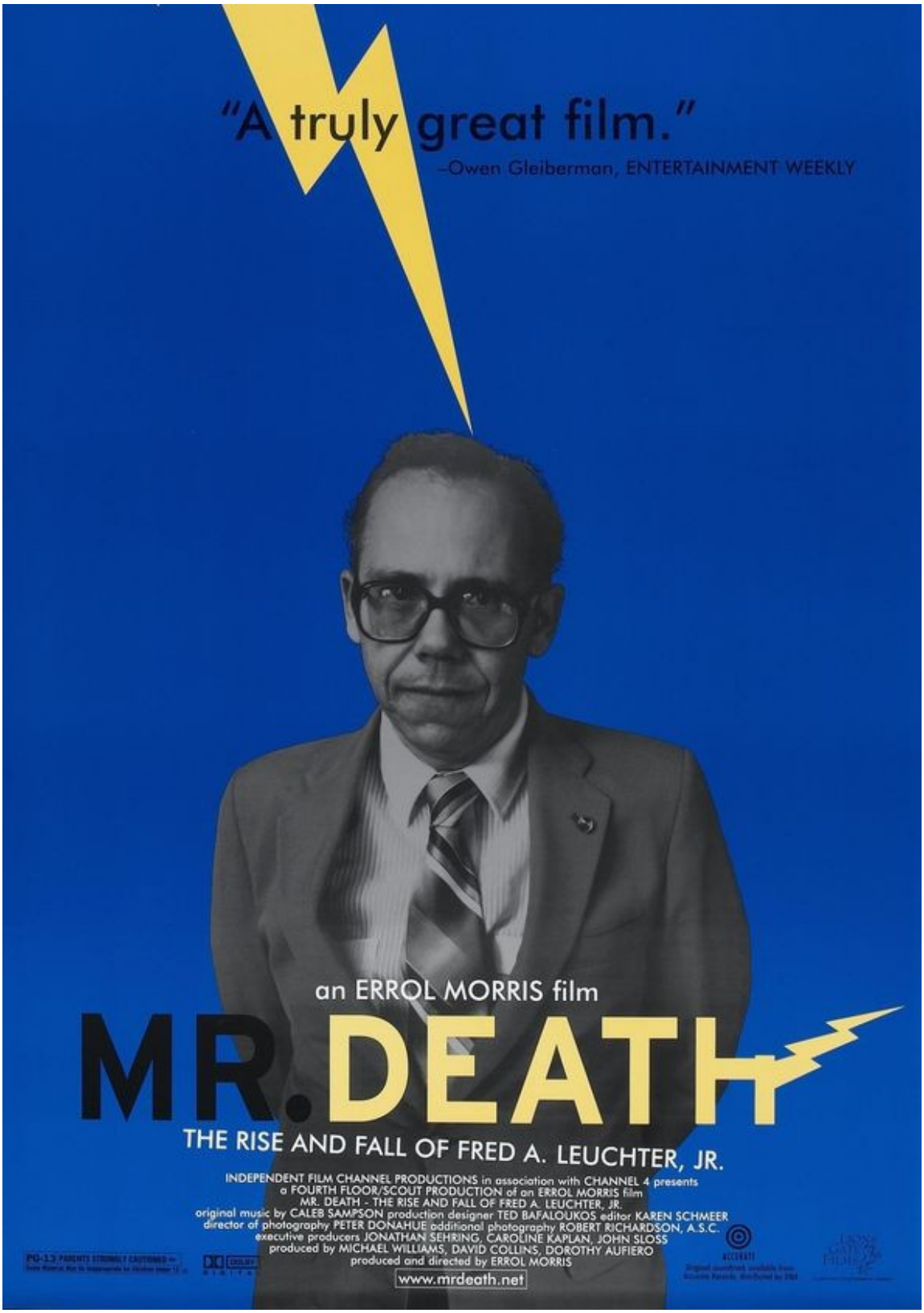
**Titulación profesional**

Aunque el testimonio oral de Leuchter fue aceptado en el juicio de Zündel, el informe pericial fue rechazado por el Tribunal por su presunta ausencia de acreditación profesional. En octubre de 1990, un tribunal de Massachussets procesó criminalmente a Leuchter por ejercer la ingeniería sin tener licencia, hecho que si bien de cierto modo le restó credibilidad al informe, no le restó validez, puesto que fue repetido y confirmado por el químico Germar Rudolf, entre otros, arrojando los mismos resultados.

**Metodología**

La principal crítica al Informe Leuchter alega que la recolección de las muestras fue defectuosa y que por ello el cianuro se habría diluido en la muestra dando un resultado negativo. El problema reside en que al extraer las muestras, se debe guardar una relación de la profundidad a la que se encuentra el material extraído en la superficie que se está evaluando, ya que esta puede influir en las concentraciones de cianuro que detecta el análisis. Pero Leuchter simplemente extrajo varios trozos de mampostería de profundidad indeterminada y los hizo analizar químicamente. Si bien existió un error, el autor lo reconoció desde el principio y fueron los propios revisionistas los que lo hicieron público. Esto no ha evitado que sus críticos se refieran al informe como "fraudulento", acusen a Leuchter de mala fe e intenten desacreditar los otros hallazgos que presenta el informe, que contradicen la hipótesis del exterminio y que no se relacionan en forma alguna con el análisis químico. Posteriormente fue presentado el Informe Rudolf que incluye el mismo análisis químico siguiendo la técnica correctamente y llegando a las mismas conclusiones. Este último no ha podido ser refutado científicamente hasta la fecha. El ingeniero austríaco Walter Lüftl también llegó a conclusiones similares luego de analizar la supuesta cámara de gas. Lüftl fue por años presidente de la Orden de Ingenieros Austriacos, el organismo representante de todos los ingenieros austriacos. Era un perito aprobado por las cortes que era llamado frecuentemente para testificar en materias de ingeniería. Los austriacos de inmediato le acusaron criminalmente por exponer su mejor punto de vista de ingeniería: que las instalaciones de Auschwitz de "gaseamiento" eran falsificaciones.

# Mr. Death Ascenso y caída de Fred A. Leuchter

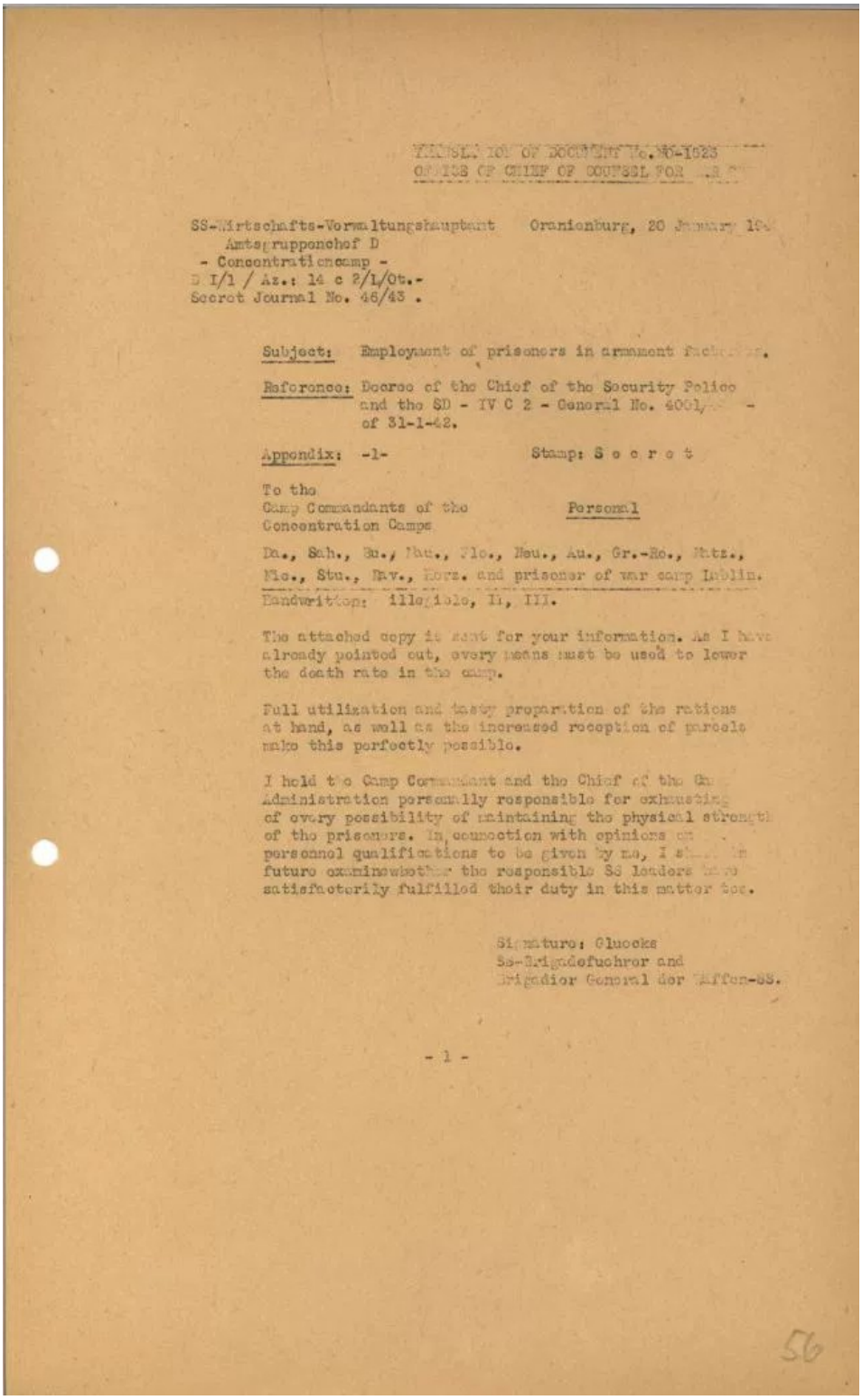



Mr. Death Ascenso y caída de Fred A. Leuchter

Documentos oficiales del tercer Reich, también concuerdan con los de la Cruz Roja Internacional. El Documento del Tribunal de Nuremberg N º 1523, en el cual Heinrich Himmler, jefe de los campos de concentración dio órdenes el 28 de diciembre de 1942, diciendo que la tasa de mortalidad en los campos de concentración se debe REDUCIR a toda costa:

"*Los campamentos han sido golpeados con una mortal EPIDEMIA de tifus que se propaga por las pulgas y piojos en el cuerpo; Dolores estomacales, fiebre alta, adelgazamiento y la muerte puede seguir rápidamente."*

El inspector de los campos, Richard Glucks respondió a la orden de Himmler el 20 de enero de 1943: "*Se utilizaran todos los medios para reducir los índices de mortalidad"*



SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt Oranienburg, 20 January 194
Amtsgruppenchef D
- Concentrationcamp -
D I/1 / Az.: 14 c 2/1/Ot.-
Secret Journal No. 46/43 .

Subject: Employment of prisoners in armament factories.

Reference: Decree of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD - IV C 2 - General No. 400/4 - of 31-1-42.

Appendix: -1- Stamp: S e c r e t

To the
Camp Commandants of the Personal
Concentration Camps

Da., Sah., Bu., Mau., Flo., Neu., Au., Gr.-Ro., Mitt.,
Mie., Stu., Nav., Norz. and prisoner of war camp Lublin.

Handwritten: illegible, II, III.

The attached copy is sent for your information. As I have already pointed out, every means must be used to lower the death rate in the camp.

Full utilization and tasty preparation of the rations at hand, as well as the increased reception of parcels make this perfectly possible.

I hold the Camp Commandant and the Chief of the Ca Administration personally responsible for exhausting of every possibility of maintaining the physical strength of the prisoners. In connection with opinions on personnel qualifications to be given by me, I shall in future examine whether the responsible SS leaders have satisfactorily fulfilled their duty in this matter too.

Signature: Glucoks
SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Brigadier General der Waffen-SS.

- 1 -

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# Babi Yar



**MASACRE EN UCRANIA** • **Se cumplen 75 años del inicio del asesinato sistemático de los judíos de Kiev por parte de los Einsatzgruppen nazis**

## Babi Yar, la trastienda del Holocausto



HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES · VOLUME 27

# Air Photo Evidence

## World War Two Photos of Alleged Mass Murder Sites Analyzed



Irrefutable evidence from World War II aerial photographs taken by Allied and German reconnaissance aircraft

By John Clive Ball

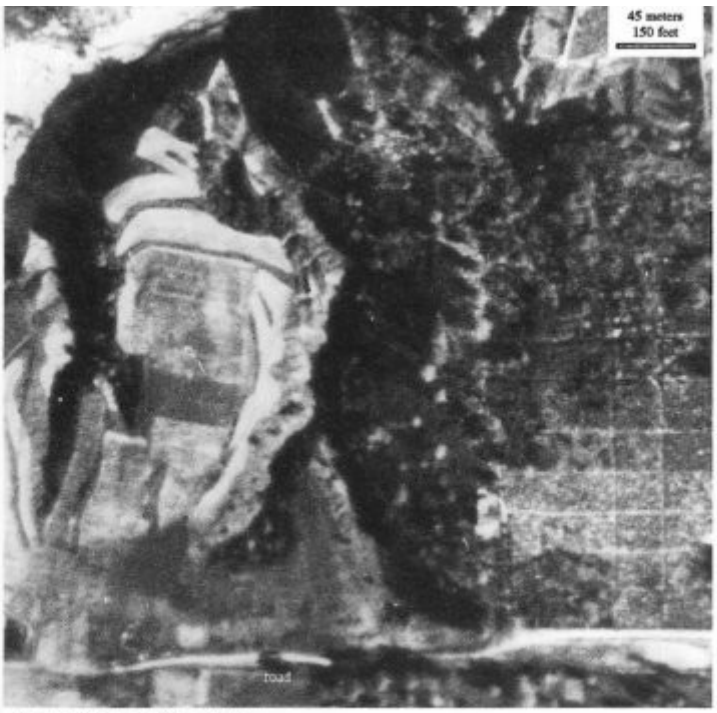



Photo 3 - **September 26th, 1943:**

*"Las fotos aéreas, [tomadas] en 1943 del barranco de Babi Yar y el cementerio judío adyacente en Kiev, revelan que ni el suelo ni la vegetación [ha sido] perturbada, como se esperaría que lo hubiera sido, si los materiales y el combustible [necesarios] hubiesen sido transportados una semana antes a cientos de trabajadores que habían desenterrado y quemado decenas de miles de cuerpos en un mes."* ***— John Ball, Air Photo Evidence, Ball Ressource Service, Delta 1992, p.***

> THE MEMORY of the "massacre" of Jews at Babi Yar is painful to all politicians. But evidence shows it never happened. Aerial reconnaissance photos taken before and during World War II show mass graves of victims of the Soviet Cheka/NKVD, but an absence of Jewish mass burials.
>
> What if anything, happened at a place called Babi Yar (Old Woman's Ravine) near Kiev, Ukraine - September 29, 1941? According to official histories and inscriptions on monuments, 250,000 people, mostly Jews, were killed by the Nazis there. But if thousands of Kievan Jews (those not evacuated by the Soviets) were killed in September of 1941 by the Germans, they were not murdered or buried at Babi Yar. This fact was revealed in aerial reconnaissance photos discovered in the U.S. National Archives in Washington, DC.

A number of additional, overlooked historical facts undermine the credibility of the standard tale propagated about Babi Yar today.

- For one thing, the Babi Yar massacre was not mentioned in the Ukrainian Resistance press, although the killing of its members by the Germans in Kiev is described.
- Secondly, the occurrence of the Babi Yar massacre is excluded, until the late 1970s, from the writings of Ukrainian emigres (former wartime inhabitants of Kiev) as well as from Ukrainian encyclopedias; some published by Western universities.
- Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, for decades the Babi Yar massacre did not catch the literary attention of Kiev's Jewish population.



Все жиды города Киева и его окрестностей должны явиться в понедельник 29 сентября 1941 года к 8 часам утра на угол Мельниковой и Доктеривской улиц (возле кладбищ).

Взять с собой документы, деньги и ценные вещи, а также теплую одежду, белье и пр.

Кто из жидов не выполнит этого распоряжения и будет найден в другом месте, будет расстрелян.

Кто из граждан проникнет в оставленные жидами квартиры и присвоит себе вещи, будет расстрелян.

Наказується всім жидам міста Києва і околиць зібратися в понеділок дня 29 вересня 1941 року до год. 8 ранку при вул. Мельника — Доктерівській (коло кладовища).

Всі повинні забрати з собою документи, гроші, білизну та інше.

Хто не підпорядкується цьому розпорядженню буде розстріляний.

Хто займе жидівське мешкання або розграбує предмети з тих мешкань, буде розстріляний.

*El siguiente cartel es mostrado como una "prueba" de Babi Yar, en el que dice: “Todos los judíos que viven en la ciudad de Kiev y en su vecindad deben presentarse a las 8 de la mañana del 29 de septiembre de 1941, en la esquina de las calles de Melnikovska y de Dorogozitska. Deben llevar con ellos sus documentos, dinero, objetos de valor, así como ropas, ropa interior, etc. Cualquier judío que no acate esta instrucción será ejecutado”.*

¿O sea que los alemanes estaban supuestamente llevando a cabo una campaña secreta de exterminio, y al mismo tiempo publicaban carteles anunciando su plan secreto de exterminio? Cualquiera podría haber hecho esa vulgar impresión. Lo más probable es que sea propaganda soviética. Sino ¿Por qué los alemanes publicarían ese supuesto anuncio por toda la ciudad sabiendo muy bien el potencial que tendría para la propaganda enemiga? Todas estas tácticas de propaganda parecen estar basadas en que los alemanes eran estúpidos.

# Imágenes curiosas de los prisioneros






MACHT FREI


HÄFTLINGS-KRANKENBAU
SCHONUNGSBLOCK
ZUTRITT STRENG VERBOTEN
19









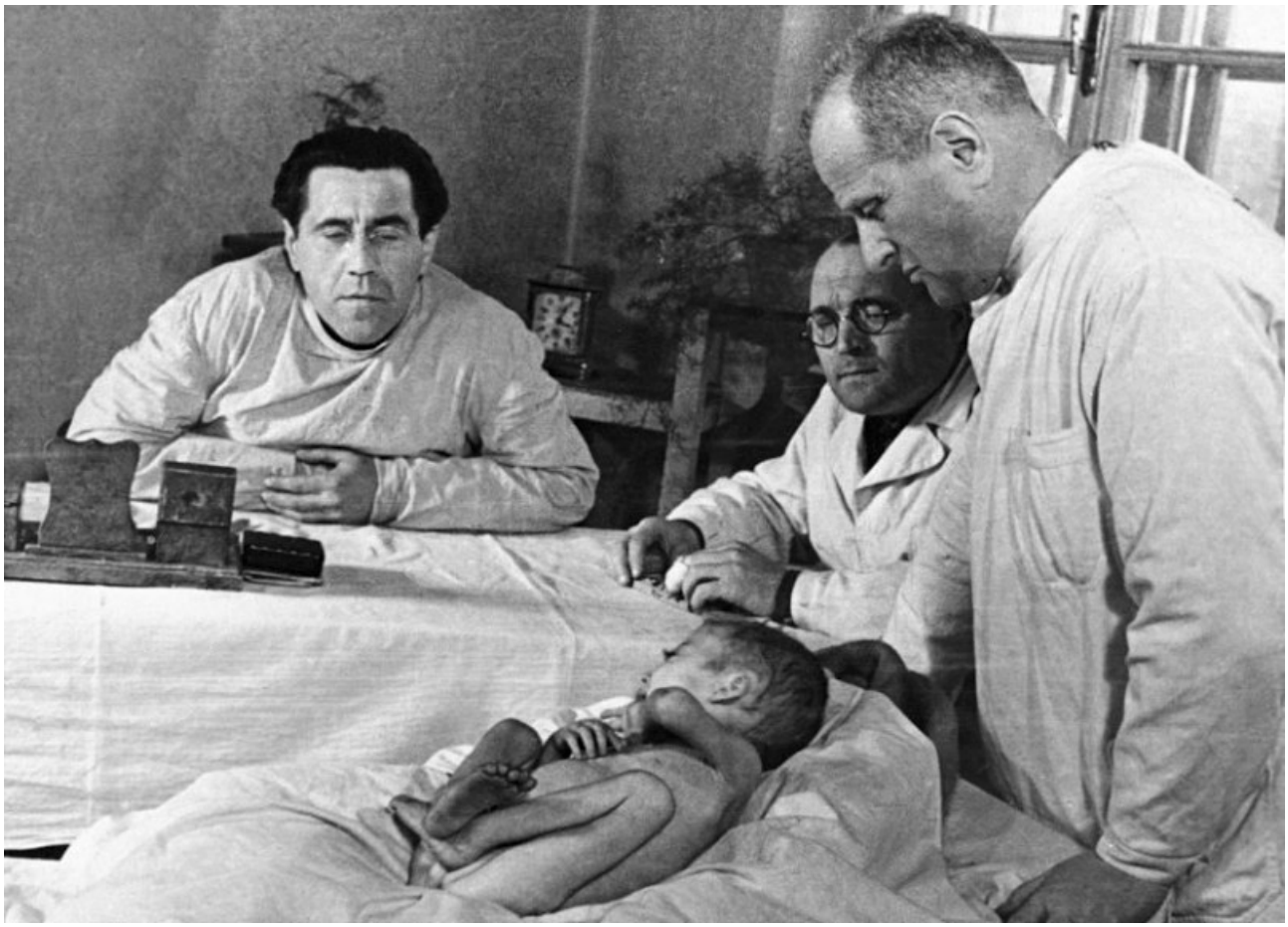






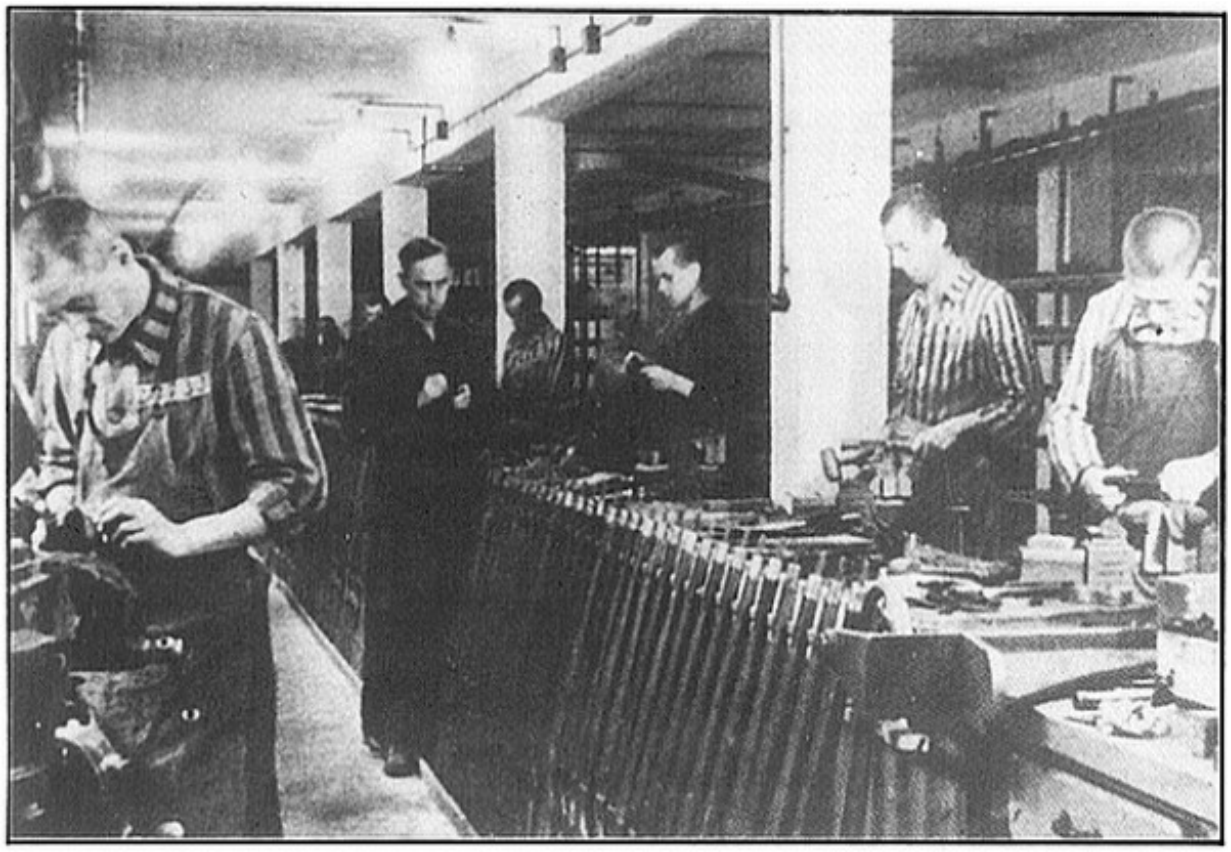














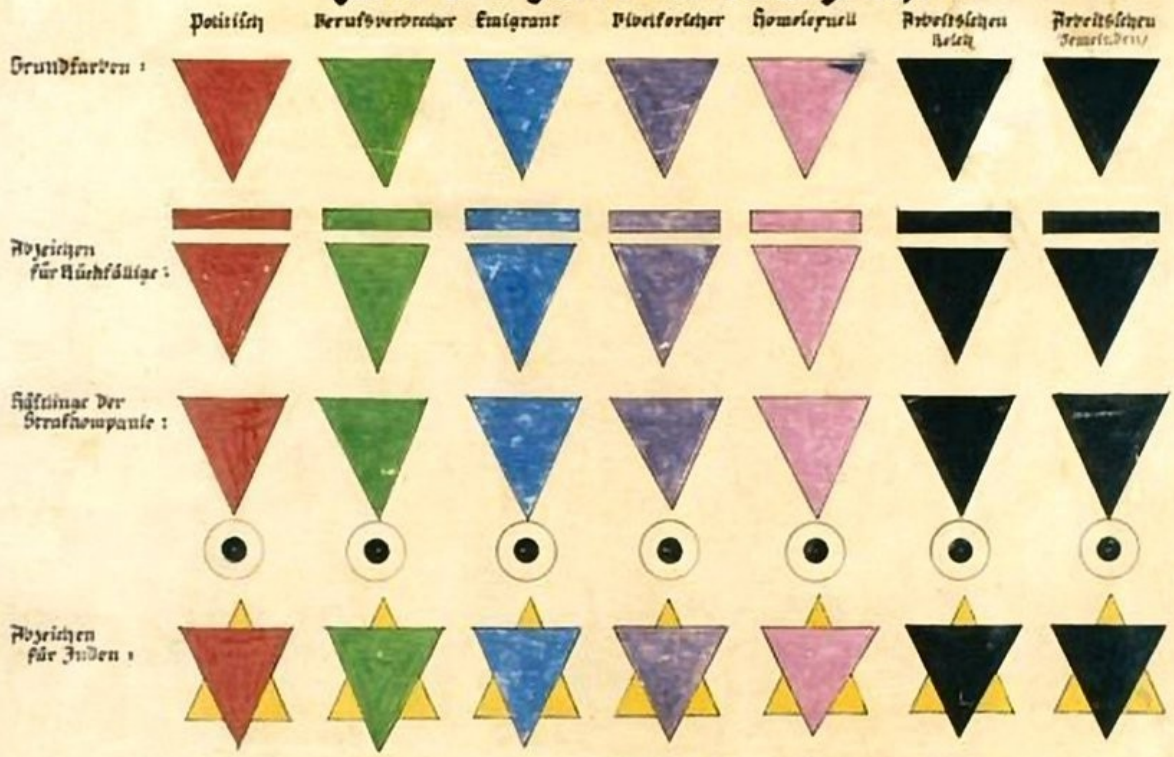




# Kennzeichen für Schutzhäftlinge in den Konz.-Lagern

IV/5

## Form und Farbe der Kennzeichen




## Besondere Abzeichen




Jüdischer Rassenschänder

Rassenschänderin

Fluchtverdächtiger

Häftlingsnummer

1a Häftling

**Beispiel :**

Politischer Jude, rückfällig, Angehöriger der Strafkompanie



Sonder-Aktion Weihnacht




Pole

Tschechin




Block 27
Stube 4
Stubenält.
Belegstärke
Arbeit
Rester 54
Bettruhe
CreateCollage.ru



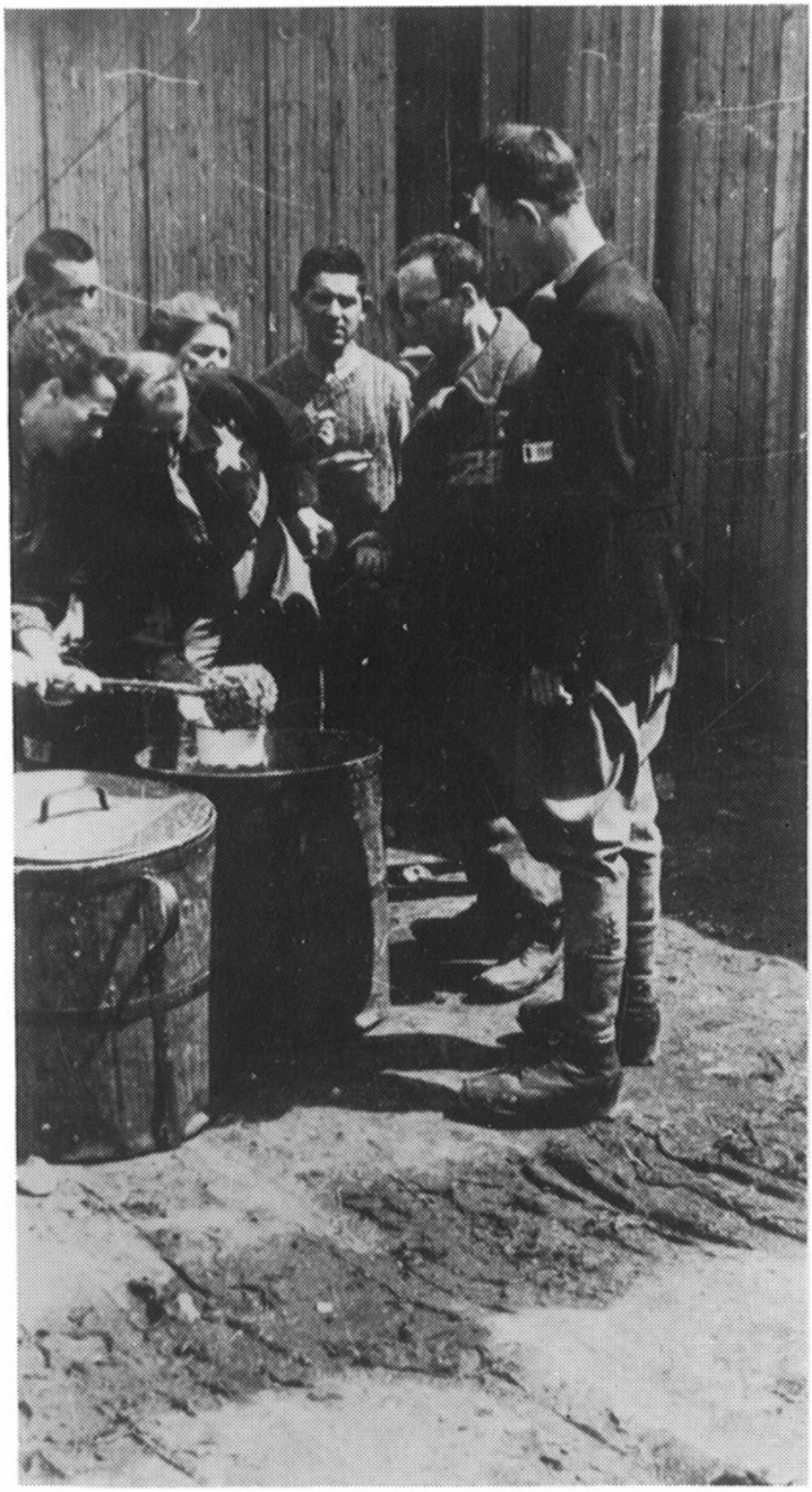


*Prisioneros del CC Sachsenhausen, 1939-40*




*Famosa foto, que también aparece sobre la cubierta de J.-C. Pressac's Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz. Una mujer con una estrella de David camina por delante de la fila de hombres. No parece tener miedo de los soldados alemanes. En un campo japonés, ella habría tenido que inclinarse con respeto.*







*Distribución de comida en el campo de Plaszow. Debería ser notado que ellos los prisioneros están bien alimentados y vestidos, y llevan zapatos decentes.*

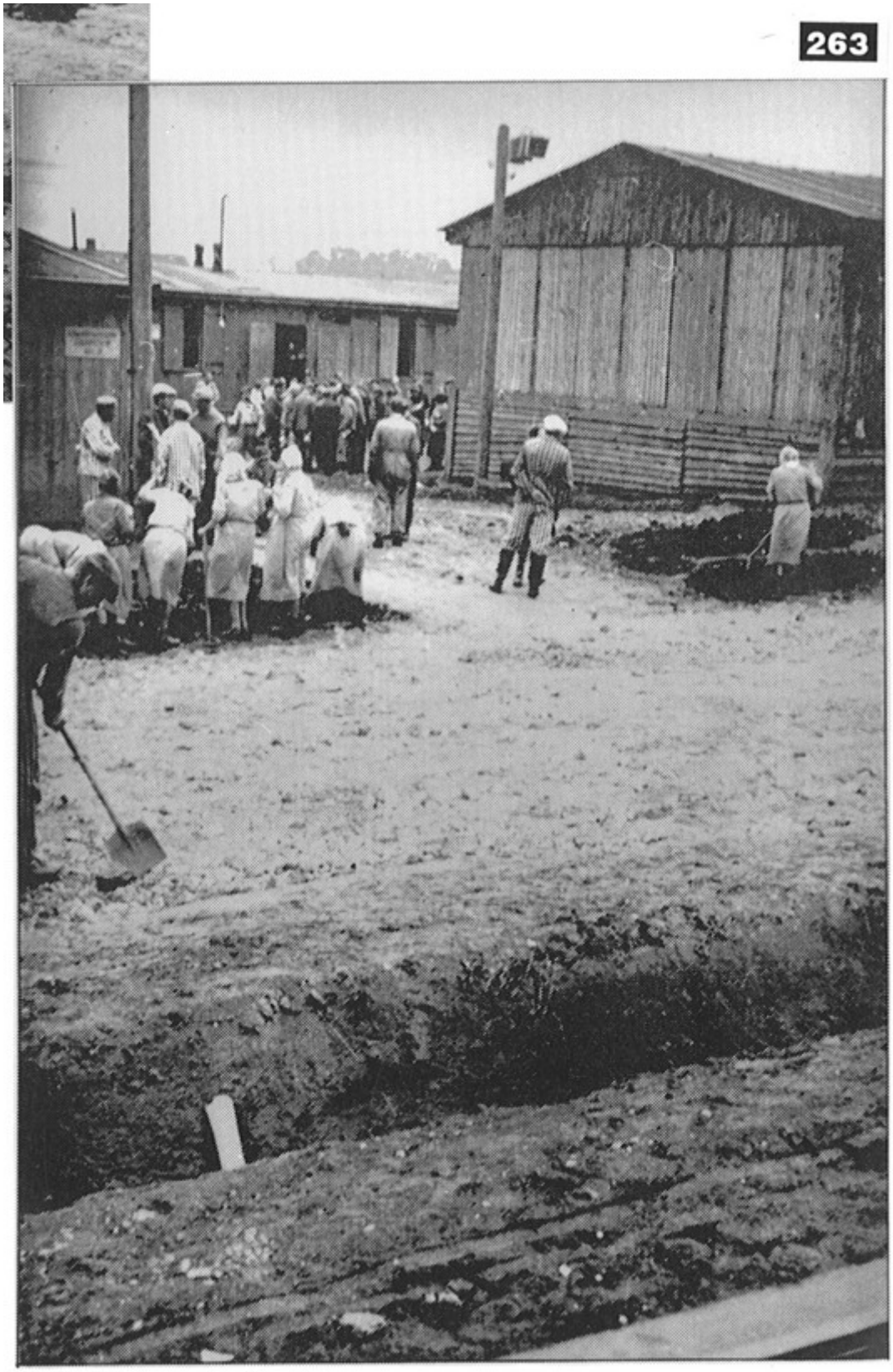


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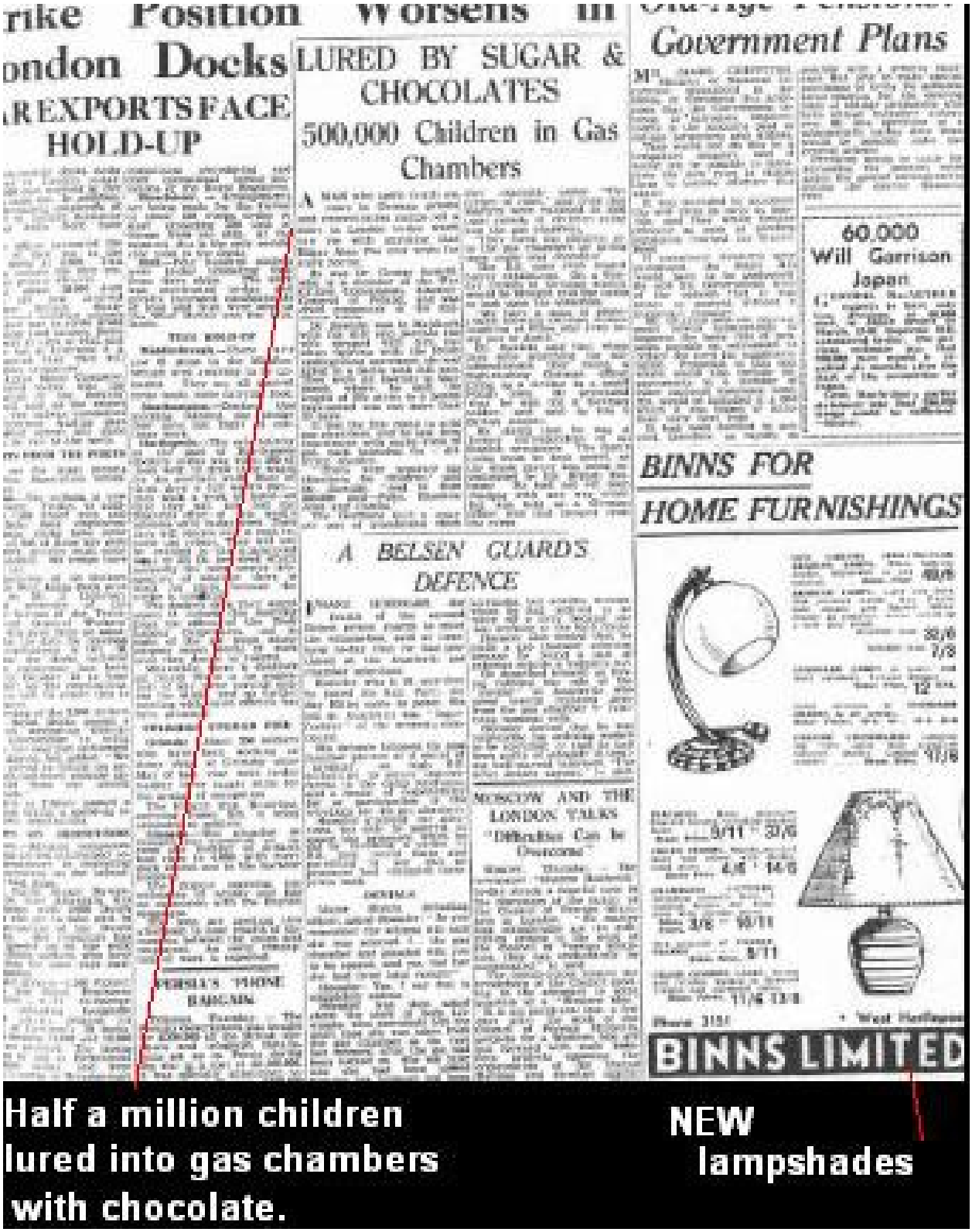


267





# Recortes de diario sobre el holocausto




*"Medio millón de niños llevados a la cámara de gas usando chocolate (como cebo)"*



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1945

# SWEETS LURED CHILDREN INTO GAS CHAMBER

A man who spent nearly six years in German prisons and concentration camps told a story in London to-day which can vie with anything that Edgar Alan Poe ever wrote for stark horror.

He was Dr. George Sawicki, who is a member of the War Crimes Commission, Attorney-General of Poland, and was chief prosecutor in the Majdanek trials.

Dr. Sawicki was in Majdanek

*Caramelos [fueron usados como cebo] para llevar a los niños a la cámara de gas*



80,000 Jews Exterminated In One Night

Doctor Says Belsen 'Beast' Present At Mass Killings

LUENEBURG, Germany, Oct. 1 (CP)—A Jewish physician testifying at the Belsen war crimes trial today said 80,000 Jews, representing the entire ghetto of Lodz, Poland, were gassed or burned to death in one night at the concentration camp.

2 Tues., Oct. 2, 1945. SPOKANE DAILY CHRONICLE.

Doctor Says Nazis Gassed 80,000 Jews in One Night

LUENEBURG, Germany, Oct. 2. (AP)—A Jewish physician testifying at the Belsen war crimes trial yesterday said 80,000 Jews, representing the entire ghetto of Lodz, Poland, were gassed or burned to death in one night at the concentration camp.

ISRAEL ISRAEL

Does he look like a man who would lie?

*"80.000 judíos exterminados en una noche" - The Calgary Herald - Oct 1, 1945*

*"Doctor dice que los nazis gasearon 80.000 judíos en una noche" - Spokane Daily Chronicle - Oct 2, 1945*

Testimony of Dr. Charles Bendel at the Belsen trial



# Canadians Eager To Get Home To Families

By GORDON ROOT

# 80,000 Jews Exterminated In One Night

Doctor Says Belsen 'Beast' Present At Mass Killings

## Parley on Ford Strike Muffed

## George Medal To Vancouver Man

## Sir Arthur Davis London Lord Mayor

## Chinese Peace Plan Drafted

## Two War Criminals Sentenced to Death

## Building Situation Improving, Says Howe

## Voters Support De Gaulle Policy

## French Arrest 6,000 Nazi Sympathizers

## Alberta Missionary Liberated from Japs

Deal with Companies you know for Government owned

SURPLUS WAR MACHINE TOOLS

...and ensure correct application

...sound engineering advice

CANADIAN MACHINE TOOL DEALERS ASSN.

A Course in JOURNALISM and Creative Writing

Will Be Offered in a Special NIGHT SCHOOL CLASS

Calgary Business College

EMPLOYMENT NEWS

Here is a partial list of Employment Opportunities now available through the Local National Employment Office, and also opportunities through the Cross-Canada

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MEN

WANTED AT CALGARY

WANTED ELSEWHERE

WOMEN

WANTED AT CALGARY

Every Local Office of the National Employment Service offers employment opportunities, both in its own area and from other districts in Canada.

If able to fill any of the jobs here listed, or if seeking employment, contact your nearest Local Office.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE of the UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Grove's 5-Way Action Relieves Colds Faster!

GROVE'S Cold Tablets

DIFFERENT! CUTICURA

LANTIGEN

for CATARRH,

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, ANTRUM, SINUS ALSO CATARRHAL AND BRONCHIAL COLDS!

What is LANTIGEN?

A Dissolved Vaccine to be taken by mouth

Organs affected by Catarrhal Poisons

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN

DO THIS TODAY!

Price $6.00 PER BOTTLE

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

LANTIGEN 'B'

[The Calgary Herald - Oct 1, 1945]

# Doctor Says Nazis Gassed 80,000 Jews in One Night

## EXPECT GIGANTIC LOSSES IN SALE OF WAR SURPLUS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (AP)—Federal officials expect a loss of at least $50,000,000,000 in sale and disposal of America's surplus war goods.

The millions was disclosed yesterday by Representative Kunkel (Dem., Ark.). He is chairman of the house expenditures committee which is drafting legislation aimed at improving disposal methods.

Kunkel told a reporter he has been checking for some time with officials in charge of disposal and interviewed Bernard Baruch this week.

"Our surplus war goods are composed of steel, aluminum and machine tools," Kunkel said. "Experts say that figures the amount at actual cost or at engineers' cost."

"Some parts of the material is either obsolete, or useless, or both. It is expected that only a very small part will bring the actual cost."

"That leaves at least $50,000,000,000 the amount we hope to get back by sale to users all the nations," he said.

Kunkel added, however, that he believed a sharp rise on the goods would be caused by the public as a "fear of war."

### Veterans' Job Rights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (AP)—Returning veterans will be assured of their civil service rights if they are entitled to reemployment even though job standards in many cases have been raised since they left the service.

Under an interpretation of the draft act announced yesterday by Selective Service Director Hershey, jobless ex-servicemen will be entitled to their former positions or to similar or better ones.

"If the position has so changed in its requirements that the veteran's ability is impaired as such, he is entitled to a job corresponding with comparable to that occupied by the person which he left at the time he entered the service, namely, pay and pay in the form he received.

### Ships for Sale

Congress yesterday ratified the hasty passage of four and a half of the unwanted part of a war-created merchant marine.

Passage of more than a year of study and maneuvering to consolidate the government's ocean fleet into the hands of private operators came up to the house.

It may be delayed several days before a final decision is reached. There is a wide difference of opinion over details.

But how many vessels may be disposed of will not affect the total, however, since the law provides a ceiling of $1,750,000,000 on the amount to be realized.

Backers of some 2700 Liberty ships not particularly because of high operating costs, the senate individual producers to be permitted to include 10% costs of reconditioning of ships.

### Land Grant Rate Law

Opening senate groups are a result of hundred days of study by expert economists, all hour are likely to be required for the senate debate. Some senators would have to pay the government would be required to pay $8,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year.

## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson.

### Truman Scolded Democrats Now Adviser to President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Democratic members of the House were shocked and hurt last week when President Truman, the man they stuck by through thick and thin, refused to intervene in the Democratic fight to oust Representative Lyle Boren (D., Okla.).

Boren voted against the Truman program every time it came up in the House, but he was a member of the "team" and the Democrats felt that when the chips were down, the President would back them.

Little was he wanted to know, however, that Truman had written Boren a personal letter praising his record and urging his re-election.

The letter was released to the press by Boren's office, thereby embarrassing the President and Democratic leaders.

The news of the defection came during the week when Democratic leaders were trying to get Democratic members to support the Truman program.

Various members spoke up, the Democratic leadership had given Boren a free hand to vote as he pleased.

Obviously, he added, "and I may be doing anything about the matter before long."

CONGRESSMAN IN HAREM

The leering fat head, attached to the White House, is the property of congress by proxy, having been bought by Representative Ray Patman (D., Tex.) from Texas Centennial exposition.

The head refused to sit down at dinner with Miss Bolton, however, and the last time it was seen it was being carried by Miss Bolton's escort, who nearly dropped it when he found himself the object of attention as he walked into the Mayflower hotel.



RELAX IN TOKYO Yanks gather around Jap girl serving beer at the RAA (Recreation Amusement association) club, opened by Jap civilians in Ginza district of Tokyo for American occupation troops. Sergeant G. La ere, left; in right: Pfc. Roy Park, Bessger, Ala., and Sgt. John T. Bruce, Longworth, Texas. Club remains open from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily. (AP wirephoto.)

## NURSE HEROINE ON FLAMING SHIP

### Senators Request Argentina Report

### Brazil Proposes American Treaty

### Johnson Rejects Court Appointment

### U. S. Accident Toll Branded Senseless

### Berlin Decorated

## G. I.S ARE PROUD OF WOO FINESSE

### De Gaulle Backers Score in Elections

### 14 B-29S BRING AIR VETS HOME

### Argentinans Relax

Recap Now!
Prepare Your Tires for Winter Driving
GEORGE HESLER
KELLEY
TIRE SHOP
116 N. Division. Riv. 6161

## OIL AND COAL STRIKES SPREAD

(Continued from page one)

### Schwellenbach Program

### Argentina Student Strikes Continue

### INTEREST GROWING IN LABOR HEARING

### BIDDLE EN ROUTE TO GERMAN TRIALS

YOUR DAUGHTER wants to know BUT HATES TO ASK..
Vital Three Intimate Physical Facts!
Zonite

## Armored Car Guard Killed in Detroit

## INDUSTRY HELPED BY COLLEGE LAB

HUNTERS!
Vic Close
SPOKANE VENETIAN BLIND CO.
Eye Don'ts for Factory Workers

## ARMED JAPANESE NO GREAT WORRY

By JAMES BUTTERWORTH.

## V. F. W. CHIEF HITS WESTERN POSTS

## Montana Cities Without Papers

## REDS IN CHINA MAY COOPERATE

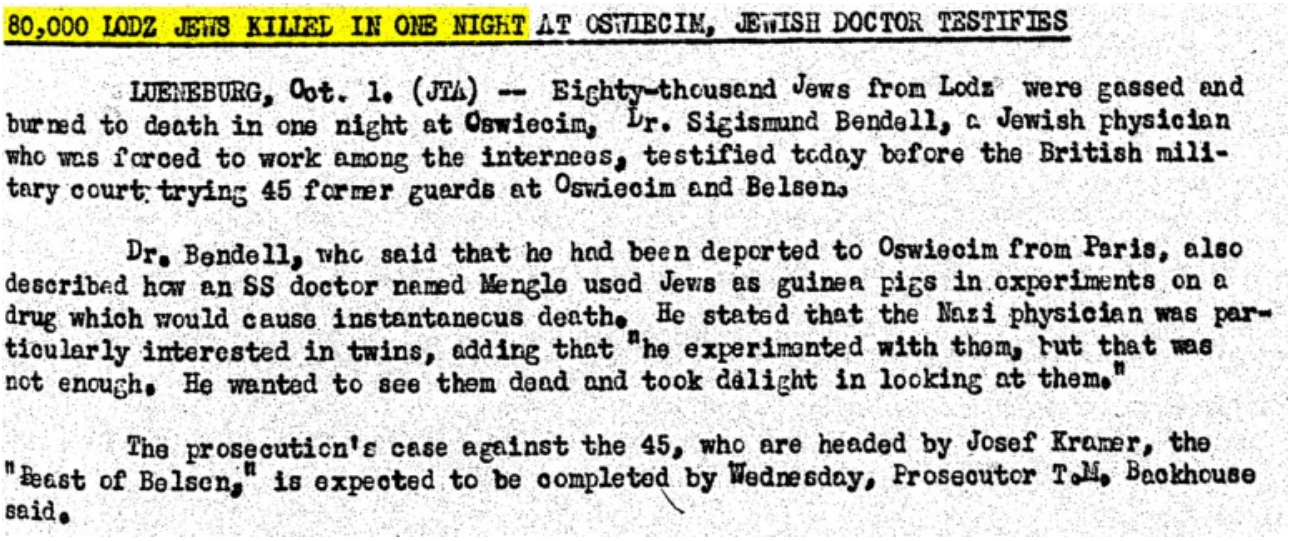
"Duratron"
Invites You to Hear
—Better
WITH THE NEWEST ALL-IN-ONE
HEARING AID
COMPLETE ONLY $75.00
Duratron Spokane Co.
320 SHERWOOD BLDG.
Phone Main 0000

You're Clever If You're Chic
Restock Your Home Wardrobe
Morse Beauty School

FALL SHOPPERS
Relax at the Calax
CALAX HOTEL
SPOKANE, WASH.

The Ideal Recipe For Home Enjoyment
Family "Morale" starts in the home. Attractive and comfortable furnishings help a great deal.
We offer QUALITY pieces that will afford years of lasting home morale. Chairs as well as complete ensembles are available in wide selections.
HOME FURNITURE CO.
W611 First Ave. Main 2616

[Spokane Daily Chronicle - Oct 2, 1945]



80,000 LODZ JEWS KILLED IN ONE NIGHT AT OSWIECIM, JEWISH DOCTOR TESTIFIES

LUENEBURG, Oct. 1. (JTA) -- Eighty-thousand Jews from Lodz were gassed and burned to death in one night at Oswiecim, Dr. Sigismund Bendell, a Jewish physician who was forced to work among the internees, testified today before the British military court trying 45 former guards at Oswiecim and Belsen.

Dr. Bendell, who said that he had been deported to Oswiecim from Paris, also described how an SS doctor named Mengle used Jews as guinea pigs in experiments on a drug which would cause instantaneous death. He stated that the Nazi physician was particularly interested in twins, adding that "he experimented with them, but that was not enough. He wanted to see them dead and took dalight in looking at them."

The prosecution's case against the 45, who are headed by Josef Kramer, the "Beast of Belsen," is expected to be completed by Wednesday, Prosecutor T.M. Backhouse said.

*Lueneburg - October 2, 1945*



# 80,000 Lodz Jews Killed in One Night at Oswiecim, Jewish Doctor Testifies

DOWNLOAD PDF FOR THIS DATE

October 2, 1945

Lueneburg (Oct. 1)

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# Chocolate "Bait" To Get Children Into Gas Chambers

Crowds of children were lured into the gas chambers at Majdanek by being given sugar and chocolate.

This sidelight on German atrocities was given by Dr. Glenge Sawicki, of Poland, a member of the War Crimes Commission, in London to-day.

The Germans built a separate sort of grandstand which they ironically called "the garden of roses," and from this martyrs were enforced to look upon the children going into the gas chambers.

October 11th 1945
The Lancashire Daily Post

*The Lancashire Daily Post – October 11, 1945*

*"Chocolate usado como cebo para llevar a los niños a la cámara de gas"*

Auschwitz: "Muerte por montaña rusa"

Esto es parte del informe sobre Auschwitz-Birkenau, elaborado por la estadounidense (jewish) *War Refugee Board* en 1945.

Está tan lejos de la versión ortodoxa sobre la historia de Birkenau como para ser realmente ridículo.

El libro de la fuente afirma que 8.000.000 de personas fueron asesinadas en Auschwitz.

Todo lo que sigue es una cita directa de un ejecutivo de la (Jewish) *War Refugee Board* en su informe sobre Auschwitz-Birkenau.



*"Entre 800 y 900 yardas desde el lugar donde estaban los hornos, los prisioneros eran introducidos de forma apretada en pequeños coches que iban sobre vías.*



*En Auschwitz estos coches tenían varias dimensiones y podían llevar hasta 15 personas. Tan pronto como un coche era cargado, se pondría en movimiento en un plano inclinado y bajaba a toda velocidad por un pasillo.*



*Al final del pasillo había una pared, y en la pared estaba la puerta al horno.*



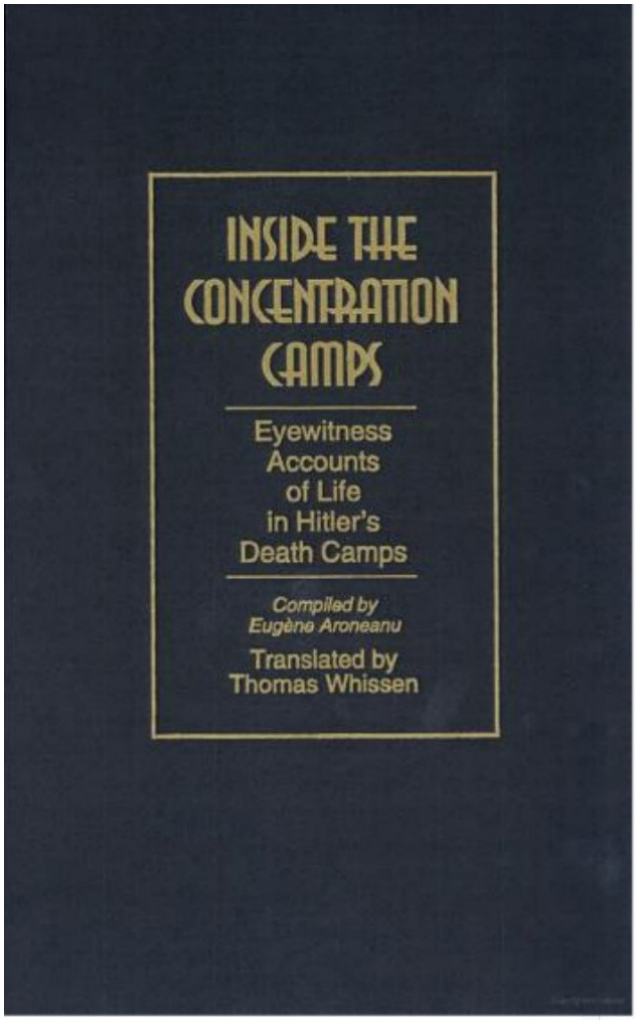
*Tan pronto como el coche golpeaba la pared, la puerta se abría de forma automática,*

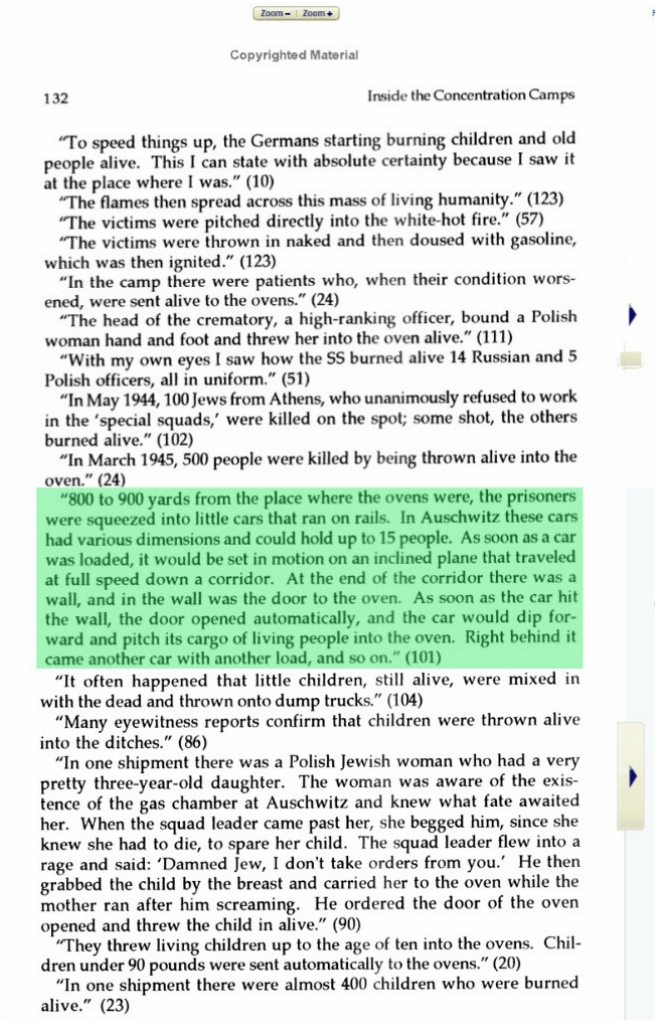


*y el coche se inclinaría  y dejaría su cargamento de gente viva en el horno.*



*Justo detrás venía otro coche con otra carga, y así repetidamente."*



Zoom – | Zoom +

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132 Inside the Concentration Camps

"To speed things up, the Germans starting burning children and old people alive. This I can state with absolute certainty because I saw it at the place where I was." (10)

"The flames then spread across this mass of living humanity." (123)

"The victims were pitched directly into the white-hot fire." (57)

"The victims were thrown in naked and then doused with gasoline, which was then ignited." (123)

"In the camp there were patients who, when their condition worsened, were sent alive to the ovens." (24)

"The head of the crematory, a high-ranking officer, bound a Polish woman hand and foot and threw her into the oven alive." (111)

"With my own eyes I saw how the SS burned alive 14 Russian and 5 Polish officers, all in uniform." (51)

"In May 1944, 100 Jews from Athens, who unanimously refused to work in the 'special squads,' were killed on the spot; some shot, the others burned alive." (102)

"In March 1945, 500 people were killed by being thrown alive into the oven." (24)

"800 to 900 yards from the place where the ovens were, the prisoners were squeezed into little cars that ran on rails. In Auschwitz these cars had various dimensions and could hold up to 15 people. As soon as a car was loaded, it would be set in motion on an inclined plane that traveled at full speed down a corridor. At the end of the corridor there was a wall, and in the wall was the door to the oven. As soon as the car hit the wall, the door opened automatically, and the car would dip forward and pitch its cargo of living people into the oven. Right behind it came another car with another load, and so on." (101)

"It often happened that little children, still alive, were mixed in with the dead and thrown onto dump trucks." (104)

"Many eyewitness reports confirm that children were thrown alive into the ditches." (86)

"In one shipment there was a Polish Jewish woman who had a very pretty three-year-old daughter. The woman was aware of the existence of the gas chamber at Auschwitz and knew what fate awaited her. When the squad leader came past her, she begged him, since she knew she had to die, to spare her child. The squad leader flew into a rage and said: 'Damned Jew, I don't take orders from you.' He then grabbed the child by the breast and carried her to the oven while the mother ran after him screaming. He ordered the door of the oven opened and threw the child in alive." (90)

"They threw living children up to the age of ten into the ovens. Children under 90 pounds were sent automatically to the ovens." (20)

"In one shipment there were almost 400 children who were burned alive." (23)

*"Auschwitz-Birkenau" document supplied by "Executive of the War Refugee Board" Inside the Concentration Camps: Eyewitness Accounts of Life in Hitler's Death Camps (1946) page 132.*

Traducción de la parte resaltada:

*"Entre 800 y 900 yardas desde el lugar donde estaban los hornos, los prisioneros eran introducidos de forma apretada en pequeños coches que iban sobre vías. En Auschwitz estos coches tenían varias dimensiones y podían llevar hasta 15 personas. Tan pronto como un coche era cargado, se pondría en movimiento en un plano inclinado y bajaba a toda velocidad por un pasillo. Al final del pasillo había una pared, y en la pared estaba la puerta al horno. Tan pronto como el coche golpeaba la pared, la puerta se abría de forma automática, y el coche se inclinaría y dejaría su cargamento de gente viva en el horno. Justo detrás venía otro coche con otra carga, y así repetidamente."*

"700.000 asesinados en el campo de exterminio de Lwow"



# Americans and British 'Murdered'

## Russians Make New Charges on Nazi Torture Camp

LONDON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—The Moscow radio said today an extraordinary soviet commission had established that nearly 700,000 persons, including an undetermined number of Americans and British from German prison camps, were tortured and slain in the Nazi extermination camp at Lwow.

The broadcast, recorded here by the soviet monitor, said an additional 200,000 persons were killed in another Nazi camp at Janow, and that children were slaughtered in target practice.

The broadcast did not make clear whether the British and Americans were prisoners of war or civilians, and did not state their number

**Eyewitness Descriptions.**

Relating eyewitness descriptions of the most horrible terror tactics, the broadcast said the commission had established Heinrich Himmler's direct participation in the Lwow atrocities. It said the gestapo chief visited Lwow, in the eastern part of what was prewar Poland, several times. It was overrun by the Russians a short time ago.

The broadcast said the commission's report was confirmed by numerous statements of soviet citizens, as well as by French prisoners who were liberated by the advancing red army in Lwow.

"Children were selected and given to detachments of Hitler youth as targets for shooting practice," the commission said.

**Killed by Slow Degrees.**

Many Frenchmen and Englishmen also were killed by slow degrees in a camp at Rava Russkaya, the report said. A Frenchman was quoted as saying that when he arrived at the camp in September, 1943, there was only one water tap for the use of 12,000 persons, and the prisoners were allowed to use it only a few hours a day.

The commission's report said a typhoid epidemic was introduced in one camp by deliberately putting typhoid sufferers among healthy prisoners. It took 5,000 lives, the commission said.

[St. Joseph News-Press - Dec 23, 1944]

*"...cerca de 700.000 personas, incluyendo un indeterminado número de americanos y británicos de los campos de prisioneros, fueron torturados y asesinados en el campo de exterminio nazi de Lwow."*

*"...unas adicionales 200.000 personas fueron asesinadas en otro campo nazi en Janow, y esos niños fueron masacrados en prácticas de tiro".*

*"Los niños eran selecionados y entregados a destacamentos de las juventudes Hitlerianas como objetivos para practicas de tiro" dijo la comisión".*

Weather Forecast
Fair and colder tonight. Sunday fair and warmer
Complete Forecast on Page 2

# ST. JOSEPH NEWS-PRESS

New A Coupons
A list of February gasoline will be issued between now and Jan. 1.

FOUNDED IN 1879 | ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1944 | ★ ★ THREE CENTS



YANKS FIGHT WINTER AND NAZIS ... Troops of the United States 9th army, who bore the brunt of the great German counteroffensive's initial assault, are fighting winter as well as the desperate foe. The picture shows members of the 9th regiment, 2d division, crouching in a snow-filled trench under heavy German artillery bombardment.

# ALLIES HURL AIR MIGHT AT ADVANCING GERMANS

## Hundreds of Planes Attack After It Is Revealed Nazis Were 29 Miles From Sedan Thursday Noon

## GET BREAK IN WEATHER AT LAST

### U. S. Tank Force at Last Report Was Holding Its Own in Terrific Battle West of St. Vith

PARIS, Dec. 23.—(AP)—Allied air might lashed today in a break in the weather at Nazi armored ...

## U. S. Judge Merrill Otis Died Today

### Native of Nodaway County Was 60 Years Old

United States District Judge Merrill E. Otis died at noon today in Kansas City. He was 60 years old.



JUDGE OTIS

### Roast Turkey for G. I.s on Christmas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—

## Americans and British 'Murdered'

### Russians Make New Charges on Nazi Torture Camp

LONDON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—The Moscow radio said today ...

## Full German Strength Not Yet in Fight

### Enemy Seen Awaiting Chance for Major Victory

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—Germany is withholding her ultimate total strength from the break-through battle of the western front until the Nazi high command can determine the prospects for a truly major victory.

### No White Christmas Seen by Forecaster

## Tabloid of World News

## Reds Smash at Ends of East Front

LONDON, Dec. 23.—(UP)—

## Acts to End Horse Racing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—

## 'Gibson Girl' Creator Dies

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—(AP)—Charles Dana Gibson, noted artist and creator of the "Gibson Girl" of the '90s, died today in New York, his son-in-law, John J. Emery, announced.

### Derr Posts Bond in Manslaughter Case

## Every Family on Relief Is Adopted

## Packages to Go Out, but No Mail

### Sherman May Be Legislative Agent for County Court

## Signs Flood Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—(AP)—

## News Quirks and Quickies

"Los nazis hicieron jabón, cola y aceite de tren con los judíos"




# Jews of Victoria Join in Prayer For Massacred

Tonight at 8 p. m. the Jewish people of Victoria will hold special mourning services at Temple B'Nai Israel for the millions of Jews in Germany and other European counties who have been brutally murdered by Adolph Hitler and his crowd of gangsters.

It is difficult to believe in a so called civilized world that there are people living who resort to such fiendish practices as evidenced in their determination to exterminate all the Jews remaining in Europe.

In this connection, the following editorial appeared in this morning's Houston Post:

After all we've heard of Nazi barbarity, it is difficult to conceive of any atrocity too horrible for German minds and stomachs. But their treatment of the Jews, as revealed by recent reports, exceeds the most fiendish practices of Attilla, Genghis Khan or the Spanish inquisitioners.

That Adolf Hitler has officially ordered the extermination of all Jews in Germany and the territories occupied by the Nazis by December 31 is attested by documents made available by the State Department, according to Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish congress.

But the worst of it is the inhuman usage made of them by the Germans. Already more than 1,500,000 of the 5,000,000 Jews subject to this order have been massacred, according to reports. Since the beginning of August, trains en route to the East have arrived at the German frontier filled with corpses. The bodies are used in special factories for the manufacture of soap, glue, and train oil, the reports have said.

For bestiality this overshadows even the starvation of the Greeks and the enslavement of the French. It is the more devilish because it is so cold-blooded. The purpose of the annihilation is to save food, and at the same time benefit from the commercial utilization of the flesh and bones. In Eastern European countries, particularly Poland, many Jews are worked to death, and those unfit for work are killed. Persistent reports have it that young Jewish girls and women have been sterilized are brought to military brothels.

A conference of the leading American Jewish organizations have united in favor of summoning the Jews of the world to a special day of mourning, prayer and fasting Wednesday.

They have the sympathy of all civilized people in their grief for the victims of Hitlerism brutality in all lands of Axis occupation. And in their sorrow, the Jews may take a grain of consolation from the reflection that the savagery of the Huns will serve as a spur to the determination of Allied peoples to see that the perpetrators of the anti-Jewish crimes and all their other unspeakable cruelties shall be held to strict accountability by the tribunals which the United Nations already are setting up, and shall be administered punishment that will make forever impossible their repetition of such outrages against humanity.

*The Victoria Advocate – Dec 2, 1942*

*"Después de todo lo que hemos oído de la barbaridad nazi, es difícil concebir alguna atrocidad demasiado horrible para las mentes y estómagos alemanes. Pero su trato de los judíos, como ha sido revelado por informes recientes, supera las más diabólicas prácticas de Atila, Gengis Kan, o la inquisición española."*

*"Que Adolf Hitler ha ordenado oficialmente el exterminio de los judíos en Alemania y los territorios ocupados por los nazis el 31 de diciembre es avalado por los documentos hechos disponibles por el Departamento de Estado, de acuerdo a Stephen S. Wise, presidente del American Jewish congress."*

*"Los cuerpos son usados en fábricas especiales para la elaboración de jabón, cola, y aceite de tren, han dicho los informes."*
*"El propósito de la aniquilación es salvar comida, y al mismo tiempo beneficiarse del uso comercial de la carne y los huesos."*

*"Persistentes informes han dicho que jóvenes chicas judías y mujeres han sido esterilizadas y enviadas a los burdeles militares."*

## Jews of Victoria Join in Prayer For Massacred

Tonight at 8 p. m. the Jewish people of Victoria will hold special mourning services at Temple B'Nai Israel for the millions of Jews in Germany and other European countries who have been brutally murdered by Adolph Hitler and his crowd of gangsters.

It is difficult to believe in a civilized civilized world that there are people living who resort to such fiendish practices as evidenced in their determination to exterminate all the Jews remaining in Europe.

In this connection, the following editorial appeared in the morning's Boston Post:

After all we've heard of Hell hatherday, it is difficult to conceive of any atrocity too horrible for German minds and stomachs. But their treatment of the Jews, as revealed by latest reports, exceeds the most fiendish practices of Attila, Genghis Khan or the Spanish inquisitioners.

That Adolf Hitler has officially ordered the extermination of all Jews in Germany and the territories occupied by the Nazis by December 31 is attested by many sworn reports available by the State Department, according to Rabbi S. Wise, president of the American Jewish congress.

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A conference of the leading Anglican Jewish organizations have united in favor of memorializing the dead of the world in a special day of mourning, prayer and fasting Wednesday.

Those have the sympathy of civilized people in their grief for the fortune of Hitlerism brutality. In all lands of Axis occupation. And in their sorrow, the dead may take a grim of consolation. May the reflection that the average of the Nazis will serve as a spur to the consummation of Allied victory to see that the perpetrators of the anti-Jewish crimes and all their other unspeakable cruelties shall be held to strict accountability by the tribunals which the United Nations already are setting up, and shall be administered punishment that will make forever impossible their repetition of such outrages against humanity.



The Four Horsemen ride again

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

## Lady of Lourdes 40-HourDevotion Program Given

The Forty Hours Devotion will be held at the Lady of Lourdes Church Sunday, December 6, Monday, December 7, and Tuesday, December 8.

The date of the Forty Hours Devotion are dues of special grace and I earnestly hope that all of our parishioners will avail themselves of these days of grace, going to confession and receiving holy communion during these days and attend the morning and night services and if possible, paying a visit to Jesus in the Most Holy Eucharist during these days. A Redemptorist Father will conduct the Forty Hours Devotion.

PROGRAM FOR THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTION

Sunday, Dec. 6—6:30 Mass and short sermon at 8 o'clock.

7:30 Mass and short sermon at 9:30.

High Mass, sermon and solemn Benediction at 10:30 o'clock.

Night services: Rosary, sermon and Benediction at 7:30.

Monday, Dec. 7—6:30 Mass and short sermon at 8:00 o'clock.

7:30 Mass and short sermon at 9:30 o'clock.

High Mass and short sermon at 10 o'clock.

Night services and solemn Benediction at 7:30.

Tuesday, Dec. 8—Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Holyday of obligation.

6:30 Mass and short sermon at 8:00 o'clock.

7:30 Mass and short sermon at 9:30 o'clock.

High Mass and sermon at 10 o'clock.

Night services and solemn closing of the Forty Hours Devotion at 7:30.

Confessions will be heard Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 6:00 o'clock, after supper from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, and Sunday before and after the Masses, and Saturday and Sunday after the night services.

All members of the parish who have made their private or solemn communion are requested to go to confession before the Forty Hours from 2:00 to 6:00 o'clock and receive Holy Communion in a body at the 7:30 Mass.

You are kindly requested to decorate your residence to be turned on the altar during the three days of the Forty Hours Devotion.

Everybody is cordially invited, and reverently.

L. STICHLBERG, Pastor.

## More Texans Figure in Hero Acts

ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, in North Africa, Dec. 1.—(U.P.)—A story as thrilling as any a fiction writer ever conceived has come out of the Tunisian war zone.

It tells of an American fighter pilot who was an American who before make a crash landing in enemy territory. The fighter raced back to the base to report the landing and then led a medium bomber back to the scene, where six crewmen of the crashed bomber were rescued. All this was done in darkness, within range of enemy fire and only a little over the enemy air force.

The P-39 fighter was piloted by Lieut. E. F. Henzlery of Flint, Michigan.

He was flying as an escort for a medium bomber making emergency field flights on the east coast of Tunisia. The bomber made a crash landing in enemy territory when one of its motors was set afire by anti-aircraft shells.

Unaware of the bomber's crew climb out of their plane, with engines low in light through the enemy lines.

Umpiring quiet back to his base, the pilot of the P-39 made his eyes. Within a few minutes of his arrival another bomber was streaking down the runway, with two P-39's following as escort.

It was as dark the three planes, to take off, had to test on their standing on the runway in the flood white rocks, as a guide post.

A few minutes later, the rescue bomber landed near the disabled plane. And while the P-39's circled overhead, picked up the crew, then destroying the disabled plane with a burst of incendiary bullets.

The rescued crew included Lt. David L. Foster of Houston, Tex., the pilot; Lieut. Alden Foster, navigator, whose home town is not included in the dispatch; Lieut. Vernon Bengis of Weimar, Ark., navigator and bombardier; Sgt. George Dacus of Manistee, Ark., radio man, Sgt. Ray Davids, also of Houston, engineer, and tail gunner Sgt. Herbert L. Thornhill of Cuney, Lloyds.

## Grew Says Japs Must Be Crushed 'Completely'

DALLAS, Dec. 2.—(U.P.)—The former ambassador to Japan, Joseph Clark Grew, says the Japanese people have no chance to live truth—they have not spoken it.

The war lords of Nippon, he adds, deliberately deceive the people, particularly when Japan has a reverse on the field of battle.

"Ordinary misfortune alien," says Grew, "arouse a mad fury in Japanese strength—the fear of retaliation."

U. S. Civilian auto fires represent about one million tons of rubber.

## Many Officials 'Out of Luck' in Potter County

POST WORTH, Dec. 2.—(U.P.)—Federal officials and federal agents will get extra gasoline from the Potter County rationing board at Amarillo. And then again — who knows.

Ruby Officer of Price Administrator Theodor Mack McCoy has told them to dish it out. And he points out that the new regulations provide extra gasoline for agents of federal, state, and local governments who are performing official business.

But Chairman Chancellor E. Weymouth and other members of the board have balked at giving an allowance of more than 470 miles a month to officials. They say that is all that is necessary to operate private industry.

And the Potter County board and its subsidiary division say it will not yield to any pressure.

## Indictments Are Being Sought In Club Fire

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—(U.P.)—An indictment for manslaughter may be sought against some persons in connection with the Cocoanut Grove night club fire disaster.

A criminal investigation into the tragedy is under way at the direction of State Attorney General Dunbrell, and the evidence will be presented to a grand jury.

Meanwhile, every night club in Boston is closed until their decorations and furnishings are inspected for fire hazards.

In addition, the commissioner licenses of all motion-picture, burlesque and variety in the city have been suspended pending a similar check-up.

The official death toll in the Saturday night holocaust now is set at 474. But of the 170 patients still in hospitals, there are seven 24 and in such critical condition that they may die.

## Darlan—

(Continued From Page 1)

the Branch that attacked the French at Sidi El-Abbas, is reported lasted exclusively. He never relies on the German by name. He described what the United Nations forces in Africa as the Americans and their Allies.

Pravda says that Darlan's work is bringing the Dakar oil and submarine base to the Allies. Dakar is regarded as a great convenience, and is known by Americans as overlooking the South Atlantic.

In London, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that developments are gratifying in North Africa for Allied use of Dakar's facilities.

## Italians—

(Continued From Page 1)

Rebel much or more effort to appear in public as an answer to increasing reports that he is seriously ill and that local fears continue to find for two weeks. And in a determined attempt to bolster flagging Italian morale, he received a dark picture of what would happen should the Allies win.

## Coupons—

(Continued From Page 1)

You can do this by getting out your ration book and sending it to your ration board. They will return you a new inspection record booklet which you must legally drive after December 15.

All over that you have, must live, must also be sold to the government by December 15. Call your local railway express and they will pick up your used tires for you.

**Moreover, take time out now to have your identification on the back of each of your car registered.** Write with ink, and the car license number, the state in which your car is registered. No coupons will be issued without this identification written in ink on each coupon. It's for your protection—so that when you use your coupons—and black market operators will not be able to operate as freely because of the identification.

As for farmers who need certificates of war necessity to operate their farm trucks, and who have not yet received them, there are temporary emergency ration certificates. They can be secured locally at your local ration board.

Summing up, remember these things: First, only essential driving is permitted after December 15, it will be illegal to operate your car without your tire inspection record in the glove compartment from the board. And three, that if you drive over 35 miles an hour you are likely to have all gas ration privileges revoked.

And the silver lining? With the end of the war industry needs for rubber in this country can be met without rationing, Donaldson is handicapped transportation. Moreover, because of the saving, there are hopes in many areas for passenger cars available this month as last.

"Cruise To The Acres" sale at Gen. Filley Dept. Store.

## American Fighters In South Seas Craves Just—"Pogie-Bait"



Below is the third of six enormous reports written by Sherman Woodman, Acme Newspictures correspondent, who toured with the Marines on Guadalcanal and Aspell, and whose personal experiences are described in newspapers of the country through the "photographic pool." He has just returned to San Francisco from his assignment, where he and his equipment are undergoing repairs.

* * *

By SHERMAN WOODMAN
Written for NEA Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—(Sat Marines, Army and Navy, and Chaos Guard men on the South Pacific—they don't get no "pogie-bait."

And that's what they want most of anything.

They would take the hardtack and the mystery meat they could get along without vegetables and fresh meat. They wouldn't quit on maps for the bright lights and the women and the girl friends—if only they had some "pogie-bait."

Candy—just candy. And there isn't any.

It's hard to realize how hard to the evening for people until you've been without "pogie-bait" for two months.

The boys—though not the young—drink beer as and mixing drinks. It seems there was a regular wheat saloniery around "Pogie," could be bribed easy with offers of candy. Hence, "Pogie-bait."

**Quickly Cobbled Up**

There's no price ceiling on "pogie-bait" — because any regular supply of chocolate or any other candy doesn't exist. If and when it does hit sky's the limit.

Price landing on Guadalcanal First, Guadalcanal, one can get their own grasp of they bring in a load of pogie-bait. Fighting over how the turnover when the big B-17's land, arriving for a crash of bargaining with the men aboard.

A horse-trading Marine and a sharp pilot can dicker for an hour over whatever possession of a couple of bars of gummy chocolate.

Highest bid, until the time I left, was that for 24 bars of a popular brand of chocolate. The offer was refused. The c?...ious were worth more. That's pogie-bait.

Bartered exchange for buried souvenirs in Japanese graves. Most officers at Guadalcanal—and they were among in considerably—haven't seen much of the small. They think it's great, and can look forward to conquering around Tokyo soon. A Texas second lieutenant Marine has packets full of yen and can notice as well as occupation authorities, and a Navy and corporal in the 1st Marines when they first aroused the Nipponese.

Next in bargaining value—near Japanese imported from the enemy. Their accessory value is in the habitat of what you can get for them—or what you're willing to part with to exchange for pogie-bait.

**All Cars for "Pogie-Bait"**

For instance, there are Japanese pennant bottle flags. They're fairly common, but rapid-decreasing. Early in the game, the Marines learned that small Japanese fighters carry two-foot square of silk, some "scenes of the Rising Sun inside their bellies. Most of these are hand-tied with delicately knotted names of friends and relations.

A unit's four-foot flag taken from a foe may be a Marine's next Thanksgiving pennant possession. But he'll trade it for pogie-bait. If you want some, the price you pay is one of the medal-engraved Nazi $5 to $10 bill, but a bar of candy is worth its weight in gold.

Captured Japanese rifles—25 caliber—are high in trade desirability. The Marines have plenty of them and in the early stages of the 2-1 Guadalcanal battle they brought fancy figures.

Also, some Japanese have a good value because they can be filed into bayonet—lacking classic knives, and hung on the belt. They are good for re-fighting. Marines take a savage joy in using Japanese weapons against their original owners.

The Marine who has captured a pair of Japanese field glasses, or an enemy sword, a horse-hair belt or a Jap pistol (Lugar substitutes) is in reality in a position to bargain for pogie-bait.

**Some For a Rarity**

Lady Japanese officers carry swords and pistols. Those brassard of these are comparatively scarce. About $100 U. S. money is current better figure.

Almost the only items the Nipponese consider valuable are the pictures carried by the Japanese soldiers. Most of these are on the notorious cute and don't appeal to the Marine fighting mark.

I've seen a Marine take one look at a picture salvaged from the pocket of a corpse for, tear up the pieces and murmur something that would curl a fish's hair.

## Seaman Holds up Train to Warm Up Baby Bottle

HOUSTON, Dec. 4.—(U.P.)—A man of many talents is Seaman Larry Robb of Beaumont.

The seaman was returning to duty after a furlough. He was riding in a crowded chair car on a train bounding from Houston to Dallas. A six-month-old baby started crying lustily. After some time Robb asked the baby's mother if he could help her.

She replied, "I guess so. He needs his bottle and there is no way of heating it on the train. There is no diner."

Robb said, "Don't worry, I'll get that fixed up." So he took the bottle.

Robb said he told that the train would be at the next stop only three minutes.

He stopped in the conductor. "Hold it another minute and I'll be back. We won't have that baby starving all the way to Dallas."

**Goes to Cafe**

He dashed to a cafe two blocks away. Fellow passengers watched anxiously from the windows. And in less than four minutes the young sailor bore out of the cafe and down the street with the bottle held carefully in a towel, and ascend into the coach.

The passengers cheered him as he climbed on the train. The grateful mother thanked him.

The sailor grinned and said, "Oh, that's okay. But there isn't any use in telling the secretary of the Navy about it, because he doesn't hand out medals for warming baby bottles."

## Roosevelt—

(Continued From Page 1)

ther, another is growing better. An organization of state agricultural officials is getting the best on Price Administrator Henderson and his ceilings on food prices. They're drafting a resolution to demand the elimination of all restrictions on food prices. Their contention is that the farmer can't break even with what he's getting on his crops, because labor costs eat up his margin.

"Cruise To The Acres" sale at Gen. Filley Dept. Store.

**Relief At Last For Your Cough**

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial membranes. You must like the way Creomulsion relieves coughs, chest colds, bronchitis, or you get your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

ROBINSON WAREHOUSE & STORAGE CO.
General Merchandise Storage
917 N. Williams St.
PHONE 317

Dailey Bros. CIRCUS

A CLEAN, PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE

VICTORIA
FRIDAY, DEC. 4
SITTERLE BALL PARK
E. JUAN LINN ST.

## System—

(Continued from Page 1)

—Did take a lot of patience—as some plentiful words, that don't require so many points. Her only limitation will be that she cannot spend more than a set total of points during the rationing period.

The OPA hasn't revealed the total next rates. But Agricultural Secretary Wickard announced in September that a weekly ration of about two and a half pounds a week for each adult is recommended. That's three times as much as they get in Britain or Germany.

## Mrs. May—

(Continued from Page 1)

Way on May 3, 1924. They have no children.

In addition to her husband and parents, she is survived by one brother, S. D. Vaughan of Eastland.

*It's friendly to*

SHARE A QUART
*... for a Pair* OR *a Party!*

People everywhere like the friendly full-quart SCHLITZ GUEST BOTTLE—it's so hospitable! Some Schlitz as in the familiar 12-ounce bottle—but contains almost three times as much. Convenient for serving—easy to carry—fits nicely into the refrigerator. Order and serve the full-quart SCHLITZ GUEST BOTTLE.




THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

"Jabón judío también disponible perfumado, para las señoritas"






# PAULEY WOULD CUT DOWN GERMAN FORESTS TO BUILD HOMES FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE

## Memorandum to President Truman

## By Edwin W. Pauley

**This is a reprint of the memorandum reportedly submitted to President Truman by Edwin W. Pauley, his personal representative on reparations with the title of Ambassador, and first disclosed by I. F. Stone, PM's ace Washington correspondent.**

**Editor.**

On my recent visit to Europe I had the opportunity to talk to a number of persons about the situation of the Jews in Europe. I also took the occasion to visit the Jewish infiltree center, which is located at Furth (just outside Nuremberg) in the United States zone of Germany.

Although I do not want to pose in any sense as an expert in this matter, I have formed certain impressions and have a few thoughts which I would like to pass on to you.

The more one hears about the wanton murder of the Jews by the Germans, the more one wonders why the great crime has not shocked the conscience of mankind more than it has. The reason, I suppose, is that it is difficult for anyone to grasp the full significance of the

in Warsaw, and no Jewish section remaining."

In the back of the report are photographs showing Jews emerging from cellars, hands up, covered by troops with tommy guns; men jumping from a five-story building which had been set afire; piles of corpses, some stripped naked; nude men standing on the edge of pits before firing squads; etc.

When I first heard that the Germans had used the flesh of these victims to make soap, I did not believe it. There are a number of exhibits at the trial from the "soap factory".

The factory contained various cauldrons for frying out the fat from human bodies. The victims were apparently killed, beheaded, scalped for their hair (seven thousand kilos of hair were found in one warehouse) and fried out for fat. The fat was then combined with lye and other chemicals and the soap was poured into pans to harden. One technical report says "the only inconvenience about the manufacture of soap from human bodies is smell of the soap, which is somewhat disagreeable." Some experimentation was conducted on "suitable methods of perfuming human soap".

One exhibit from the soap factory is a photograph of a pile of scalped heads, heaped in the yard, gaping and staring.

Justice Jackson told me how one Nazi commander of an extermination center, in testifying at the trial, had boasted about how he had increased the daily capacity of the gas chambers and had calmly recited how he had "caught" Jewish mothers trying to hide their little babies under their skirts in the vain hope that they might somehow escape being thrown into the chambers.

The clearer a picture one gets of what happened to over five million Jewish men, women and children in Europe during the last several years, the clearer an understanding one develops of the tragic situation of the surviving Jews in Europe.

### 'Take Action—Now'

We cannot bring five million dead bodies to life, we cannot breathe the breath of life into the pits of human ash and human bones, we cannot even find the little bodies that once wore the thousands of baby shoes found amongst piles of shoes of every size. But we can

*The Canadian Jewish Chronicle - Oct 4, 1946*

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The more one hears about the wanton murder of the Jews by the Germans, the more one wonders why the great crime has not shocked the conscience of mankind more than it has. The reason, I suppose, is that it is difficult for anyone to grasp the full significance of the murder of over five million human beings. Newspapers are accustomed to speak of mass murder when a half dozen victims are shot down by a gunman. What shall we call it when whole towns die and the slaughtered are numbered by millions.

### Progress in Warsaw

In talking with Justice Robert H. Jackson and examining the Nuremberg trial exhibits, I found how completely all of the unspeakable atrocities committed against the Jews, which many refused to believe at the time, have now been recorded and documented for history. Not only do these records establish the inhuman nature of these atrocities, but the casual, callous, everyday nature of the official reports dealing with the crimes perpetrated against the Jews and slave labor are such that they reveal a completely and shocking different attitude toward individual responsibility, toward cruelty, and toward human relations and human decency than is accepted generally throughout the world.

Thus, one report (bound in fanciest of leather covers) made to Himmler on the "elimination of the Jews from Warsaw" contains daily accounts of the commandant, reciting the "progress" of each day. One daily account says "Jews disposed of—59,340—our losses none." The whole report concludes with the statement, "I have the honor to report that there are no more Jews in Warsaw, and no Jewish section remaining."

In the back of the report are photographs showing Jews emerging from cellars, hands up, covered by troops with tommy guns; men jumping from a five-story building which had been set afire; piles of corpses, some stripped naked; nude men standing on the edge of pits before firing squads; etc.

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### 'Take Action—Now'

We cannot bring five million dead bodies to life, we cannot breathe the breath of life into the pits of human ash and human bones, we cannot even find the little bodies that once were the thousands of baby shoes found amongst piles of shoes of every size. But we can take action, and take it now, to make certain that the over one million European Jews who survive the Nazi terror are given a chance to live. The time for talk has long passed, the time for action is long overdue.

My visit to the Jewish camp at Furth, where I spent several hours talking to the persons living, rather existing there, impressed upon me more than ever the burning passion which these people have to get moving, moving toward a place which they can call home. Although the Army and UNRRA have done an excellent job in organizing and equiping this particular camp, it is clear that the time which the Jews have to spend there is, in the words of one Polish Jew whom I talked to, "that much more time lost out of their lifetime."

One can imagine the feeling of these people, who after wandering over Europe for several years trying to get out, now find, well over one year after their supposed liberation, that they are no closer to a home than before.

We have saved them from death, but we have not yet given them a chance to live.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Gen. Mark Clark both told me of the large infiltration of Jews into the American zones in Germany and Austria. These Jews are coming from all over Europe, looking to America, to give them a helping hand. We cannot, we must not, let them down.

America has a grave responsibility to see to it that the Jews who are in camps in the American zones in Germany and Austria are moved out as quickly as possible. They have no ties in these countries and no desire to go back to the countries in which their families were maimed, tortured and murdered. We cannot ask that they go back and search through the ashes for some trace of their dear ones. Practically all of them want to leave Europe and most of them feel they can only achieve security of body and spirit in Palestine

### 'We Cannot Ignore Facts'

We cannot without pangs of conscience and shame, continue to ignore these facts. We must not forget that throughout the Nazi reign of terror, these people heard brave voices of freedom, justice and equality. These voices kept them alive and kept them fighting in the ghettos, in the concentration camps, and in the very shadows of their own graves. Those Jews who have survived no longer hear these voices. They have been drowned out by voices denying them the very things which kept them alive.

Unless something is done at once to bring some hope into the hearts of these people, more and more will die with each passing day. It is now

(Continued on page 13)




"SAD SACK" STARTS B'NAI B'RITH HOSPITAL TOUR—Former Lieut. Marvin Joel Betnun of Salt Lake City, the "Singing Sad Sack," poses with his remodeled army jeep in front of the national headquarters of the Veterans Administration in Washington, as he starts out on the National B'nai B'rith Hospital Tour, with visits scheduled in mor than 100 veterans and military hospitals from coast-to-coast.

El judío húngaro Dr. Bela Fabian dijo en abril de 1945, que ¡cinco millones de judíos! habían sido gaseados en Auschwitz en tan sólo 10 meses...

MERIDEN RECORD

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1945

# Dr. Fabian Says Germans Killed Five Million Jews At Oswiecim

Near Erfurt, Germany, April 11 (AP) Dr. Bela Fabian, president of the dissolved Hungarian Independent Democratic party, accused the Germans today of killing 5,000,000 Jews at the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) extermination camp in Polish Silesia from which he himself narrowly escaped.

(The Polish Ministry of Information more than a year ago reported 500,000 Jews had been gassed and cremated at this camp and the International Church Movement Ecumenical Refugee committee in a subsequent report on Oswiecim and its sister camp of Birkenau said 1,715,000 Jews had been killed at the two places.

(A spokesman for the American Jewish committee library in New York said it had been estimated 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews had been exterminated since the war began in Europe, but the library had no figures to substantiate a report that 5,000,000 had been exterminated in one camp.)

Fabian declared the executions were carried out in a 10-month period.

He said all Jews over 50 were automatically condemned to the gas chamber and crematory as were the weak and sickly, and young mothers who refused to leave their children. "If the captain did not like the looks of anyone else they were gassed too," he said.

Many died of overwork, starvation and beatings before the gas chamber could receive them, Fabian said. The officer in charge, he continued, employed a dramatic flourish of the hand in ordering entire groups taken away to be gassed and cremated — without questioning or examining them to learn if they were guilty of any wrong.

The 56-old author and politician told his story of the notorious camp, since captured by the Red army, after his liberation by American troops from another camp at Ohrdruf, southwest of Erfurt.

Three others liberated with Fabian corroborated his story and said it was a "miracle" that Fabian still lived. They said he owed his life to the fact that Germans believed him when he said he was only 46 years old.

The other three are Heinz Meyer, 22, Hungarian violinist; Desider Kohlmann, 34, a Bratislavan, and Sam Ezratty, 28, a Greek medical student.

*Meriden Record – April 12, 1945*

Keep On Backing The Attack
Buy And Hold War Bonds

# MERIDEN RECORD

Fair and Warm
Today and Friday
Other Data on Page Two

EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR — NO. 88 MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1945 THREE CENTS

# AMERICANS WITHIN 57 MILES OF BERLIN

## Soviets Clear Nazis From Greater Part Of Doomed Vienna

**Berlin Says Reds Drive 42 Miles West In Sweep Toward Munich**

London, Thursday, April 12 —(AP)—Red army tanks cut one of the last remaining German escape routes from Vienna yesterday while shock troops stormed across the Danube canal within the city and freed more than nine-tenths of that part of the Austrian capital lying on the Danube's south bank.

Hurdling the canal, a former branch of the Danube, Russian ... captured half of the ... long island where fanatical Nazi troops were making a final stand between the canal and the Danube.

The Russians won control of the southernmost of Vienna's five bridges across the Danube, but the Moscow radio said SS men were dynamiting the spans as part of a systematic destruction of the last of the city in their hands.

(Continued on Second Page)

## Yank Casualties On Okinawa 2,695 First Nine Days

Bitter Fighting Rages On Both Ends Of Island

STALEMATE GOES INTO 7th DAY

Americans Kill Japs At Rate Of Eleven To One

(Continued on Second Page)

COUNTING NAZI GOLD DISCOVERED IN SALT MINE



U. S. Third Army Finance Corps officers are pictured with Reichsbank officials ... in Germany. ... (International Soundphoto)

## U.S. "Hell On Wheels" Outfit Drives To Elbe River Bank In Vicinity Of Magdeburg

**Sensational Advance Of Over 50 Miles In Day Carries American Tanks To Last Water Barrier Before Berlin At Point 115 Miles From Russian Lines—Yanks Expect To Cross Elbe At Any Minute**

Paris, Thursday, April 12—(AP)—Armored columns of the U. S. Ninth army swept within 57 miles of Berlin and within 115 miles of the Russian front yesterday in a startling advance of more than 50 miles that carried to the Elbe river at Magdeburg. A crossing of this last water barrier before the German capital was believed imminent.

The sensational eastward drive, longest single day's thrust yet made on German soil, was accomplished by the Second (Hell on Wheels) Armored division, which by-passed the manufacturing city of Brunswick and roared through the heart of the Reich against practically non-existent opposition.

A late front dispatch said the river could be bridged within a few hours unless unexpected resistance developed. This would set the stage for an early junction with the Red army. Correspondents said the linkup might be made within a few days.

Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth army troops were 57 miles away from the southwestern limits of Greater Berlin, which includes Potsdam, and the Russians were 32 miles from the capital on the east with the city itself stretching some 25 miles between these two points.

Accompanying the Ninth army's spectacular advance, six other Allied armies pounded forward in the great victory-bound offensive which seemed to blow the whole Western front wide open.

Essen and Gelsenkirchen, two mighty industrial cities of the Ruhr, were captured by infantrymen of the Ninth army operating far in the rear of the armored spearheads and other doughboys of the Ninth drove into Bochum and Brunswick.

(Continued on Second Page)

## 8th Army Breaks Out Of Its New Senio Bridgehead

The British Reach Santerno River At Many Places

AMERICANS GAIN THREE MILES

Allied Units Make Leap-Frog Landing Behind Germans

(Continued on Second Page)

## Nazi Battleship Admiral Scheer Sunk At Kiel

British Lancasters Send Powerful Ship To Bottom

(Continued on Second Page)

## Meriden Soldier Returned, Liberated From Nazi Camp

T-5 Joseph Collins Arrives In Boston, Recently Freed By Russians From Near-Starvation Under Germans.

## Spain Severs Relations With Jap Government

Nipponese Killing In Philippines Causes Rupture

(Continued on Second Page)

## Sgt. Sorensen Operates Truck India To China

One Of Volunteers Moving Cargo Over Stilwell Road

(Continued on Second Page)

## Miners Receive Basic $1.07-A-Day Pay Increase

Extention Clause Intended To End Contract Crises

(Continued on Eighth Page)

### Local Draft Case Conspiracy Charged

## Americans Move Swiftly To Free Southern Luzon

U. S. First Cavalry Gains 14 Miles To Take Lucban

(Continued on Eighth Page)

## First Methodist Members Hold Annual Meeting

(Continued on Ninth Page)

## First Baptist Church Holds Annual Meeting

(Continued on Second Page)

## *Dr. Fabian Says Germans Killed Five Million Jews At Oswiecim*

### Bradley Field Plane Crash Kills Pilot

### Blood Donor Unit Here Next Thursday

### Fight Brush Fire On Amity Street

### Nine Are Chosen For Jury Service

(Special to The Record)

THE CALGARY HERALD

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR | Single Copy, 5 CENTS | CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1945 | FORECAST: Fair and cooler. Temp. 3 p.m. 38; max. yesterday 42. Sun above horizon tomorrow 13 hrs. 39 mins. Rises 6:48, sets 8:27. | ★★★★★ 1

# 5 Million Jews Reported Slain

## Gassed and Cremated in 'Murder Factory' By Germans in Silesia, Survivor Claims

NEAR ERFURT, Germany, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Bela Fabian, Hungarian politician and author who described himself as one of the few survivors of the Nazis' great killing plant at Oswiecim (Auschwitz), in Polish Silesia, told interviewers today that 5,000,000 Jews from many European countries had been gassed and cremated there in a 10-month period.

Unnerved by his ordeal, Dr. Fabian was interviewed here after his release, by American soldiers from a camp south of Gotha to which he had been recently transferred.

(Auschwitz is the German name for Oswiecim, a town in Southwestern Poland already known as the site of perhaps the Nazis' largest plant for the killing of great numbers of persons, chiefly Jews. Some previous estimates of deaths at Oswiecim have run into the millions, but as far as can be learned immediately none was quite so high as Dr. Fabian's. The dispatch, still incomplete, did not show so far upon what authority Dr. Fabian based his figures. There were fewer than 10,000,000 Jews in all Europe, according to standard reference works.)

ONLY 1,000 SURVIVED

# Canadians Take Deventer, Cross Ijssel River

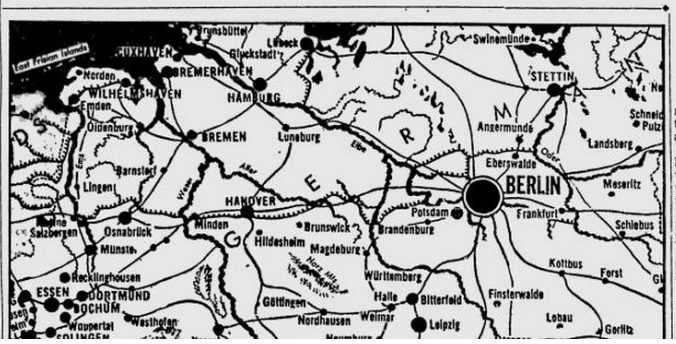
## Firm Foothold Is Established After Bombardment

BY ROSS MUNRO
[Canadian Press War Correspondent]

WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY, April 11—In a swift re-

# Yanks Within 64 Miles of Berlin

# Essen Falls, Brunswick Toppling




## 1st Army Only 11 Miles From Russi

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[The Calgary Gerald – April 11, 1945]

# THE CALGARY HERALD

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR — Single Copy, 5 CENTS — CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1945 — ★★★★★ 16 PAGES


# Yanks Within 64 Miles of Berlin; Essen Falls, Brunswick Toppling




DRAWING EVER CLOSER the steel ring around the Reich capital, the U.S. 9th Army today streaked into Brunswick, 155 miles from Berlin, while the British 2nd Army, besieging Bremen and pushing toward Hamburg, was only 123 miles away. The U.S. 1st Army, in a supreme effort to blast Germany, moved within 120 miles of the Russian lines to a point east of Nordhausen. Russian forces have encircled Vienna and are pushing toward Prague and Linz and a junction with the Americans. Canadian troops captured Deventer in their dash near Emden and the Zuider Zee.

## 1st Army Only 115 Miles From Russians

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—The United States 9th Army reached the Elbe River at Magdeburg, 64 miles from Berlin today, after capturing the Ruhr munitions capital of Essen, and fighting into Brunswick.

The U.S. 1st Army continued its advance eastward from last reported positions 115 miles from Russian lines. Capture of Coburg, 49 miles from the Czechoslovakian border, was announced tonight. The last was about the same distance from the important communications centre of Plauen.

First Army armor continued driving eastward and may be expected to reach the Russian lines within the next week, Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, reported.

The U.S. 2nd Army fought into Erfurt (pop. 198,481), 68 miles from Leipzig, and liquidated resistance in the Siegar Woods.

Unconfirmed reports reached supreme headquarters late this afternoon that Brunswick had been captured.

Combat Command B of the 9th Army's 2nd Armored Division was nearing Magdeburg on a three-lane highway and was last reported at Wolfenbuettel—35 miles south of Brunswick—yesterday. Wolfenbuettel is 27 miles southeast of Brunswick.

One U.S. 1st Army armored spearhead roared toward the Elbe for a 22-mile gain and was last reported outside Kaselitch, 48 miles west of Leipzig, where a broad superhighway leads to Berlin.

The nearest approach to the Russians was at an unspecified point 19 miles southeast of the supply base of Nordhausen, 115 miles from Berlin.

The British 2nd Army, leading toward Hamburg and besieging Bremen, was 123 miles from Berlin on the outskirts of the Aller River town of Celle.

In a 15-mile advance in the area of the British 2nd Army's front, British troops captured another airfield in the Assen area and the town of Verden. Here the enemy was trying to withdraw 10,000 or more troops from an endangered isolated garrison at Bremen.

Important cities fell. Deventer was captured yesterday by the U.S. 9th Army.

Deventer (30,000), 2nd Dutch stronghold on the Ijssel river between Arnhem and Zwolle, was captured by the 1st Canadian Army.

The German commander said the U.S. 9th Army had broken through Hamm (102,000), a rail point and rail centre in the Ruhr area.

### WAIS HAVE COLLAPSED

While Hans Gaisend at least of the Ems Army in Brunswick, 155 miles from Berlin, reported:

The 1st Army was a bare 120 miles from Berlin as it poised itself at the great supply base of Nordhausen, where street fighting progressed.

The 3rd Army was about the same distance away.

"Organized resistance in the West has collapsed," Gen. Eisenhower declared.

The armies of his new charging armies made it appear that the battle had become a mopping-up operation.

### DRIVES CLOSING IN

The German line of withdrawal in Holland is reported to be cut and Germany was separated by the swift drive across the waist of Germany toward Russian lines.

The border of Czechoslovakia was 48 miles away.

Canadian troops were within 10 miles of the North Sea and driving hard with the British to spring a new trap in the Zuider Zee-Emden-Leer and Northwest Germany.

The Independent Polish Armored Brigade was 30 miles away from British forces.

The Elbe, last river before Berlin, which flows within 50 miles of the capital, was 50 miles from American vanguards many hours ago.

Armies in the south were 62 miles from Austria, 80 miles from Dresden, 97 from Leipzig, and 80 from Munich.

The Fourth Tel Army was in the foothills of the Black Forest.

### RUSSIE ARRIVES STRONG

At Bari (pop. 181,000), 2nd Army troops were less than one mile from Brunswick (pop. 141,000), the U.S. 9th Army was nearly Hannover (420,000); the U.S. 1st was in the suburbs of Erfurt (198,481) and Coburg (45,000), the U.S. 7th was three miles northeast and northwest of the following city of Schweinfurt (52,000); and the French 1st was many miles from Stuttgart (460,000).

Fighting continued inside the city of Bremen, and up to 2,000 Germans (200,000); the U.S. 2nd was in the suburbs of Erfurt (198,481) and Coburg (45,000), the U.S. 7th was three miles northeast and northwest of the following city of Schweinfurt (52,000); and the French 1st was many miles from Stuttgart (460,000).

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### TO WAY TO BERLIN

The U.S. 9th Division, after capturing Brunswick, was well on its way on the fast north German plain toward Berlin.

The 5th Armored Division cut the superhighway to Brunswick from the south and entered suburbs, and in Brunswick with the 2nd Armored Division which drove through from the north.

The 9th Infantry was through the suburbs of Brunswick and fanned out to the east and was closing down on the Elbe River canal locks.

The 83rd Division entered locks in the northern edge of the Harz Mountains 25 miles due south of Brunswick.

### 12-MILE GAIN

Indications were that the German would be unable to effectively consolidate resistance anywhere west of the Elbe. The 17th Armored and 8th Infantry Divisions moved up to within 12 miles of the Elbe at Magdeburg. The latter were commanded under orders from Hamburg in a fight at Aschersleben, on the Aller River 25 miles from Magdeburg.

The Canadian Armored Division moved to within 10 miles of Emden, and advanced to within two miles of Leeuwarden, Jurassic old seaport coast.

## 5 Million Jews Reported Slain

### Gassed and Cremated in 'Murder Factory' By Germans in Silesia, Survivor Claims

NEAR ERFURT, Germany, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Bela Fabian, Hungarian politician and author who described himself as one of the few survivors of the Nazis' great killing plant at Oswiecim (Auschwitz), in Polish Silesia, told interviewers today that 5,000,000 Jews from many European countries had been gassed and cremated there in a 10-month period.

Unnerved by his ordeal, Dr. Fabian was interviewed here after his release by American soldiers from a camp south of Gotha to which he had been recently transferred.

(Auschwitz is the German name for Oswiecim, a town in Southwestern Poland already known as the site of perhaps the Nazis' largest plant for the killing of great numbers of persons, mostly Jews. Some gruesome old stories of deaths at Oswiecim have circulated for years, but so far as can be learned nevertheless are not quite as high as Dr. Fabian's. The Reports, still inconclusive, did not show so far upon what authority Dr. Fabian based his figures. There were fewer than 10,000,000 Jews in all Europe, according to standard reference works.)

### ONLY 1,000 SURVIVED

Dr. Fabian said he was taken to Auschwitz 19 months ago with 500,000 other Hungarian Jews, and that 400,000 were gassed and cremated in the first five months, and that only 1,000 remained alive.

With Lt. Theodore Gerstein of Los Angeles, and Sgt. Reginald Ford, New York City, acting as interpreter, Dr. Fabian told in many as terrible as to be almost unbelievable.

Dr. Fabian said he could speak English, but that he was so unnerved by the ordeal of his detention that he preferred to give his facts in order the Zuider Zee next of Zwolle.

### SUDDEN WITHDRAWAL

The 3rd Canadian Division—the "Winter Rats"—captured Deventer. The enemy suddenly withdrew across the Ijssel during the night after retaining stubbornly to the centre of the town yesterday. This morning the last into the whole of the town 12 miles south of Zwolle.

The capture of Deventer is an important development in the Canadians' campaign to the Germans Netherlands.

### SIX-MILE ADVANCE

The regiments which shared in the fighting advance on the town included the Canadian Scottish, Victoria, R.C., the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, The Regina Rifles and The Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Toronto.

All these units have previously been identified as taking part in the current 1st Canadian Army offensive.

At the same time as Deventer fell, the 4th Canadian Armored Division in Germany pushed ahead from the north-eastern highway leading to Emden which it had reached and along secondary roads to its centre to guard existing troops 15 miles east of the highway and the Zuid Kanal.

### CLOSING THE GAP

With the 4th moving in this area and the British 1st Armored Division—the Desert Rats—engaging in the Bremen area under Canadian command, the enemy remains a gap of only 20 miles between them, and a strong force of Germans still fighting in the salient to the south of these two armored groups may be trapped.

As Gen. Crerar's and Gen. Dempsey's massive drives toward the German North Sea coast, enemy forces are breaking up into pockets of resistance.

Leading the 4th Canadian Armored Division is its tank regiment who are mixing parking beyond Hagel which gained six miles overnight and which has moved in Wezlo, an extra east of Hagel.

Another force was four miles west of Hagel, nearing the area of Bentheim, the last large German city which was racing north along the Nieuwe - Emden highway and

See Page 2—CANADIANS

## Canadians Take Deventer, Cross Ijssel River

### Firm Foothold Is Established After Bombardment

By ROSS MUNRO
(Canadian Press War Correspondent)

WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN ARMY, April 11—In a swift action the capture of Deventer in Holland, 10 miles of the Ijssel river Army this afternoon moved across the Ijssel river and advanced to Lois Zuidzid on the west bank.

The Canadians crossed in assault boats after a strong artillery and air attack on German positions and placed themselves on positions Overlooking Arnhem from the east.

Arnhem lies on the north side of the Nieder Rhein, which the Ijssel flows north from the Nieder Rhein at a point southeast of Arnhem to enter the Zuider Zee near Zwolle.

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See Page 2—CANADIANS

## Seize Control Of Sulu Chain

MANILA, April 11 (AP) — United States Sixth Division invaded Jolo Island Monday and quickly seized the capital city and its airfields by joint "complete control" of the Sulu Archipelago.

### Slay 702 Nazi Air Officers in Revolt

LITTLE ATTU GROUP HEADQUARTERS, April 11 (AP) — Flyers of the Russian Air Force were assigned Monday 10 to an effort to stop an alleged revolt.

Among those executed, it was said, was a general named Baker.

### The Lighter Side

**Too Hot For Flies**

LONDON—The London Daily Mail reports that a fire-ravaged market place which keeps people and flies away from the area during the day. Flies and bills there has been reported by Dr. W. M. Hampton. When working with arsenic solutions an oath for a non-cyanide gloss is recommended the men. Spiders are not so, it is found that flies did dead from the glass.

## Invade Island Near Okinawa

GUAM, April 11 (AP)—United States 24th Army troops landed on Ishi Tsugen Island off Okinawa's east coast yesterday while the main island 325 miles to the southwest of the Japanese mainland was under the 10th army's assault day without appreciable gains.

### JUNE 1 DEADLINE

EDMONTON, April 11 (CP) — Performance to the April 1 legislature commission assessed in study charges in Alberta Election Act are to be redrawing by June 1 by Robert A. Andrews, secretary of the commission and clerk of the legislative assembly.

## 403 Planes Destroyed In Nazis' Worst Day

LONDON, April 11 (AP) — Approximately 2,150 U.S. 8th Army bombers and fighters in a series of sweep across Southern, C. A. Army remained a string of airfields, railway yards and oil and transportation points in the Northern Germany yesterday, March 10 today in a continuation of the war's biggest aerial-shooting carnage.

A total of 403 German aircraft were lost from bases as in the first day record, during which a total of 750 enemy planes have been destroyed aground or in the air.

The enemy air force was given its worst blow of the war yesterday when American fliers destroyed 363 of its planes and damaged hundreds others.

The cost to the U.S. 8th and 9th air forces was 25 heavy bombers and 18 fighters.

The air assault began on late yesterday and last night with Canadian heavy bombers air-

See Page 2—CANADIANS

## British Make 7-Mile Gain

ROME, April 11 (AP)—British 8th Army troops, paced by Canadian-owning tanks, have captured Lugo, Bagnacavallo and Cotignola on the opening phase of their offensive across the Senio River on the eastern flank of the Italian front.

Fall of these towns represented advances on a front of 10 miles cross miles in the Eastern Po valley astride the highway running from Faenza to Bologna. Lugo lies a mile west of the Senio on the highway. Bologna is some 35 airline miles south.

In Western Italy, American troops of the Allied 5th Army reached the enemy line the road junction of Massa and pushed on to the direction of La Spezia, ancient Italian naval base 8 miles south of Massa.

The Lugo base, largest enemy defensive on the Senio River, is a local item," a communique said.

In the early hours of the new attack, 8th Army infantry supported by heavy air bombardment, captured more than 1,000 Germans. Veterans New Zealanders took a prominent part in the assault.

## Pearkes Centre of Hot Political Conflict

By "PERCIVAL" ANDERSON
(From The Herald's Ottawa Bureau)
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, April 11.—The name of Maj. Gen. George R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., recently resigned from the Pacific Coast Command, blazed into a hot political conflict yesterday.

Then as "the soldier Mackaigh-ter" eighteen months turned a little more than a year ago, after the present minister of national defence had resigned from command of the Canadian Army overseas on the "other Pearkes" promotion to carry over as an aid comment from an election speaking to be borne, being, heretofore.

Out of the bloody and scrapping that developed up during the afternoon session yesterday and carried on during the morning on the same question to consider the army's part of five months interim supply came:

(1) A defence of Gen. Pearkes by Howard Green (PC), Vancouver South, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie (L), Vancouver Centre, who had by reputation had been removed.

(2) Defence by Hon. James Gardiner, minister of agriculture, of his statement that Pearkes had been "waiting for the Canadian-ization over there he came back from England to the Pacific Command.

He said he was "glad" when Pearkes had resigned; he charged that the general had hindered the planning of agricultural labor in war-making time; that he did not understand the importance of food production as part of the war effort.

The Pearkes matter, already the subject of questions, on Monday and the setting by Speaker of a group to the Victoria, B.C., Legislature the statements on the re-

See Page 2—GEN. PEARKES

### 285 German Officials Captured by Americans

HEADQUARTERS, Germany, April 11 (AP)—Two hundred and eighty-five members of the German foreign ministry staff have been captured by American forces here.

## Dies of Burns In Rescue Try

(By Press Association)

CAMROSE, April 11 — George Erickson, 36, Camrose miner, died in hospital yesterday from burns received in a fire at the Erickson home Monday night. He was fatally burned when he dashed into the house in an effort to rescue his small niece whom he believed was inside. The child had left the house before the fire, however.

After fighting flames in the house, Erickson collapsed and was taken Edward Erickson, one to and carried him out. The latter's clothing burned on the hands and face.

The fire began about 9 o'clock Monday night. Camrose residents formed a bucket brigade, and protected the house from spreading to Erickson's neighbor outside, the room and service station. The house itself, valued at $2,000, was burned to the ground.

Erickson, who was unmarried, had recently received as his settlement after working four years in the mines at Sudbury, Ont. In addition to his parents, he leaves four brothers, Norman and Richard of Vancouver, and Walter and Edward Erickson with the Canadian Army. He was known four sisters, Elsie, Anna and Irene at Camrose, and Mrs. Frank Stephenson, Gold Run B. C., Calgary.

Funeral services will be held at Camrose United Church on Friday at 2 p.m. with Rev. Dr. H. D. MacKenzie in charge.

### VICE-REGAL VISIT

EDMONTON, April 11 (CP)—The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice will visit Edmonton, May 2-4, according to word received by Lt.-Col. J. C. Bowen Allen leaving Edmonton, the party will spend a few days at Jasper and then proceed to Vancouver.

## Sink Battleship Admiral Scheer

LONDON, April 10 (CP) — Announcement shows that the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer was sunk in the R.A.F. attack on Kiel harbor the night of April 9, the air ministry announced today.

The 10,000 ton Admiral Scheer was a sister ship of the Admiral Graf Spee, which was damaged by a British naval force in a naval battle off Montevideo and scuttled by her crew Dec. 17, 1939.

The Admiral Scheer had a full complement of 926 men. Her main armament consisted of six 11-inch guns.

Diesel-powered, the pocket battleships had a cruising radius of 10,000 miles and made 28 knots. They were modified, the first ships of such size to have electrically welded hulls.

## Chinese Pursue Japs in Honan

CHUNGKING, April 11 (AP)—Chinese forces were reported today on the pursuit of Japanese troops retreating eastward from Changsachow, northwestern Honan province, to the Hupeh border, the Domei broadcast, caption of which was announced last night by the Chinese high command.

## Hydro, Hospital, Tram Strikes Face Toronto

TORONTO, April 11 (CP)—Possibility of strikes hitting two of Toronto's essential public services loomed closer today as serious complaints of the Toronto General Hospital pointed to take a strike vote at a meeting tonight, and municipal workers of the Toronto Transportation Commission and the Toronto Hydro Electric System presented ultimatums Thursday as results of a secret ballot this week.

Mayor Robert Saunders announced his appeal for a federal conciliator to intervene in the electrical workers' dispute, which might result in a complete shut-off of power for street cars.

The electrical workers' dispute involves only 70 people, six of the T.T.C. electric transmen, sub-station operators at the Hydro are said to be prepared to refuse to provide power for the transportation system if the 70 members do not receive a five cents an hour pay increase, certified by the Regional War Labor Board. They have been with the terminal were unrecognized by the National War Labor Board following an appeal by the T.T.C.

Representatives of the Building Service Employees' International (AFL), say that the Board of Conciliation failed to appear the hospital dispute, arising out of an assessment by the board that hospital authorities refused to deal with their organization. The hospital workers accused hospital authorities of "stalling" and "refusing to deal with our bargaining agents or other representative bodies and working conditions."

## Eden Unaware Of Hitler Rumor

LONDON, April 11 (CP)— A report that Hitler has been assassinated circulated in Britain today, but Foreign Secretary Eden said he had heard nothing of it.

Capt. John G. Mulhern (Lib.-Lab.), question of the rumor in the House of Commons, declared he had heard the foreign office was "keenly interested" in it, and asking for confirmation.

Mr. Eden replied, in part, that the BBC correspondent had reported from Berlin the foreign office." The BBC correspondent, of which Capt. Mulhern is apparently in the enemy capital, the Prime Association had reported that a group of officers developing among the Nazis, and said evidence had reached official quarters in London that the Nazi party was "throwing up" Hitler in favor of Georges Chief Ribbentrop.

The Prime Association had reported that a group of officers developing among the Nazis, and said evidence had reached official quarters in London that the Nazi party was "throwing up" Hitler in favor of Georges Chief Ribbentrop.


REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

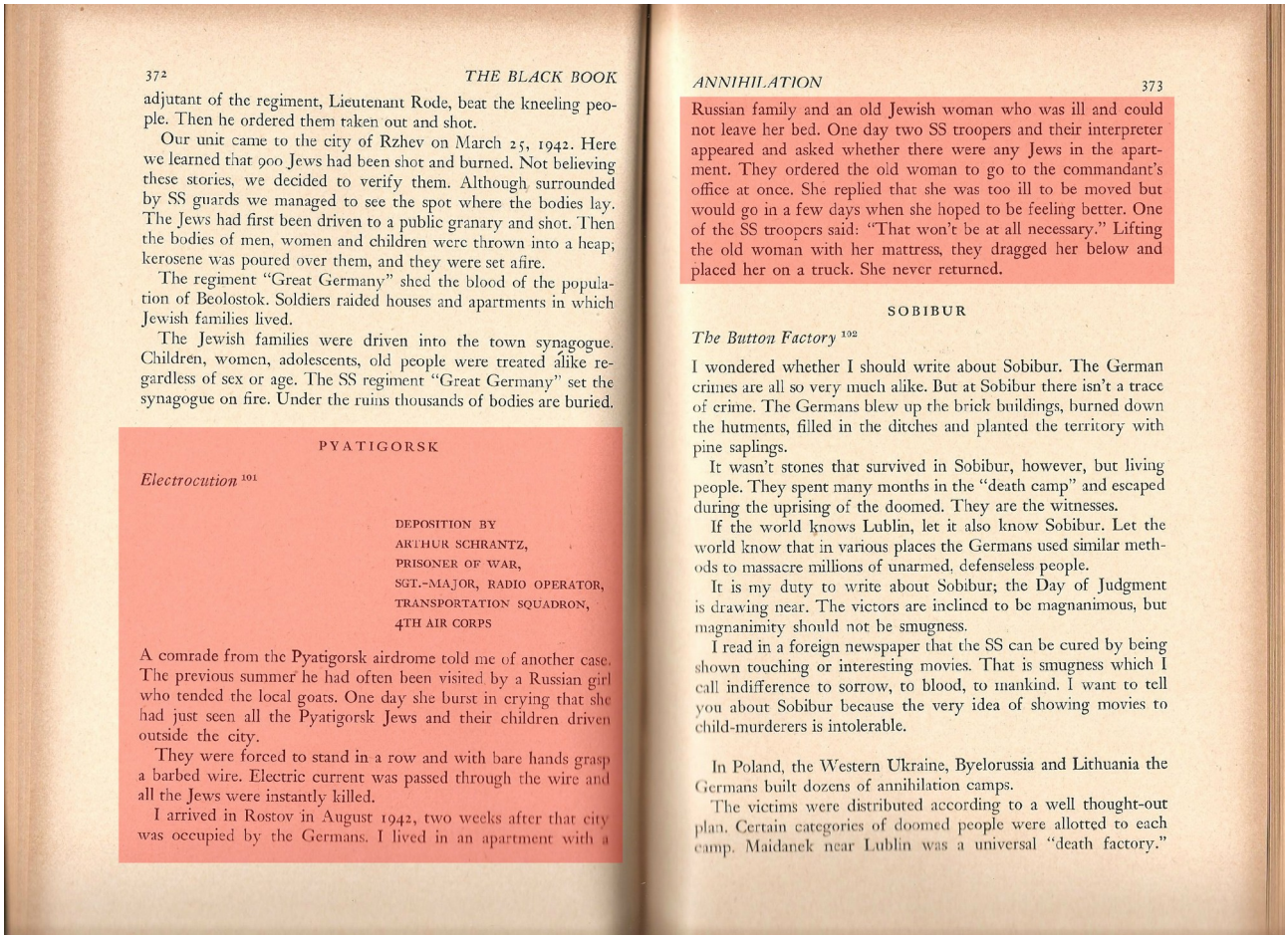
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*The Black Book:* "Todos los judíos de una ciudad fueron asesinados usando alambre de púas electrificado"



372 THE BLACK BOOK

adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Rode, beat the kneeling people. Then he ordered them taken out and shot.

Our unit came to the city of Rzhev on March 25, 1942. Here we learned that 900 Jews had been shot and burned. Not believing these stories, we decided to verify them. Although surrounded by SS guards we managed to see the spot where the bodies lay. The Jews had first been driven to a public granary and shot. Then the bodies of men, women and children were thrown into a heap; kerosene was poured over them, and they were set afire.

The regiment "Great Germany" shed the blood of the population of Beolostok. Soldiers raided houses and apartments in which Jewish families lived.

The Jewish families were driven into the town synagogue. Children, women, adolescents, old people were treated alike regardless of sex or age. The SS regiment "Great Germany" set the synagogue on fire. Under the ruins thousands of bodies are buried.

PYATIGORSK

*Electrocution* [101]

DEPOSITION BY
ARTHUR SCHRANTZ,
PRISONER OF WAR,
SGT.-MAJOR, RADIO OPERATOR,
TRANSPORTATION SQUADRON,
4TH AIR CORPS

A comrade from the Pyatigorsk airdrome told me of another case. The previous summer he had often been visited by a Russian girl who tended the local goats. One day she burst in crying that she had just seen all the Pyatigorsk Jews and their children driven outside the city.

They were forced to stand in a row and with bare hands grasp a barbed wire. Electric current was passed through the wire and all the Jews were instantly killed.

I arrived in Rostov in August 1942, two weeks after that city was occupied by the Germans. I lived in an apartment with a

ANNIHILATION 373

Russian family and an old Jewish woman who was ill and could not leave her bed. One day two SS troopers and their interpreter appeared and asked whether there were any Jews in the apartment. They ordered the old woman to go to the commandant's office at once. She replied that she was too ill to be moved but would go in a few days when she hoped to be feeling better. One of the SS troopers said: "That won't be at all necessary." Lifting the old woman with her mattress, they dragged her below and placed her on a truck. She never returned.

SOBIBUR

*The Button Factory* [102]

I wondered whether I should write about Sobibur. The German crimes are all so very much alike. But at Sobibur there isn't a trace of crime. The Germans blew up the brick buildings, burned down the hutments, filled in the ditches and planted the territory with pine saplings.

It wasn't stones that survived in Sobibur, however, but living people. They spent many months in the "death camp" and escaped during the uprising of the doomed. They are the witnesses.

If the world knows Lublin, let it also know Sobibur. Let the world know that in various places the Germans used similar methods to massacre millions of unarmed, defenseless people.

It is my duty to write about Sobibur; the Day of Judgment is drawing near. The victors are inclined to be magnanimous, but magnanimity should not be smugness.

I read in a foreign newspaper that the SS can be cured by being shown touching or interesting movies. That is smugness which I call indifference to sorrow, to blood, to mankind. I want to tell you about Sobibur because the very idea of showing movies to child-murderers is intolerable.

In Poland, the Western Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania the Germans built dozens of annihilation camps.

The victims were distributed according to a well thought-out plan. Certain categories of doomed people were allotted to each camp. Maidanek near Lublin was a universal "death factory."

*Página escaneada de una edición de 1946 del libro The Black Book*

*The Black Book* publicado en 1946 afirma que: “3 millones de personas deben habían sido asesinadas en Treblinka. Fueron gaseados, cocidos al vapor, pero la mayoría asesinados por el aire siendo bombeado fuera de las cámaras de gas *[para que muriesen por falta de oxigeno].”*



earth. A huge excavator with steel clamps ejected tons of yellow sandy soil, and the dust it raised stood between the earth and the sun. The roar of the colossal machine digging huge pits . . . graves . . . from morning until night was intermingled with the dreadful barking of dozens of German sheepdogs. Along both sides of the death-house ran narrow-gauge tracks, on which men brought up self-dumping cars.

The tales of the Treblinka living corpses, who retained until the last moment not the semblance of man, but his soul, shake one to the very depths of one's being, deprive one of sleep and rest. The story of the women who tried to save their sons by offering great but hopeless sacrifices; of the young mothers who hid—buried in blankets and covered with their bodies—their nursing infants. No one knows or ever will know the names of these mothers. Stories were told of little, ten-year-old girls, who with divine wisdom consoled their weeping parents; of the little boy, who at the entrance to the gas-house shouted: "Mother, do not cry, the Russians will avenge us!" No one knows or ever will know the names of these children. Tales were told of the dozens of doomed people who tried to fight single-handed against swarms of SS men armed with automatics and hand grenades, and who died on their feet with their breasts riddled with dozens of bullets. Tales were told of a young man who plunged a knife into an SS officer; of a youth brought here from the rebellious Warsaw Ghetto, who by some miracle succeeded in concealing from the Germans a hand grenade and who threw it, when he was already naked, into the mob of executioners. Tales were told of an all-night battle between a contingent of doomed men and a detachment of guards and SS men. Until dawn, shots roared and grenades exploded, and when the sun rose the square was covered with the bodies of the dead fighters, and near each one lay his ammunition—a club, torn out of the fence, a knife, a razor. As long as our planet lasts, no one will find out the names of these fighters. Tales were told of a tall young girl, who, while walking along "the road without return," snatched a carbine from the hands of the guard, and fought against dozens of SS men who opened up a barrage of fire against her. Two beasts fell in this battle, and a third one returned to Treblinka with one arm only.



The inhabitants of Vulka village, which is the nearest to Treblinka, relate that at times the shrieks of the women who were being murdered were so terrible, that the entire population ran in panic into the distant forest so that they would not hear these piercing shrieks, which penetrated the very logs of the huts, the sky and the earth.

Sudden silence ensued when the doors of the chambers shut until the shrieks of the women could be heard once more when a new contingent was brought into the gas-house. This was repeated two, three, four and sometimes five times a day. One must remember that the Treblinka execution block was not a plain execution block. It was a conveyor block organized on the lines of a large, modern industrial enterprise.

Seven hundred men worked on a death combine for five weeks. At the height of construction, a foreman arrived with a crew from Germany to do the assembling. During full production, the ten chambers at one time destroyed an average of 4,500 persons at the same time. Even during average days, the chambers of the Treblinka hell were loaded two or three times a day, and there were days when they were loaded five times. Estimating conservatively, we can calculate that with two loadings per day of the new chambers only, during one day about 10,000 persons were killed in Treblinka, and during one month about 300,000. Treblinka worked daily for a period of thirteen months, so even if we deduct ninety days for repairs or for non-delivery of shipments, there are ten full months of work left. Even if an average of 300,000 per month was handled, then during a period of ten months, Treblinka must have destroyed three million persons.

The killing in the chamber took ten to twenty-five minutes. At first, when the new chambers were put to work, and the executioner could not regulate the gas production and was merely experimenting with the doses of the various poison gases, the victims were subjected to dreadful tortures, as they continued living for two to three hours. During the first days the suction equipment worked poorly, and then the tortures of the unfortunates lasted from eight to ten hours.

Various methods were used in killing. One was by inhalation of waste gases from the motors of heavy tanks which supplied motive



power for the Treblinka station. This waste gas contains two to three per cent of carbon monoxide which binds the hemoglobin of the blood into one solid combination called carboxihemoglobin. This carboxihemoglobin is a much more durable conglutination than oxihemoglobin which is formed through contact, in the alveoli of the lungs, of the blood with oxygen of the air. Within fifteen minutes the hemoglobin in the human blood combines with the carbon monoxide, and then the victim breathes into emptiness. Oxygen ceases to enter his body and symptoms of oxygen deficiency appear: the heart begins to work furiously and drives the blood into the lungs, but the blood poisoned by carbon monoxide fails to extract oxygen from the air. The breathing becomes raucous, and a feeling of dreadful suffocation follows. Consciousness dims, and the victim perishes as if strangled.

The second Treblinka method, and the most widespread one, consisted of pumping all the air out from the chambers with large special pumps. By this method death ensued from approximately the same causes as from poisoning with carbon monoxide: man was deprived of oxygen.

And, finally, the third method, less widespread, was killing by steam, based also on deprivation of oxygen: the steam drove air out of the chamber. Many kinds of poison gases were used too, but these were only for experiments. The industrial methods of mass killing were those mentioned above.

Thus, the entire function of the Treblinka conveyor-belt was systematically to take away from man all that which for centuries had been his sacred right. First liberty was taken from man, then his home, then his country, and then he was carted away to a nameless wasteland. Then, on the station platform, they took away from him his belongings, letters, photographs of his dear ones; and then, inside the camp fence, they took away his mother, wife and child. Then they took away from the naked man his documents and tossed them into the fire: thus man's name was taken away. He was driven into a corridor with a low ceiling and deprived of the sky, the stars, the wind, the sun.

The bodies were loaded onto carts and brought to the huge gravepits. There they were placed in rows close to one another. The pit remained uncovered, it waited. And at this time, when the



unloading had just begun in the gas chambers, the *Scharfuehrer*, who was working on the transport, received a curt message by telephone. The *Scharfuehrer* whistled as a signal to the engineer, and twenty new carloads slowly rolled over to the platform, where the dummy station Ober-Maidan stood. A new batch of three to four thousand persons, carrying suitcases, bundles, food packages, came out on the station platform. Mothers carried infants in their arms, older children clung to their parents, looking around carefully. Something alarming and dreadful seemed to be on this square, trodden down by millions of feet. And why is it that directly beyond the station platform the railroad tracks end, the grass is yellow, and a three-meter wire fence is stretched . . . ?

The reception of the new arrivals was so calculated that the doomed people would enter upon "the road without return" at the exact moment when the last bodies from the gas chambers were taken to the pits.

And then, after a short interval, there was again the whistle of the *Scharfuehrer*, and again twenty car-loads emerged from the forest and slowly rolled up to the platform. Again thousands of people with suitcases, bundles, food packages came out on the square and looked around in fear. There is something alarming, dreadful on this square, trodden down by millions of feet . . .

Toward the end of the spring of 1943, Himmler arrived in Treblinka, accompanied by a group of important Gestapo officials. The largest factory of the Himmler Corporation was in Treblinka. The airplane of the Reich Fuehrer of the SS left the same day. On leaving Treblinka, Himmler issued an order to the commandant of the camp which confused the *Hauptsturmfuehrer* Baron von Pfein, his assistant Korol and Captain Franz. That order was to burn immediately the buried bodies, to carry out of the camp the ashes and dross, and scatter them over the fields and along the roads. The earth already held millions of bodies, so the problem was complicated and difficult. Furthermore, an order was issued that all newly gassed bodies were not to be buried but were to be burned immediately. What was the reason for Himmler's inspection trip and his personal categorical order, which was considered so significant? There was only one reason—the Stalingrad victory of the Red Army.

Un informe sobre el juicio de Eichmann dice que el tribunal se enteró de como los nazis buscaban diamantes en los estómagos de los judíos. También leemos que Eisenhower visitó Bergen-Belsen y vio las paredes de la cámara de gas con marcas de arañazos dejadas por los pobres judíos gaseados ahí.

1. Eisenhower nunca visitó Bergen-Belsen. Fuente

2. No había cámaras de gas (según la versión oficial) en Bergen-Belsen. Fuente

listed as Henri Rataud, born in Lunéville, France, to Auschwitz on April 5, 1944. Neither man returned. See ibid., 160, 523.

14. Ibid., 50–51, for the trains from Fossoli to Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen on May 16, 1944. There were no gas chambers at Bergen-Belsen for the extermination of Jews upon arrival, as at Auschwitz, Bełzec, Majdanek, Sobibór, and Treblinka. Bergen-Belsen became most deadly during the last weeks of the war, when it was overcrowded and inadequately supplied.

15. For the transfer to Biberach, see Picciotto Fargion, *Il libro della memoria*, 51



THE PRESS-COURIER—PHONE HU 3-1101

# Nazis Tore Open Stomachs Of Jews to Recover Gems

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Nazi extermination squads ripped open the stomachs of gas chamber victims to look for swallowed diamonds, the court trying Adolf Eichmann was told Thursday.

Mr. Eichmann and the trial judges also watched films of the Nazi death camps. During the scenes of horror, Mr. Eichmann smiled twice — something he had done only rarely during the eight weeks of his trial for war crimes.

Gedalia Ben Zvi, a survivor of the Auschwitz extermination camp in Poland, told the court he saw the corpses examined for diamonds.

**Recovered**

"The Germans recovered many diamonds in this way," he said.

The films showed death camp scenes taken by the Nazis or by the Allies after liberation of the camps. The three Israeli judges were grim after the showing, and Assistant Judge Yitzhak Raveh rushed from the courtroom, his face twisted in anguish.

But Mr. Eichmann, the man Israel charges with responsibility for the operation of the death camps, watched impassively and smiled once during the showing and once at the conclusion.

The court saw piles of human hair sold for cloth, burning pyres of human bodies, and mountains of corpses. There were boxes of gold teeth extracted from victims. A few survivors were shown, too weak to stand and not understanding they had been freed.

Prosecutor Gideon Hausner apologized to the judges for showing the atrocities. "But that is how it was," he said.

An American film showed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower inspecting the Bergen-Belsen Camp shortly after its liberation. There were shots of the concrete ceilings of the gas chambers, showing the fingernail marks scratched by the victims as they suffocated.

One reel tied in with the testimony in Thursday's session. It showed the victims of Nazi experiments on concentration camp inmates, including one in which Auschwitz Dr. Josef Mengeles took two small Gypsy boy twins, sewed their wrist and back veins together, and made siamese twins of them. Both died soon afterwards. Dr. Mengeles is believed in hiding in South America.

**Infection**

Mrs. Vera Alexander, an art critic born in Slovakia, told the court she knew Dr. Mengeles well during her stay in Auschwitz and saw the Gypsy twin experiment. She said the twins died of an infection.

Mrs. Alexander said she was taken to the camp hospital and saw some women from her home town sitting along the walls in the celler.

**All Dead**

"I went to talk to them," she said, "When I approached I realized they were all dead. Then I understood why they had put me there."

Another witness testified that the Nazis destroyed all records of the millions of Jews they sent to the gas chambers.

Mrs. Raya Kagan, a clerk at the Auschwitz registration office, said hundreds of thousands of Jews were marched to the gas chambers on arrival at the camp with no records kept.

*The Press-Courier - Jun 9, 1961*

# "Naziism" Probed At Alameda High

ALAMEDA (UPI) — The City Council last Friday in search of the showing here of the film "Hitler Kampf," telling of Hitler's rise and fall, and starring an anti-Nazi speaker whenever Hitler appeared on screen.

However, the plan was thwarted when a teacher met one of the white, and black armbands and reported it to Vice Principal James Reed, who rounded up the lot.

Alameda School Superintendent Donald M. Roderick said he was convinced the incident was just a joke. But City Councilman Wm. Ben Godfrey said "we want to be sure."

## Post Office Offers Tip on Speeding Mail

CHICAGO (UPI) — The U. S. Post Office Department has launched a campaign to speed delivery of important letters by getting big companies to delay posting their monthly mail.

Assistant Postmaster General Frederick C. Belen revealed the "nationwide improved mail service program" at a news conference preceding his speech before the 44th annual stockmen meeting for business publishers.

Mr. Belen said delivery of property and mail is speeded up by at least "by removing millions of pieces of non-priority mail from post offices during the rush periods after 5 p.m."

## Henderson Off To National Meeting

VENTURA — R. F. Henderson of County Stationers, Inc., 720 East Main street, will attend the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the National Stationery and Office Equipment Association in Washington, D.C., next week, Mr. Henderson is a vice president of the association.

Mr. Henderson will serve on a special committee representing the stationery industry which will meet with officials of the Census Bureau and discuss new forms to be used in the 1963 Census of Business and Retail Trade.

# Saving Bond Thefts Highly Organized

(First of two dispatches)

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A high-organized criminal traffic in stolen U. S. savings bonds has been moving up in the past two years and is flourishing, Treasury officials said today.

Record numbers of bonds are being cashed illegally at banks by crooks who claim to be the rightful owners.

The traffic is mainly in lost or stolen bonds stolen from private homes. Together with false identification they are presented at banks for cash. The name of the true owner, traced on the back of the bond, is signed in a forged endorsement.

With legitimate cashing of bonds by rightful owners running several hundred million dollars a month, bank tellers have practical spotting themselves.

Agents haven't been able to get behind the "front man" in the big steps who arranges the interstate traffic in stolen bonds but who are too smart to try to cash them personally.

To alert the 22,000 "paying agents," mainly banks, the Treasury on April 26 sent a confidential letter warning of the increase in fraudulent bond cashing. The letter reminded the banks of stringent identification procedures which tellers and cashiers should follow when an unknown person presents a savings bond.

Banks which execute due care, as prescribed by the treasury, in identifying cashers are relieved by the Treasury. But where there is slipshod identification the Treasury may insist that the bank is responsible for the loss.

Treasury officials believe that the fraudulent cashing of bonds would be stripped if bank executives learned that tellers really probe on identification. "Some tellers have never even heard of our rules," one State Treasury man said.

In virtually all cases in which bonds are stolen, lost or destroyed the Treasury reimburses them so that the rightful owner suffers no loss.

Officials estimated that between 50 million and 60 million Americans own some 400 million separate series E bonds. Many bonds are locked away in the traditional fireproof or mobile jar — where burglars often look first.

# Nazis Tore Open Stomachs Of Jews to Recover Gems

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Nazi scientists ripped open the stomachs of gas chamber victims to look for swallowed diamonds, the court trying Adolf Eichmann was told Thursday.

Mr. Eichmann and the 3-man judges also watched films of the dead Jewish corpses. During the course of horror, Mr. Eichmann smiled twice — seemingly he had done only rarely during the eight weeks of his trial for war crimes.

Gedalia Ben Ezri, a survivor of the Auschwitz extermination camp in Poland, told the court he saw the corpses examined for the jewels.

### Recovered

"The Germans recovered many diamonds in this way," he said.

The films showed death camp scenes taken by the Nazis or by the Allies after liberation of the camps. The Jews Israel Arkin says gets after the showing, said however, Judge Yitzhak Raveh ordered from the courtroom. He was instead to unleash.

But Mr. Eichmann, the man behind the "final cure" in the big steps who arranges the interstate traffic in stolen bonds but who are too smart to try to cash them personally.

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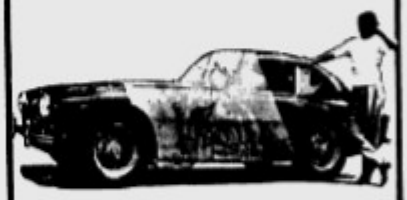
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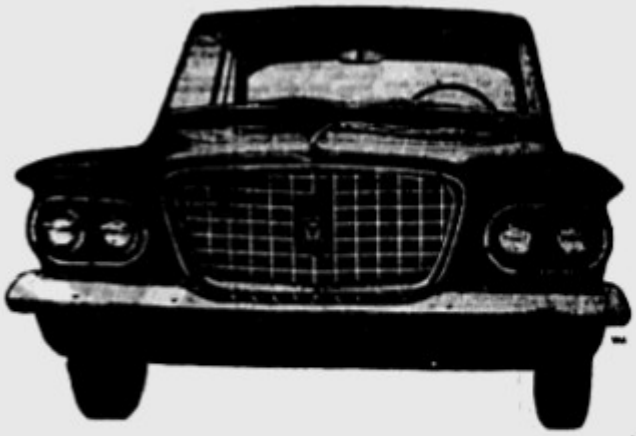
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1960: Un "superviviente" cuenta que en Auschwitz los Judíos fueron obligados a participar en orgías sexuales para divertir a sus carceleros.

trolled the women's camps. It was with these criminals that the people thrown into the camp came most in contact, who plundered, bullied, screamed at and tortured them most directly, both in the huts and out at work. (In other Nazi Concentration Camps the *Kapos* were Communists: but whether Communists or criminals, they were invariably German nationals, most of whom were in these camps from 1933 to 1945 and who created a powerful hierarchy.)

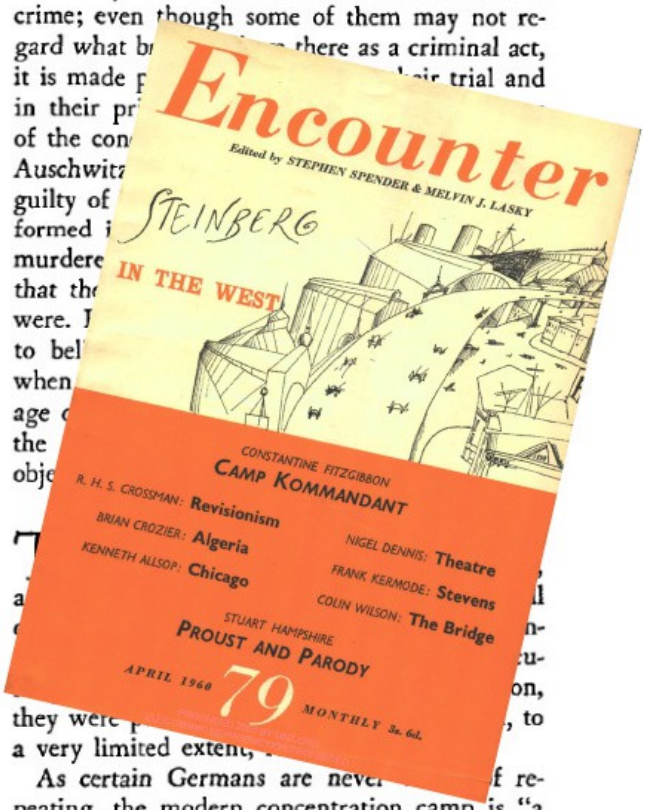
And behind the *Kapos* the ever-present and terrifying whims of the SS, who would finish off a dying man outside his hut by thrusting the ferrule of a walking-stick down his throat; who would create the finest symphony orchestra in the world from the Jewish musicians in the camp, and compel this orchestra to play stale dance-music for ten, twelve, fifteen hours on end; who would set their dogs on the women; who would order the prisoners to entertain them by performing sexual orgies, while they drank and watched; who would throw a prisoner's cap into the forbidden zone by the wire, order him to retrieve it, and shoot him whether he did or not. The catalogue is endless.

Such, very briefly, is what life in Auschwitz was like. This was the world, it must be remembered, which Hoess created, over which he presided, in which he had absolute power. It was a place of madness.[3]

A CONCENTRATION camp partakes of the nature of a prison, in that the inmates are deprived of their freedom, but otherwise it is well-nigh its opposite. A prison cuts a man off

[3] Readers who might wish to know more about

thing, that is to say anything unpleasant or terrifying or disgusting, can happen at any moment. A prison is sense reduced to its most humdrum and prosaic flatness; a camp is insanity exacerbated to a screeching, agonising pitch. And there is one other and vital distinction. Most men who are sent to prison, and are to a certain extent transformed into objects at the mercy of the authorities, have committed a crime; even though some of them may not regard what b… there as a criminal act, it is made p… air trial and in their pr… of the con… Auschwitz guilty of … formed i… murdere… that th… were. I… to bel… when … age … the … obje…




they were … to
a very limited extent, …

As certain Germans are never … f repeating, the modern concentration camp is "a British invention," dating from the Boer War

*Auschwitz* by Constantine FitzGibbon. *Encounter*. April 1960. p.32

# Belsen Beast Confesses to Prison Crime

Lueneburg, (U.P.)—Joseph Kramer, burly overseer of the nazi death camp at Belsen, broke down under cross-examination Tuesday and confessed to the atrocity murder of countless concentration camp inmates.

Kramer went on the witness stand for the 2nd straight day to testify in defense of himself and 44 other accused nazi prison guards, and he practically sealed his own death warrant.

In a voice so excited that he slurred over entire sentences, the star defendant confessed he had forced helpless prisoners into the gas chambers at Belsen and personally turned on the gas jets.

Then, aware that he was talking his life away, the fat-faced nazi prison boss tried to cover his damaging admissions by shouting he had acted only on orders from Berlin.

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler ordered the executions and they had to be carried out without question, Kramer told the court.

"So you preferred mass murder to arrest," the British military prosecutor snapped.

"Nein," Kramer yelled.

Twisting uncertainly under the prosecutor's relentless cross-examination, Kramer denied he had watched the death agonies of the condemned prisoners through special peepholes in the gas chambers.

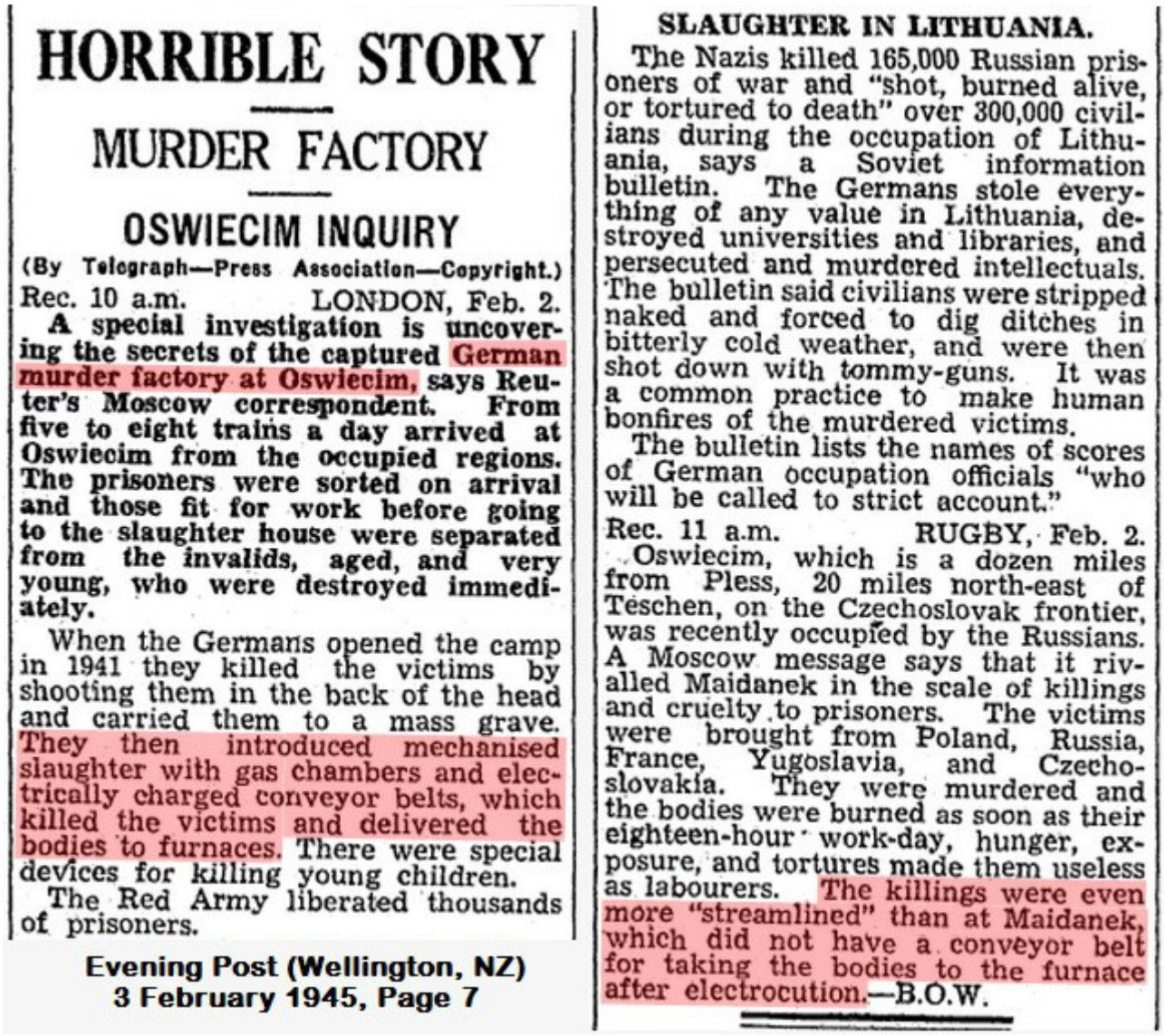
He denied that he personally had handled the "dirtiest" jobs at Belsen, but a moment later admitted turning over corpses to nazi dissectionists and presiding at the building of a special lethal gas chamber.

*Mason City Globe Gazette* - October 9, 1945, p.2

*Mason City Globe Gazette – October 9, 1945, p.2*

Todavía eufóricos por las imágenes de cadáveres que tomaron en Bergen-Belsen, propagandistas aliados llegan a hacer "confesar" al comandante de este campo que ha forzado a prisioneros indefensos hacia una cámara de gas en Belsen y personalmente haber abierto el gas. Hazaña que impresiona tanto o más a los historiadores no revisionistas ya que reconocen hoy que en ese campo nunca hubo cámaras de gas.

La cinta transportadora eléctrica de Auschwitz de la muerte, otra vez.



# HORRIBLE STORY

## MURDER FACTORY

## OSWIECIM INQUIRY

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 10 a.m. LONDON, Feb. 2.

**A special investigation is uncovering the secrets of the captured German murder factory at Oswiecim, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. From five to eight trains a day arrived at Oswiecim from the occupied regions. The prisoners were sorted on arrival and those fit for work before going to the slaughter house were separated from the invalids, aged, and very young, who were destroyed immediately.**

When the Germans opened the camp in 1941 they killed the victims by shooting them in the back of the head and carried them to a mass grave. They then introduced mechanised slaughter with gas chambers and electrically charged conveyor belts, which killed the victims and delivered the bodies to furnaces. There were special devices for killing young children.

The Red Army liberated thousands of prisoners.

**Evening Post (Wellington, NZ)**
**3 February 1945, Page 7**

## SLAUGHTER IN LITHUANIA.

The Nazis killed 165,000 Russian prisoners of war and "shot, burned alive, or tortured to death" over 300,000 civilians during the occupation of Lithuania, says a Soviet information bulletin. The Germans stole everything of any value in Lithuania, destroyed universities and libraries, and persecuted and murdered intellectuals. The bulletin said civilians were stripped naked and forced to dig ditches in bitterly cold weather, and were then shot down with tommy-guns. It was a common practice to make human bonfires of the murdered victims.

The bulletin lists the names of scores of German occupation officials "who will be called to strict account."

Rec. 11 a.m. RUGBY, Feb. 2.

Oswiecim, which is a dozen miles from Pless, 20 miles north-east of Teschen, on the Czechoslovak frontier, was recently occupied by the Russians. A Moscow message says that it rivalled Maidanek in the scale of killings and cruelty to prisoners. The victims were brought from Poland, Russia, France, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. They were murdered and the bodies were burned as soon as their eighteen-hour work-day, hunger, exposure, and tortures made them useless as labourers. The killings were even more "streamlined" than at Maidanek, which did not have a conveyor belt for taking the bodies to the furnace after electrocution.—B.O.W.

[Evening Post, 3 February 1945, Page 7]

*"Una investigación especial está destapando los secretos del la fábrica de la muerte alemana en Oswiecim (Auschwitz)..."*

*"Entonces ellos introducieron masacres mecanizadas con cámaras de gas y cintas transportadoras cargadas eléctricamente, las cuales mataban a las víctimas y enviaban los cuerpos a los hornos."*

*"Los asesinatos eran incluso más 'simplificados' que en Majdanek, el cual no tenía la cinta transportadora para mandar los cuerpos al horno después de la electrocuión."*

# ADVANCE TO ODER

## Less Progress Reported

## GAINS IN OTHER PARTS

(U.P.A. and B.O.W.)

Rec. 10 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

**While no news of a further Russian advance towards the Oder east of Berlin has been received, a German communique shows that the Russians are making progress in various other directions. On the Russian right flank, fighting is reported at Deutsche Krone, 15 miles north-west of Schneidemuhl, where the German garrison was shut in yesterday. On their left, the Russians have apparently advanced south of Pless, 20 miles north-east of Teschen, which is on the Czechoslovak frontier. The Germans admit that the Russians have made a number of penetrations between Lake Balaton and the Danube, north-east of Szekesfehervar. The Russians are also stated to be attacking south-west of Grudziadz, on the Vistula, below Torun.**

A disclosure that the Russians made at least one attempt to cross the Oder in the Kustrin region is made by a commentator on the Berlin radio, in a broadcast praising the Volkssturm. He stated, "The courageous citizens of Kustrin routed a pack of tanks which tried to force a crossing of the Oder." Later the German news agency quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying that the Kustrin garrison was at grips with the enemy at close quarters. It said the Russians had not yet reached Frankfurt. East of Kustrin and Frankfurt the enemy was pushing closer to the Oder, but had not reached this section of the river.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent says the latest messages from the Konigsberg front indicate that the Russians are preparing to storm the city from all sides. German attempts to break out of the city into the area of the main East Prussian encirclement had been repelled at all points. The battlefield north-west of Allenstein, in the main German pocket, has become a "white hell" for the Germans as they hurl massed tank formations against the ever-tightening Russian ring, in blinding snowstorms and numbing cold. The enemy's armoured strength is being steadily drained, and the trapped Germans are believed to be running short of ammunition and supplies.

While neutral correspondents in Berlin say the Nazis are claiming that major reinforcements of regular troops, as distinct from the Volkssturm, have slowed down the Russian drive, a correspondent in Moscow says that, having gained the bulk of its objectives in three weeks, the Red Army has to reorganise. It could have chosen no better line than the 250 miles of the Oder on which it is now consolidated from the Carpathians almost to Frankfurt.

The German telegraph service said today that the Russians had reached the greater part of the Oder. It named as the next Soviet objectives the river bastions of Frankfurt and Kustrin. Kustrin lies on the east bank of the river, but the bulk of Frankfurt is on the west side.

The right flank of Marshal Zhukov's drive towards the Oder continues to bulge out in the direction of the Baltic coast and Stettin. Official reports from Moscow show the advance as 55 miles from Stettin, but a German broadcast for foreign listeners said late this afternoon that spearheads had been brought to a halt between two towns 25 miles from Stettin.

A Russian communique says Marshal Zhukov's troops have captured a town ten miles from the Oder, halfway between Frankfurt and Kustrin. In a direct line this is just over 60 miles from the heart of Berlin and represents an advance in this sector of nearly 20 miles since yesterday. Marshal Zhukov is reported to have captured a town 35 miles from Stettin.

The surrounded enemy garrison at Schneidemuhl is being heavily pounded, and fighting is still going on in the siege of Poznan.

**GERMANS' COUNTER-EFFORT.**

The Germans yesterday launched their great effort to halt Zhukov's drive on Berlin, states the "Daily Mail's" Stockholm correspondent. They flung troops of the Wehrmacht's central reserve into action, engaging Russian spearheads on the eastern side of the Oder River some 45 miles from Berlin.

The battle is being fought in the Frankfurt-Kustrin-Landsberg triangle, with Kustrin the focal point. Moscow, as always in the case of an important undecided engagement, has been silent about the battle, but German reports admitted that Russian forces were "following through unmindful of their exposed flanks."

After previous conflicting reports, messages from Moscow say it is probable that the Russians are on the Oder at some points. The Germans are battling hard to guard the river line, particularly now that a thaw has set in and the Oder may not be ice-bound much longer.

The Exchange Telegraph's Moscow correspondent says the enemy is throwing in desperate counter-attacks east of Frankfurt and Kustrin, vainly trying to seal off the breaches in the outer defences of both fortresses.

The Associated Press correspondent says that Russian airmen flying west of the Oder have reported that the main highways and railways, which are under almost incessant attack, are jammed with German military traffic moving eastward.

Reuter's correspondent says the Germans are trying to co-ordinate their panzers with groups of Junkers bombers and Messerschmitt fighters, but the Soviet Air Force is splitting this combination while Stormoviks hunt enemy tanks attempting to concentrate in forests and at road junctions.

Observers in Moscow see the beginning of an important outflanking movement against Berlin from the south-east. The combined forces of Zhukov and Koniev are striving to extend their hold on the Oder some 50 miles north-west of Breslau. The Exchange Telegraph agency's Moscow correspondent, commenting on this development, says that large German forces resisting stubbornly along the Oder are threatened with encirclement.

**RUSSIAN GAINS REPORTED.**

Last night's Russian communique reported the capture of more than 100 more towns and villages in Brandenburg. It named towns within 20 miles of the Oder at Kustrin and 30 miles from Frankfurt. Schwerin, to the rear in the former Landsberg line, was also captured. The places taken represent an advance of 12 miles since the previous day.

Unofficial Moscow reports show that forces reached the river at several points in the Frankfurt area.

The Soviet communique says also that the Russians in East Prussia continued to fight an offensive battle in the course of which they occupied 30 places, including one eight miles north-west of Konigsberg.

North and north-east of Schneidemuhl troops continuing the offensive occupied the town of Ratzebuhr and fought their way into several other localities. Ratzebuhr is 23 miles north of Schneidemuhl and 60 miles from the nearest point on the German Baltic coast. Russian troops encircled the garrison in Schneidemuhl, and are fighting for its annihilation. The Russians in the Posen area continue to fight for the liquidation of the encircled enemy units.

The Russians west of Lesno crossed the German border and fought their way into 50 other localities.

Troops in Budapest continued to fight for the annihilation of the garrison which is encircled in Buda, and occupied several blocks of buildings.

Marshal Zhukov's forces killed about 3000 Germans and took 1600 prisoners today, says a supplementary communique. They took a large amount of booty, including 247 guns and 150 armoured vehicles.

### TRANSPORT IN CHAOS

LONDON, February 2.

The Red Army's advance on the canals and railways is already beginning to exercise a choking grip on the whole of the eastern regions of the Reich, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. The enemy supply lines over the whole area east of a line due south of Stettin along the Oder bank are either cut off or in almost hopeless confusion—crammed with refugees, transport columns, and masses of troops whose orders for battle are sometimes changed in a few hours as road and railway junctions fall.

Berlin radio stated that the Berlin Transport Board has sent all its double-decker buses to Danzig and West Prussia to help the evacuation of the refugees from the threatened West Prussian areas.

## GENERAL SLOW-DOWN

### CAUSES STATED

### STRONG DEFENCE STRUCTURE

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. noon. LONDON, February 2.

**The Red Army's advance on all fronts has for the moment slowed down, says the British United Press correspondent in Moscow. This is due to a combination of factors—first, the great extent of the advance so far, which has resulted in a vast extension of the Russians' lines of communication and supply; second, the stiffer German resistance; third, the Russians need to consolidate the ground they have already won, and to regroup for the next stage.**

**Reuter's Moscow correspondent says the area before the Oder line where Guderian is trying to check the Russians, consists of an intricate system of fortifications—30-feet wide anti-tank ditches, concrete pillboxes, and multiple trench lines, all intertwined with wire, extending along the Oder and across highways, byroads, fields, marshes, and forests.**

The German High Command is endeavouring to counter Zhukov's pressure along the line from the Warthe River down to the Oder elbow, by issuing orders that every defendable position must be held like a castle. In this way it hopes to transform Germany into a network of suicidal garrisons. These tactics have had some success in such fierce prolonged battles as have gone on for Posen and Konigsberg, but the system does not always work. The German storm-troops in Torun thought they would be able to fight on for a long time with supplies tucked away in cellars, but the Red Army gunners, at point-blank range, broke down the walls, and the Russian shock troops were able to storm the hedgehog yesterday and take it.

The correspondent points out that the elimination of Torun has released considerable Russian forces for the drive along the Vistula towards Danzig.

Brussels radio reported tonight that the Red Army has reached a point 6½ miles from the Bay of Danzig, in the Konigsberg area.

## RIVER BARRIERS

### THE RUSSIAN TACTICS

LONDON, February 2.

Some of the greatest tank battles of the war are flaring up as Zhukov's armies advance against Frankfurt, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. The Germans have sent out strong panzer screens and are trying to transform the struggle on the approaches to the Oder line into a battle of manoeuvre across the sandy, lake-dotted Brandenburg plain. Whether Zhukov will choose to strike immediately across the Oder directly for Berlin or seek first to strengthen his flanks and broaden his front will largely be determined by the extent to which the Oder is frozen over. It is believed that the exceptionally severe winter has resulted in the freezing of the river at a number of points, but whether sufficiently to carry the Russians across is at present unknown.

In any case, it is a fundamental part of the Red Army tactics not to halt at a river barrier when the enemy is on the run, but to cross and seize bridgeheads before the opponent has time to regroup and organise his defences. The most likely development is that Zhukov will endeavour to storm the Oder in the most favourable sectors and secure footholds for later consolidation and extension while at the same time spreading out on his flanks, especially in the direction of the Baltic coast and Stettin. The stage would then be set for a general advance on Berlin.

The Russian push from south-east of Stettin has slowed down at the moment, but the second prong in the Red Army's advance, which is threatening a new Baltic encirclement between Stettin and Danzig, is moving steadily nearer the coast, and Koslin on the Danzig-Stettin railway looms as a new objective for the Red Army fighting its way through Pomerania.

## SAGEN P.O.W. CAMP

### GERMANS REPORT TRANSFER

LONDON, February 2.

The German overseas radio said that the R.A.F. prisoners of war camp at Sagen, 32 miles west of Glogau, has been transferred further westward.

The latest information in the hands of the prisoners of War Inquiry Office in New Zealand is that there were 3227 British prisoners in Stalagluft III (the Air Force camp) at Sagen, including 156 New Zealanders, and 3016 British, including 66 New Zealanders, in Stalag VIIIc, also at Sagen.

## HOPES OF THAW

### MIND OF BERLINERS

### PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE

Rec. 9 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

**The German command can be expected to make good use of two developments, now occurring on the Eastern Front. One is that the flanks of the Russian forces forging west are becoming more and more extended, and proportionately endangered. The other is the big thaw, which has transformed the battlefield into a quagmire. Tracked vehicles and cars are forced to keep to the roads where previously they roamed at will over the snowbound fields and frozen waterways.**

Stockholm correspondents, quoting messages, say that Berlin has been turned into a city of barricades, with everyone watching the thaw and hoping the ice on the Oder will break up and turn the river into a tank barrier again.

A military spokesman in Berlin said that Germany was taking counter-measures, but it was impossible to judge whether they would be taken east or west of Berlin.

Many Berliners are buying rations in advance, but the food situation is generally good. Theatres and dance halls are closed. Cinemas are still open, but many of them have been requisitioned for showing training films for home guard recruits.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Morgen Tidningen" says that a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman appealed to foreign correspondents to stay in Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the "Dagens Nyheter" was permitted to cable a dispatch in which he stated: "Berlin is being changed into a front-line city in the full meaning of the word. Berliners understand that they must look forward to the hour when there is street fighting. Now and then one hears the unusual sound of buildings being blasted for defence. Soon these detonations will be mixed with cannon fire from the east."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet" says: "The air war pales into insignificance beside the present threat. Home guards and civilians are building barricades for defence points, using material from the bombed ruins, and strongholds are springing up everywhere. There is no sign of panic, but there is one topic of conversation, and one question: Will the Germans be able to hold the Russians at the Oder, and for how long?

"The thaw which began on Wednesday is turning all thoughts towards the Oder."

## FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN

### MANY PEOPLE KILLED

LONDON, February 2.

**According to neutral correspondents, the Nazi authorities have ordered a 20 per cent. reduction in German civilian food rations. Food riots broke out in Berlin immediately after the cuts were announced, and more than 100 people, including children, were killed in the riots. Tens of thousands of refugees from eastern Germany, unable to find food, are ransacking the city's emergency food stores.**

The Stockholm newspaper "Aftontidning" says that clashes between SS troops and civilians have broken out all over Berlin. It adds: "The city is in a ferment. The refugees who have streamed into Berlin have eaten all the available food, and mobs of them are roving the streets in search of something to eat. They are prepared to brave the Gestapo guns rather than go hungry."

Another clash between SS troops and civilians, the paper says, occurred when mothers stormed a newly-formed information office, seeking news of their children who had been evacuated to eastern Germany during the R.A.F. blitz in 1943. SS troops opened fire on the crowd, killing 30 women and children.

The Nazis have murdered scores of political prisoners in Berlin prisons in the last few days, says the Free German news agency in Stockholm. It adds that a systematic execution of prisoners likely to prove dangerous to the Nazi leaders after the war has been ordered.

## STRENUOUS DEFENCE

### BATTLE FOR KONIGSBERG

LONDON, February 2.

The Germans are making strenuous efforts to hold Konigsberg, and by digging in on the second of the city's four lines of concentric fortifications they have been able to build two anti-tank ditches, which have precluded the use of Russian armour for a decisive storming, states the Moscow correspondent of "The Times."

Chernyakovsky has therefore fallen back on artillery. Heavy fire was maintained yesterday against German field works with the aim of cancelling the machine-gun nests and enabling the infantry to penetrate the defences. The Germans have combed the city for men for these defences and have made desperate efforts to reform the broken groups of soldiery which reached Konigsberg from the west.

The task of defence is complicated by the presence of between 100,000 and 200,000 civilian refugees, who are only a part of the vast human tide which began to flow as the Russians advanced. Prisoners describe Konigsberg as a madhouse, with men deserting en route to the suburban battlefield, streets choked with transport of every description, and building after building bursting into flames as Russian shells aimed at the forts fall into the city.

### TROUBLE AT THE TOP

LONDON, February 2.

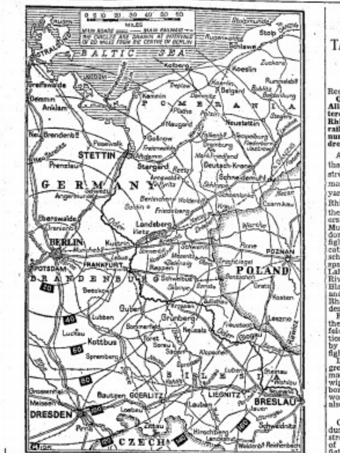
A report from Berne says that a stormy meeting has taken place between Hitler and Himmler, in which Himmler accused German army commanders of being "too conservative" in their plans to stop the Red Army.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Stockholm correspondent says that the German Finance Minister (Dr. Schacht) has been arrested in Berlin.

### U.S. SUBMARINE LOST

Rec. 9 a.m. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Navy Department announced the loss on patrol of the submarine Growler, which was built in 1941-42.




## HORRIBLE STORY

### MURDER FACTORY

### OSWIECIM INQUIRY

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 10 a.m. LONDON, Feb. 2.

**A special investigation is uncovering the secrets of the captured German murder factory at Oswiecim, says Reuter's Moscow correspondent. From five to eight trains a day arrived at Oswiecim from the occupied regions. The prisoners were sorted on arrival and those fit for work before going to the slaughter house were separated from the invalids, aged, and very young, who were destroyed immediately.**

When the Germans opened the camp in 1941 they killed the victims by shooting them in the back of the head and carried them to a mass grave. They then introduced mechanised slaughter with gas chambers and electrically charged conveyor belts, which killed the victims and delivered the bodies to furnaces. There were special devices for killing young children.

The Red Army liberated thousands of prisoners.

**SLAUGHTER IN LITHUANIA.**

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The bulletin lists the names of scores of German occupation officials "who will be called to strict account."

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## WAR IN MORE DETAIL

### REQUEST IN HOUSE OF LORDS

RUGBY, February 1.

Marshal of the R.A.F. Lord Trenchard called attention in the House of Lords to false impressions of the operations on the various fronts engineered by non-publication in the Press of official communiques. He asked whether the Government would consider publishing in the Press communiques from Supreme Headquarters, from Italy, and if possible from the Russian front, and whether the German communiques could not be published in full.

He said it was not possible for the general public to read or hear the communiques, and they could not get them without a great deal of trouble. He did not want to criticise the reports of the war correspondents, but the official communiques gave a truer picture of the front. A wrong impression had been given in the Press recently with regard to the German break-through in the Ardennes. People would not have anticipated encirclement by our forces or the capture of large numbers of prisoners if the official communiques had been available.

"The Government would be serving the nation better by issuing more paper to the Press for the purpose of publishing communiques," he added.

Lord Listowel, replying for the Government, said that the true facts about the conduct of military operations were easily available for all who wanted them. The communiques were available for all papers that wished to publish them. He went on: "How the war news as a whole is to be presented in the daily Press is really a matter for the newspaper editors themselves, and it is not for the Government to decide. We are proud of the fact that despite the inevitable encroachments on our traditional Press that have been brought about by the demands of war, we have succeeded in keeping a comparatively free radio and Press.

"It would be improper for any Government department to attempt to dictate to editors as to the form or substance of the reporting of the war news. What the Government can do is to guarantee that the Press has easy access without any unnecessary delay to the latest reports from all fronts. The general level and tone of the British Press is remarkably high. All the papers published in Britain are anxious to carry the fullest possible service of war news, whether in the form of official communiques or in detailed reports from their own accredited correspondents in the war zones.—B.O.W.

## HEAVY DEFENSIVE FIRE

### ENEMY IN APENNINES

Rec. 10.50 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

Allied patrols testing the strength of well-fortified German positions in the Apennines met heavy defensive fire, reports Reuter's correspondent in Italy. The occupants of every German dug-out and strong-point gave fight.

Escorted medium-sized forces of heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force bombed an oil refinery and railway centres in Austria on Thursday. Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Mediterranean Tactical Air Forces attacked railway lines and rolling-stock in the Po Valley and in Austria. Light bombers also bombed and strafed railway targets and river traffic on the Po River. Operations by tactical medium bombers were cancelled on account of the weather.

The Balkan Air Force made concentrated attacks on railway communications and oil storage targets in Yugoslavia, while coastal aircraft carried out shipping reconnaissance over the Adriatic.

The Allies flew about 1400 sorties. Five of our aircraft are missing.

## JAPANESE SECRET

### PUZZLED U.S. GENERAL

### "MUST HAVE GONE CRAZY"

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 10 a.m. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

**Lieut.-General E. I. Chelberger told an Associated Press correspondent on Luzon: "The Japanese generals must have gone crazy. We hit them on Mindoro, and dared them to fight. We landed at Lingayen and gave them another chance. Then we hit them in Subig Bay. Now we come in from Batangas, 67 miles from Manila, and certainly the prime defence area. Where in hell are they going to fight?"**

Tokio radio stated that the main Japanese forces in Luzon have not yet appeared. When and where they will launch a counter-offensive is not known. The radio said that General MacArthur is holding in reserve a great number of troops, especially air-borne units.

## NASUGBU LANDING

### BEGUN AS RECONNAISSANCE

Rec. 9 a.m. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The American landing at Nasugbu Bay, south of the entrance to Manila Bay, brought the invaders into a valley leading up to high ground, topped by the Tagaitai Ridge and virtually gives them control of the narrow coastal plain between the southern coast of Manila Bay and Lake Taal—a fantastic spot where one volcano crater lies within another. It constitutes another barrier to any Japanese attempt to join the forces south of Luzon with those which are bitterly resisting the Americans in the north-eastern section of our Lingayen salient, in the direction of Baguio.

The first wave of United States troops went ashore on five miles of the Batangas beach on Wednesday morning, and without firing a shot pressed quickly inland through the town of Nasugbu. However, the operation was not totally bloodless like the invasion at Zambales on Monday. Half an hour after the landing Japanese hidden in caves on the northern flank began using machine-guns and artillery against the beach, but mobile artillery and naval gunfire quickly silenced the enemy.

The landing was originally planned as a reconnaissance in force which would withdraw if the opposition was too tough, but after three hours Lieutenant-General Eichelberger changed it to a full-scale invasion.

General MacArthur's communique says: "The landing seals off the possibility of enemy troops southward of Manila joining those northward, and definitely outflanks the enemy's defence lines in Balacan Province," the communique continues. "Patrols continue to operate freely in the Second Corps' zone of action.

"Our forces in the upper Agno River area seized Sannicolas, six miles beyond San Manuel, and pushed four miles to the east of Tayug. An enemy column caught between our forces on the Balingao-Umingan road was destroyed with heavy losses.

"Bombers attacking shipping south of Formosa directly hit a 10,000-ton tanker and damaged a small freighter."

## SINGAPORE RAID

### FLOATING DOCK SUNK

COLOMBO, February 2.

The great Singapore floating dock, which was sunk by the British before the Japanese captured the island in 1942, and which the Japanese refloated for their own use, was sunk again in the great attack by Super-Fortresses on Thursday. An Associated Press correspondent, writing from a base in India, says that reconnaissance photographs show the dock sunk and a ship in it on fire.

The attack was one of the biggest mass Super-Fortress raids yet staged in this theatre. At nine o'clock in the morning wave after wave of aircraft from the Twentieth Bomber Command rained 1000lb bombs on the port installations. The raid involved a round trip of 3800 miles, much of it over the sea, and over 18 hours of continuous flying.

The approach to the target was hotly contested by flak from naval anti-aircraft guns and at least 20 fighters were counted in the target area. One B29 returned to base on "two and a half" engines. One which was put out of action in a fierce tussle with a fighter and was shepherded by the other bombers made the return journey of more than 1600 miles mainly through the persistence of its captain. The crew threw out everything moveable to keep the plane in the air.

### THE RESCUED PRISONERS

NEW YORK, February 2.

Among the prisoners rescued in Luzon were Britons who had been captured at Singapore and transferred to Thailand, where many died of cholera, bubonic plague, and malnutrition during 18 months of prison labour, says the New York "Herald-Tribune's" Luzon correspondent.

Signalman Thomas Farnsworth, of Lancashire, said: "I wore a G-string and went without boots for 18 months. The Japanese gave us the bamboo treatment, and I suffered a fractured rib."

### U.S. SUBMARINES' VICTIMS

Rec. 11 a.m. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

United States submarines in Far Eastern waters have sunk ten more Japanese ships. A Navy communique lists these as two medium cargo ships, two medium tankers, three small cargo ships, one large transport, one medium transport, and one small tanker.

### "VALUE" OF THE MARK

LONDON, February 2.

Swiss financial experts now rate Germany's prospects so low that they are valuing German paper marks at under one penny each, compared with 20d before the war, says the "Daily Express" financial correspondent. One hundred German paper marks were quoted on the Swiss market on Thursday at 5¾ Swiss francs—the lowest value in any free market since the great inflation of 1923. The pound sterling is equal to 317½ Swiss francs.

## HEAVY BLITZ

### TARGETS IN RHINELAND

### MANY 4000LB BOMBS DROPPED

Rec. 12.15 p.m. RUGBY, Feb. 2.

**Once more the full force of the Allied air offensive was directed yesterday and last night against the Rhineland communications, especially railways and river bridges. A large number of 4000lb bombs were also dropped in two attacks on Berlin.**

Anglo-American headquarters states that escorted heavy bombers in great strength struck at objectives in Germany, including railway marshalling yards at Mannheim-Ludwigshafen, and Rhine bridges at Wesel, north-west of the Ruhr. Other escorted heavy bombers attacked the railway junction at Munchen-Gladbach, west of Dusseldorf. Medium and light bombers with fighter escort attacked the communication centres at Schleiden, Brandschied, and Prum, railway bridges spanning the Rhine at Engers, the Lahn River at Nassau, and the Moselle River at Eller, and road junctions at Blankenheim, south-east of Schleiden, and at Wittlich. Several barges on the Rhine north-west of Coblenz were destroyed.

Railway traffic north of the Ruhr in the areas of Bocholt, Dulmen, Coesfeld, and Burgsteinfurt, and gun positions east of Coesfeld, were attacked by fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters.

Last night heavy bombers in very great strength made heavy attacks on main railway centres at Mainz, Ludwigshafen, and Siegen, and light bombers struck at the railway network north of the Ruhr. Berlin was also bombed.

**ATTACKS ON BERLIN.**

One enemy aircraft was shot down during the day, and night-fighters destroyed another during the night. One of our heavy bombers and three fighters are missing from the daylight operations.

The Air Ministry, giving an account of the night's operations, states that last night aircraft of the R.A.F. made heavy attacks on three railway centres in western Germany. Two separate forces of Lancasters attacked Ludwigshafen and Siegen, and strong forces of Halifaxes bombed Mainz. Large fires were left burning at all three objectives.

Two attacks were made on Berlin and a large number of 4000lb bombs were dropped. Night-fighters and intruder aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields. At least two enemy aircraft were destroyed by Bomber Command aircraft.

Mosquitoes on intruder patrols attacked transport targets and destroyed two enemy aircraft over western Germany.

Yesterday afternoon Lancasters, escorted and supported by Mustangs and Spitfires, attacked the communications centre of Munchen-Gladbach. In all these operations nearly 1450 aircraft of the Bomber Command were involved. Twelve aircraft, all of the Bomber Command, are missing.

**TRAFFIC HARASSED.**

Mosquitos of the R.A.F. Second Tactical Air Force made one of their longest sorties from Continental bases on Thursday night. Once again they attacked the German railway network in the Ruhr area. Some aircraft patrolled as far as 350 miles from their base, striking targets within 80 miles of Berlin. Their object was to destroy and harass German troops moving eastwards over the railways north of the Ruhr. A secondary task was to harass evacuation traffic moving west from the Berlin area. Bad weather prevented observation of all the results, but first reports indicate that three railway yards, over 100 trucks, and four trains were attacked with bombs and cannon fire. Flak was intense.

More Mosquitos bombed Berlin last night than on any previous night.

The attack on Munchen-Gladbach in the afternoon and the three attacks on Ludwigshafen, Mainz, and Siegen in darkness were all designed to prevent the enemy from hurrying troops and equipment from the West to the Eastern Front. Ludwigshafen, Mainz, and Siegen are all key railway points in the southern part of the front, and troop trains were known to be passing throughthem on the way east. Crews reported that flak was not particularly heavy, and it may be that the enemy has begun to thin out the anti-aircraft defences of the towns in the west and in Berlin. But fighters and fighter flares were reported both over the towns attacked and along the routes, though never in such strength as seriously to interfere with the bombing. Fires in Ludwigshafen could be seen from 100 miles away, and there were explosions, particularly in Mainz.—B.O.W.

## MISSIONARY'S VIEW

### NO SUDDEN COLLAPSE BY JAPAN

Rec. 9 a.m. NEW YORK, February 2.

A Spanish missionary who has just arrived after seven years in Japan, Formosa, and Manchuria, when interviewed expressed the opinion that Japan will not collapse suddenly, says the Stockholm correspondent of the "New York Times." The Japanese, remembering the Wehrmacht's inability to invade England, are convinced that it will be far harder for the Americans successfully to tackle the Japanese islands, which have been systematically fortified for years. The Japanese do not feel that they have already virtually lost the war. They admit that their plunge in 1941 was a miscalculated gamble because they believed the German propaganda regarding the time in which the Russians would be annihilated and also the German claims that the United States was not interested in Europe and was degenerate and unprepared. The Japanese still think they can get away with most of the spoils.

The missionary added that the Japanese are convinced that air power will be unable to knock out Japan. They are bolstering their rice supplies with potatoes, and in addition have stored enough rice to last for years. The birth-rate is two millions a year, adding a million troops annually. Japan's most serious losses are in shipping, which are difficult to overcome, and also steel, for which reason all steel telegraph poles and girders from modern houses, and even elevators from hotels and apartment-houses, have been requisitioned.

## DANGER NOT PAST

### TERRORISM IN PALESTINE

RUGBY, February 1.

The Colonial Secretary, Colonel Stanley, made a further statement in the House of Commons regarding measures taken to deal with terrorist gangs operating from Palestine. He said that the authorities had continued measures to suppress terrorists and had made a considerable number of arrests, including some important members of terrorist groups. There had also been an improvement in the co-operation by the Jewish agency.

Although there had been no major incidents in Palestine for several months, the danger of such incidents had not passed.—B.O.W.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH

### TWO ELAS MURDERERS

Rec. 11.50 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

A military court sentenced to death the first two ELAS-ites brought to trial on charges of murder and violence during the insurrection, says the Athens correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain.

An additional charge of "taking up arms against the Greeks and the Allies" was added by the tribunal after sentence had been passed.

### MIDLAND BANK CHAIRMAN

Rec. 11.20 a.m. RUGBY, February 2.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, who was Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943, has been elected chairman of the Midland Bank. He succeeds Mr. Stanley Christopherson, a former England cricketer, who accepted the chairmanship of the board, although over 80, until the appointment of a permanent chairman.—B.O.W.

# COLMAR TAKEN

## Important French Town

## SIEGFRIED LINE PROBED

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. Noon. LONDON, February 2.

**French tanks and infantry have entered Colmar, which is the last important inland French town still in German hands, says Reuter's correspondent cabling from Colmar. The population gave the troops a tremendous welcome.**

Two divisions of the American First Army probed through a "dragon's teeth" belt of the Siegfried Line today and into the concrete pill-box barrier against resistance which was too sporadic to suggest any major defensive stand, says the correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain at SHAEF. Either the Allied assault had yet to run into the main enemy line west of the Rhine or the Wehrmacht was spread too thinly for more than a delaying fight on its way back to the river line.

Behind two divisions in the Siegfried Line there are at least four others closing up against the outposts. Some troops who pierced the "dragon's teeth" came within 500 yards of the main defences.

American heavy guns this afternoon bombarded strong-points which the Germans tried to hold. As the Americans penetrated the line the Germans began to use artillery, but there was no indication of the fire heavy enough to be regarded as defensive fire.

Reuter's correspondent at SHAEF says that the Americans captured or knocked out several pill-boxes in the Siegfried Line east of Malmedy, near the Belgian-German frontier. Some fortifications were found abandoned. The Allies in this sector, which is in the area of Losheim, captured twelve 88-millimetre guns, complete with ammunition.

The thaw continues on most sectors. There is brilliant sunshine and melting snow on the northern sector.

Reuter's correspondent with the Third Army says that in maximum advances up to two miles General Patton's troops captured two more small German towns south-east of St. Vith.




The German news agency quoted a Berlin military spokesman as saying that the Germans have withdrawn from two sectors south-east of St. Vith and Upper Alsace.

Americans of the 82nd Airborne Division tonight are fighting in Ubenbreth, 11½ miles south-east of Monschau, where they are meeting with the stiffest resistance yet from the defenders of the Siegfried Line, says the correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain with the First Army. The Siegfried Line defences are proving stronger with each American advance, although only those pill-boxes occupying the most commanding positions are manned, the others having been evacuated.

## AN EERIE QUIET

### GERMAN WEST WALL AREA

LONDON, February 2.

"The Times" correspondent at Supreme Headquarters says there is little doubt that the urgency of the eastern situation has led to a general loosening of the enemy resistance along the Western Front. The threat to Strasbourg, which only last week loomed large, is now virtually gone.

General Hodges's men are confronted with a great Siegfried Line mystery, says the "Daily Mail's" correspondent on the Western Front. After crossing the border they formed up in assault order and prepared for fierce fighting, but up to nightfall yesterday nothing happened. The West Wall showed scarcely a sign of life.

American patrols met only a few dozen rounds of small-arms fire. They found six concrete pill-boxes empty, and in one place found a 250mm gun—one of Germany's biggest—abandoned with its breech blown, evidently within the last 24 hours. Other patrols found twelve 88mm guns and quantities of ammunition. "It's so quiet that it's eerie," said one officer.

## 24-HOURS' CONFERENCE

### GENERALS EISENHOWER AND BRADLEY

Rec. 11.20 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

**Generals Eisenhower and Omar Bradley, commander of the Allied forces in the southern Ardennes, concluded a 24-hours' conference on current operations, says an official announcement from SHAEF. It did not disclose the reason or the place of the conference. The principal members of General Eisenhower's staff participated.**

Reuter's correspondent at SHAEF says that considerable significance is attached to the holding of a conference at a time when the American armies are either along or penetrating the Siegfried Line from the Aachen area to the Saar.

There is no mention of Field-Marshal Montgomery, in whose position as overall commander of the First and Ninth American Armies no change has been publicly announced.

## WAR-TORN LAND

### DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG

### DEVASTATED BY INVASION

(By Telegraph—Press Association—Copyright.)

Rec. 11.15 a.m. LONDON, February 2.

**The Duchy of Luxemburg, which twice escaped war damage, is now one of the hardest-hit countries in Europe, declares the British United Press correspondent after a tour of "this tiny land."**

Six of the biggest towns, excluding the capital city, Luxemburg, and the second city, Esch, have been almost wiped out, the inhabitants are down to half their normal diet, and 40,000 producing farmers have now become consumers, without even their own living quarters, because more than three-fifths of the Duchy's self-sustaining farms and lands have been ravaged.

In the Germans' push in the Ardennes, Luxemburg was reoccupied and reliberated and devastated in the process. In addition to severe civilian casualties, 65,400 Luxemburgers, or one-quarter of the entire population, moved southward as refugees from the battle area. The Germans carried off more than half the Luxemburgers' livestock, besides large quantities of grain and all the clothing they could lay their hands on. The remainder of the livestock is now being killed off because of the lack of fodder and grain.

The towns of Diekirch, Ettelbruck, Echternach, and Clervaux are all half-destroyed. Vianden is a total loss. Clervaux, before the German break-through, used to ship trainloads of grain to the stricken areas of Belgium and France. Now it is Luxemburg which needs food.

## V-BOMB TRAGEDY

### THICKLY POPULATED AREA

LONDON, February 1.

A number of people are believed to have been killed and many injured and trapped in demolished houses when a V-bomb fell in a thickly populated area in southern England recently.

The bomb crashed in a road, and the explosion shattered small houses on both sides, killing sleeping residents. Other houses in the vicinity were blasted. A.R.P. workers with a sound-location unit and trained dogs clambered over the wreckage locating victims buried under the debris.

The widow of a British soldier killed at Dunkirk in 1940, Mrs. Violet Currin, and her entire family of four children, aged six to 12 years, were among those killed. Rescue workers found the family under the debris. A crumpled photograph of the father, in a twisted frame, was found beside the body of the youngest child.

## TWO FRONTS

### DIVISION OF U.S. WAR EFFORT

RUGBY, February 1.

Reports that the British Minister of State, Mr. Law, had protested to the United States High Command about the division of American war effort between the European and Pacific fronts are described in London as completely untrue. Mr. Law's job in Washington is to obtain civilian supplies for the liberated countries, and this he did by agreement with the United States Government, as was announced several weeks ago. A limiting factor is shipping. A certain number of ships has been allocated to carry these supplies during the first quarter of this year, and the first few ships for the French area have already loaded and are ready to sail.—B.O.W.

### PUNISHMENT OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS

WASHINGTON, February 1.

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Grew, has reaffirmed the Government's intention to punish the German leaders and those associated with the atrocities committed against Jews inside Germany, as well as with war crimes.

Las cintas transportadoras de Eichmann



# Eichman Story Begins Today

(Continued From Page 1)

claim that two-thirds of European Jewry perished in the gas chambers under Eichmann's control.

Yet, as he faces trial for "crimes against humanity" in an Israeli court, Eichmann, the former SS lieutenant-colonel and head of the Gestapo's Jewish department, shows no signs of remorse.

There is a word for the crimes of which Eichmann stands accus-

fleshy. The thin lips appear to be permanently twisted into a wry smile.

"The mouse that roared like a lion," a reporter quipped when Eichmann made a brief appearance in court to plead not guilty last May. "He might have been a clerk in an office," is the description furnished by Joe Brand, the Hungarian who bartered with Eichmann in 1944 for Jewish lives.

Only the eyes are unusual. They

For when his trial opens the world will learn how Eichmann organized murder on a mass production basis and ran it himself as a one-man show.

It was Eichmann who ordered full automation for the extermination camp at Auschwitz, where 2,500,000 Jews were put to death, mostly by gas. It was he who arranged for them to be transported from the gas chambers to the crematoria by conveyor belts.

[Sarasota Journal - Mar 20, 1961]

*"Fue Eichmann quien ordenó la automatización para el campo de exterminio de Auschwitz, donde 2.500.000 judíos fueron enviados a morir, la mayoría mediante gas. Fue él quien arregló todo para que ellos fuesen transportados de la cámara de gas al crematorio mediante cintas transportadoras."*





A STATISTIC THAT LIVED JUST LONG ENOUGH FOR LIBERATION—"Five million victims . . . Senseless death seems robbed of its meaning by sheer numbers."

# Eichman Story Begins Today

(Continued From Page 1)

Nazis. The first has spent in his permanently muted into a very

"The sense that caused like a Jew," a reporter quoted him Eichmann made a brief appear- gave to court to plead not guilty last May. "My single Jews were a stark in an office." In the dis- arrogance furnished by the Israeli the Americans who harassed with Eichmann at Jew for Jewish trials.

Only the eyes are unusual. They are dominant and photo-like. "The left eye looks as though it had been enlargened to twice a normal size." "They seemed to bore right through you," Jan Brunel remarks.

Since his arrest last May, Eichmann has been a model prisoner of the Israelis. He makes his own bed, keeps his cell tidy. When his necessary under the cell he sponges it by hand, quickly has been. The old Nazi keeps his hand.

Eichmann's prison is one of the square, barren forty feet by the Israeli in northern Israel between 1948 and 1950. The guards are carefully chosen from among joined Israeli policemen whose relatives have not suffered personally at the hands.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent a suicide attempt. Eichmann is taken and has also been kept back notes from him. He is never left alone day or night. When he shaves, a guard checks the safety razor after each stroke to see that it is safely returned.

The stand four hours a day. Eichmann in order understand of his written testimony. Everything he says in response to questioning is recorded with his handwritten notes to give him a fair trial. It is even paying the trial expenses of his lawyer, Dr. Robert Servatius of Cologne.

The sessions are largely a justification of his past actions. "I regret nothing," he has said.

Beneath the mousy exterior there still beats the heart of the dedicated bureaucrat. Perhaps Eichmann's most disastrous compromises, the efficiency expert weakness in the service.

For when his trial opens the world will learn how Eichmann organized murder on a mass production basis and rose to become an executive slave.

It was Eichmann who ordered Nazi concentration camp commandants to keep accurate records of executions, which totaled 5,000,000 Jews were put to death, nearly 60 per cent. It was he who arranged for them to be transported from the gas chambers to the crematoria by commercial trains.

It was Eichmann who established the time-tables of murder, and the construction contracts, arranged for the transportation of the victims over railroads.

And it was he who maintained the necessary diplomatic harmony for a monster, more efficient even than Hitler, to call "large schedule." He stood with his hand.

He even perfected a pseudo-technical jargon. Human beings were "items," and if they were young they were to be "processed" — i.e. run through the gas chambers. "Demographic planning" referred to forced dispersion of Jews, and "resettlement" meant another term up to gassing.

A "special action" in liquidating Jews an occupied country to the extermination of a group by shooting, poisoning or starvation. The "Final Solution" of course, referred to the extermination of the race.

But Eichmann did not overcome himself solely with the professional aids of Crematoria, Inc., he also fostered a giant extra-organization.

From a four-story office building at No. 135 Kurfurstenstrasse, Berlin, Eichmann directed a vast web of "specialists" that operated throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. Director of Amt IV, a rank not his official designation (the Amt IV stood for Gestapo, while the A referred to the investigation of subversive activities), and that is to the appreciation of all Jewish affairs.

His territory was too far distant for Eichmann's duties to reach. Jews were brought from North Africa and Italian Dictator to the Undersecretary to the Nazi ambassador stamps.

(Denis Eichmann's early life)

# Sarasota County News Of Record




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EXTRA

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REGISTERED: ESTABLISHED 1873. — MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1945 — Price 1½d.

# WOMAN SURVIVOR OF AUSCHWITZ GAS CHAMBER PULLED OUT AS SHE WAS CHOKING

## MacArthur To See Hirohito

### HIS ABDICATION "IS NOT RULED OUT"

FOLLOWING a report that "the possibility of the abdication of the Emperor Hirohito of Japan is not ruled out" by official circles in Tokio, usually well-informed circles in Tokio this afternoon reported that General MacArthur will receive Hirohito at the American Embassy, says a Tokio message. No date has yet been given for the interview.

### RADAR PHOTOGRAPHS A HURRICANE

THE magic eye of radar was used to get an accurate picture of the hurricane which struck Southern Florida last week, New York radio said to-day.

The rays of the radarscope showed that the hurricane resembled a giant figure six, according to Col. Lloyd Walker, of the U.S. Air Forces weather centre



Det.-Inspector W. INGHAM

### FREED FROM JAPS: SAFE IN SINGAPORE

A cablegram has been

## Naked Victims Flung In Like Load of Potatoes

### "MURDERER" CRY AT BELSEN TRIAL

BRIGHT-EYED 29-years-old Zofia Litwinska, a Jewess from Lublin, told the Belsen trial court here to-day how she was taken to the Auschwitz gas chamber, and just as she was choking to death, in the fighting, crying mass of people, was pulled out by Block Leader Hoessler, because her husband was a Polish officer, cables Reuter's special correspondent from Luneburg.



LIEUT. G. WAITE

### SAFE AFTER FOUR YEARS

After four years without any direct news, Mr. Frank Waite, of 137, Hew

## Allied Ministers Try Again

THE Council of Foreign Ministers met in London to-day to try to solve the serious difficulties which have been steadily mounting, and have culminated in something approaching a crisis.

THE week-end has given the five delegations an opportunity of reviewing individually the situation, but in diplomatic circles to-day there was no tendency to minimise the seriousness of the position, writes a diplomatic correspondent.

From the first, progress was slow, and when the Ministers turned to drafting European peace treaties serious divergences arose.

OPERATIONS UNDERMINED

### SHARK KILLS EX-INTERNEE

SERGT. H. W. JACKSON, of the Hong Kong police, 31-years-old Londoner, was fatally mauled by a shark while swimming at Tweed Bay, near Stanley internment camp, yesterday.

Sergt. Jackson, who

*Gloucestershire Echo – Monday, September 24, 1945*

*"Mujer superviviente de la cámara de gas de Auschwitz fue sacada mientras se asfixiaba"*



Evening Telegraph and Post.

LATE EXTRA

Lighting-Up, 8.7 p.m.; Moon, 8.34 p.m.-10.20 a.m.

DUNDEE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1945. — ONE PENNY

# Taken From Gas Chamber At Last Minute—Belsen Witness

## "FUMES COMING IN THROUGH WINDOW"

Zofia Litwinska, a 29-year-old Jewess from Lublin, known as "the woman in the gas chamber," described her last-minute reprieve when the Belsen trial reopened to-day.

### SHOT DEAD AT HITLER SCENE IN PLAY

While a play featuring Hitler and Mussolini was being rehearsed in a house at Falls Road, Belfast, last night, Francis M'Gettigan (16), of St James Road, Belfast, author of the play, was shot dead.

In one scene a guard over Hitler uses a gun. M'Gettigan and two companions, it is stated, borrowed a rifle, and while they were enacting the scene it went off, the bullet striking M'Gettigan near the heart.

### MIKADO KEEPS THEM GUESSING

Future of Emperor Hirohito is still subject of speculation.

Latest report is that "the possibility of his abdication is not ruled out" by official circles in Tokio, Reuter's correspondent reported to-day.

A Chungking radio report stating that the Emperor had abdicated and had been succeeded by the 12-year-old Crown Prince

### TRUMAN HAS LAST WORD ON A-BOMB

Washington, Monday.

President Truman has taken full responsibility for the future development and use of the atom bomb.

He denied that Mr Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, created a Cabinet argument on Friday by insisting on the release of the atom bomb secret to Russia and others, and emphasised that he would make the decision on U.S. policy with reference to the bomb and atomic energy when the time came.

*Evening Telegraph – Monday September 24, 1945*

*"Sacada de la cámara de gas en el último minuto"*



ESCAPED GAS

Zofia Litwinska, a Polish Jewess, who gave evidence at the Luneberg trial of thousands having been murdered in the gas chamber at Auschwitz concentration camp. She was plucked from the chamber just as she was at the point of death.

*The Mercury - October 13, 1945*

*"Zofia Litwinska, una judía polaca, quien dio pruebas en el el jucio de Luneburgo de que miles habían sido asesinados en las cámaras de gas en el campo de concentracion de Auschwitz. Ella fue sacada de la cámara justo cuando estaba a punto de morir."*

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belsen_trial

# Unyielding Stand By Soviet

Australian Associated Press

LONDON, Fri. — The executive committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission discussed for three hours the first of 10 reports to be presented to the delegates of 51 nations on Nov. 8.

The Russian delegate, M Gromyko, opposed the report on the ground that it did not cover all organisations which should have relationship with the United Nations.

British delegate, Mr Noel Baker, after many attempts to bring the discussion to an end, explained:

"If we have to wait for absolute unanimity in every case, we shall have to wait a long time.

"I beg the Soviet delegate to consider the suggestion that he put in some statement or covering note setting out Russian views.

"It is no use trying to reach agreement if one side makes concessions and another side moves away from them."

M Gromyko refused to budge from his stand.

Members of the executive finally agreed to send to the report to the Preparatory Commission with the understanding that Australia had first did not mean either approval or disapproval or the executive committee.

Two delegates abstained from voting and two accepted the proposal with qualifications.

## Colour Pictures By Television

WASHINGTON, Fri. (AAP). —The Columbia Broadcasting system announced the achievement of a "radio miracle"—the transmission of full colour pictures by television for several blocks across the New York city skyline. Officials described the quality of the pictures as superb. They said the new technique was not yet ready for the public.

## ESCAPED GAS



Zofia Litwinska, a Polish Jewess, who gave evidence at the Lueneberg trial of Shpaards having been murdered in the gas chamber at Auschwitz concentration camp. She was plucked from the chamber just as she was at the point of death.

# 50,000 ON STRIKE IN BRITAIN

## Food Supply Imperilled

Australian Associated Press

LONDON, Fri.—Next week's bacon ration was endangered, warned the Food Ministry as the swelling total of dock strikers tonight reached nearly 50,000. At Bristol, however, 2,000 men have decided to go back.

IT is stated that the strike's first definite consequence was that serviceman would be unable to get bacon in NAAFI canteens this weekend.

The Food Ministry would be unable, if the strike continued for a few more days, to distribute bacon to the public. It was emphasised.

Thus, for the first time since the beginning of rationing, there could not be guaranteed honouring of coupons.

London dock strikers today appealed for public funds.

The Food Ministry's statement said:

"This country's food stocks are now become of a world shortage of many important foods.

"Maintenance of rations depends on an uninterrupted flow of imports.

"It is impossible to say precisely what effect, if any, there will be on the distribution of rations until it is seen how rapidly the holdup ships can be cleared.

"It is hoped difficulties will not become apparent at the weekend, but it has been found impossible because of the strike to move bacon from some London cold stores this morning."

The Food Ministry today communicated by radio with food ships expected to arrive in Britain in the next 48 hours and redirected them.

The majority were ordered to anchor off Falmouth to await further instructions, which will take them to ports where the Government hopes the dispute may be settled quickly, or where cargoes can be discharged by troops.

Servicemen will be employed, where necessary, throughout 24 hours daily to clear food and get it to distant areas.

Morris Motors announced that they had a large batch of cars for New Zealand, which the railways could not take to port.

The cars could not go at all—under the arrangement contracted for—unless they left Britain by Oct. 31.

Merseyside dockers, who were the first to go on strike, have issued a statement expressing confidence in the Labour Government, but no confidence in their own leaders within the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The strike of Glasgow dockers, which began on Monday, extended to a total of 4,000 men over all the docks by yesterday.

The dispute is stated to be not connected with the strikes in England.

The Glasgow dockers are demanding a reduction of cases of whisky in each loading sling from 24 to 16.

The employers have offered a compromise of 18.

# *World Peace Dependent On People, Not Leaders*

THE peace of the world depended on the people, not their leaders, declared the chairman of the ABC (Mr R. J. F. Boyer) speaking at the United Nations musical choral festival at the Albert Hall, Launceston, last night.

MR BOYER, speaking in his capacity of vice-president of the United Nations Association of Australia, said he had heard it said that it was time Australia turned its attention to its own affairs.

"But," he asked, "is you now realise the world today do you feel happy about it?

"Is it not true that the peoples are not ready to face up to the implications of one world?

"We shall have a peaceful and prosperous world the minute individual people want it.

"We shall not have it one minute sooner."

It was dangerous, he continued, to look to this man or that to bring a better scheme of things. There was no leader who could make a better world than the people wanted.

It was God (or though the Almighty said to all:

"The new has gone to whom you could give your own separate pens.

"I am going to put every man, woman and child into one basket.

"I have given you the air to invent it, the radio to communicate one with the other, and the secret of the energy of the universe.

"From now on you are one people, and in that basket you can take your choice whether you fight and refuse to co-operate or live as one family.

"But you will never get out."

Tasmanians, said Mr Boyer, were not as much interested in people in other parts of the world as in their own affairs. That was what International Week was about.

The musical programme of choral (unaccompanied) and vocal solos featured a number of items. A highlight was a bracket of four numbers by a massed school choirs of 400 voices.

## Further Remand On Murder Charge

Frederick Hedly Thompson, who appeared on remand in the Hobart Police Court yesterday charged with the murder at Hobart on July 3 of Evelyn Maughan (3), was further remanded. Cpl Clark, PM, was on the bench.

Det-Insp R. W. Fleming, in asking for the remand, said the police would not be prepared to go on with the case before Monday or Tuesday next. Witnesses would have to be brought from Melbourne. There were certain tests to be made which might take some time.

Cpl Clark said he would remand Thompson until next Friday in the hope that the case would proceed on the following Monday.

Thompson was represented by Mr R. C. Wright (Page, Seager, Davis, Dean and Wright).

## No Decision Yet On Method Of Bridge Valuation

After hearing argument by counsel in the Hobart Bridge arbitration yesterday the Chief Justice (Sir Hebert Nicholls) said he was not disposed at present to give a decision as to the method of valuation to be adopted.

Although added expense might be involved, it was desirable that all evidence should be given, when many arguments that might be forthcoming could well be vital in the final decision as to whether a method should be on the basis of reinstatement cost less depreciation or on that of revenue earning capacity.

A decision whether the Hobart Bridge Co was entitled to a Statutory at the date of acquisition also had to be made now.

Mr R. C. Barbary (Barbary and Dowd, and Mr R. H. Cromwell (Cromwell, Warthagen, Newman and Walch), are appearing for the Hobart Co, and Mr R. C. Wright (Page, Seager, Davis, Crisp, and Wright), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr H. Brettingham Moore) for the Government.

## Detectives Recover Stolen Property

Hobart detectives, who have been investigating robberies from holiday homes at Kingston Beach, yesterday recovered a large quantity of stolen property.

The homes of Mr Charles White, jnr, and Mr Jack Shoobridge are among those from which a large assortment of articles were stolen.

Arrests were made yesterday by Detectives Lewis and Dennington (C. H. Mather, P. Fletcher, and F. Grosch.

## Opera And Ballet Festival

The third performance of the Opera and Ballet Festival was given at the Theatre Royal, Hobart, last night by the United Nations Association.

Directed by Dr H. T. Webber, the Hobart Operatic Society presented the ballet scene from Gounod's "Faust" with Daniel Hunterey and Doris Foster in the principal roles, and relied to Irene Wordley, Adelaide Boyer Heartney, Gilbert Chamberlain, Phoebe Hall, Horace Woods, Katie Redford, and Raymond Cody. Choreography for the ballet was by Dorrie Trappes.

Heather Jordan and Hedi Jarr presented national dances performed by their pupils. A Spanish tango was danced by Ann Van Brunsen. The accompanist was June Dobbin.

Old and new songs of China were given by Rena Wilkinson and Jessie Hanley, and the whole cast sang the Chinese National Anthem.

The performance will be given again tonight.

Tomorrow as a finale to the International Week celebrations, there will be a united gathering, when members of all Hobart churches will be present. Features will be items by the Hobart Choral Society and the Salvation Army Band, as well as brief addresses by Katherine S. Packard and H. F. Howe.

## Japs Propose Deal In Silk For Oil

TOKIO, Fri. (AAP). — According to the Domei Newsagency the (Government) has asked Gen Mac-Arthur's permission to import 175,000 bales of silk from the United States in exchange for 46,000 bales of raw silk.

## POLICE COURT NEWS

### HOBART

#### No Liquor Tax Returns

In the Hobart Police Court yesterday, before Cpl Clark, PM.

Wilfred Jack Hodge, licensee of the Commercial Hotel, Zeehan, and Albert Leonard Jones, licensee of the Waratah Hotel, Waratah, were each fined £1 on charges of having failed to lodge liquor tax returns for the three months ended June 30.

Mr J. H. Hutchins, of the Crown Law Dept., prosecuted.

#### Power For Tasman

The service (Mr Hawsehan) reported to the Tasman Council that a guarantee of £1,500 could be relied on for extension of electric power to Tasman.

Cr Pitman moved that the Hydro-Electric Commission be asked to extend the power to the district without delay.

#### Huonville C W A

Twenty-seven members attended the fortnightly meeting of the Huonville branch of the Country Women's Association. A competition for the best loaf of bread was won by the president (Mrs A. L. Turley).

Arrangements were made for the exhibition and show to be held on Nov. 14.

## Improvements Sought At Lenah Valley

At a meeting of the Lenah Valley Progress Association it was agreed to notify the Transport Commission that its proviso to make Augusta Rd. from outer Hamers Ave. to Newlands Ave., on a city side a non-parking area had not been effected.

It was suggested that a parking area, mainly for doctors, should be provided outside Calvary Hospital.

The need for an extra tram, between the GPO and Lenah by terminus from 10.15 am to 12.17 pm on Saturdays was emphasised.

It was pointed out that if a tram left the Lenah Valley terminus at 10.30 am, it would connect with trams going to Glenorchy and Sandy Bay, the aircraft to Ballerine, and the bus to Lindisfarne.

## Hobart City Mission Men's Hostel

Supporters of the Hobart City Mission are reminded that the Mayor's (Hostel Fund Appeal will close on Monday. Further donations will be appreciated. Additional donations: H. C. Dawborn Pty Ltd, £100; Miss W. C. Shoebridge, £5; Miss L. Sandeman, Miss L. Davis, "A Friend," each £1. Donations may be sent to the honorary treasurer, Miss C. White, 10 Federal Rd., or left at Gatehouse & Co, 21 Elizabeth St., Dept. of Health, 20 Harbour St., or Hobart Municipal Orders, 121 Harbour St. Donations of £2/17/ or more are allowable deductions for taxation purposes.















## SANDRA – "Murder In Studio 3"



Sophia Litwinska, una judía polaca, realmente testificó en el juicio, lo siguiente está citado directamente de la transcripción:

-¿Qué ocurrió el día anterior al día de Navidad?

-Había en una gran selección en el bloque número 4, el bloque del hospital. Sobre 3000 mujeres judías tuvieron que parar en esta selección, la cual estaba bajo el cargo de (Franz) Hoessler. Tuvimos que salir de nuestras camas muy rápidamente y estar completamente desnudas para la revisión delante de él y los doctores, Enna y Koenig. Todas aquellas quienes no podían salir de sus camas tenían sus números cogidos, y era evidente para nosotras que ellas estaban condenadas a muerte. Aquellas cuyos cuerpos no eran muy bonitos o eran demasiado delgados, quienes desagradaban a esos caballeros por alguna razón o otra, tenían sus números cogidos, y era evidente lo que eso significaba. Mi número también fue cogido. Estuvimos en el bloque número 4 durante una noche y al siguiente día fuimos llevadas al bloque número 18. Sobre las cinco y media llegaron los camiones de la tarde y fuimos cargadas dentro de ellos, completamente desnudas como animales, y fuimos llevadas al crematorio.

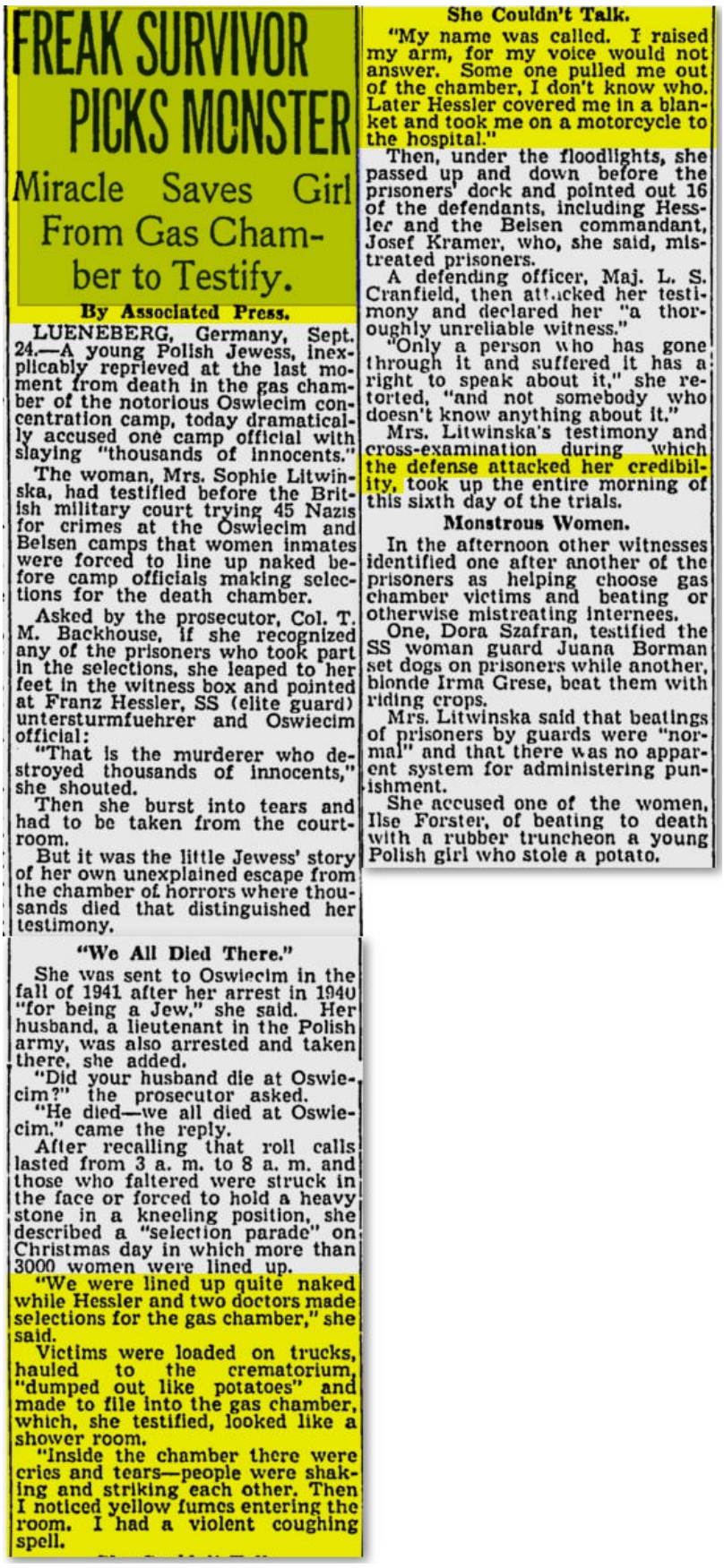
-¿Cuando llegaste al crematorio qué ocurrió allí?

-El camión entero fue descargado de la (misma) manera que lo hacen a veces con las patatas o las cargas de carbón, y fuimos llevadas a una habitación la cual me dio la impresión de [ser] una ducha. Habían toallas alrededor, y aerosoles, y incluso espejos. No puedo decir cuantos habían en la habitación en total, porque estaba muy asustada, tampoco sé si las puertas estaban cerradas. La gente estaba llorando; las personas estaban gritando unas a otras; la gente se golpeaba entre si. Había personas sanas, personas fuertes, personas débiles y personas enfermas, y repentinamente vi gases entrando a través de una muy pequeña ventanilla en el techo. Tuve que toser muy violentamente, las lágrimas estaban saliendo de mis ojos, y tuve un tipo de sensación en la garganta como si me estuvise asfixiando. Yo no podía ni siquiera mirar a las demás porque cada una de nosotras [estaba] concentrada en lo que le ocurría a si misma,

-Qué es la siguiente cosa que recuerdas?

-En aquél momento oí mi nombre llamado. Yo no tenía la fuerza para responder, pero levanté mi brazo. Entonces sentí a alguien cogerme y sacarme fuera de aquella habitación. Hoessler me puso una manta alrededor mío y me llevó en una motocicleta al hospital, donde me quedé seis semanas. Como resultado del gas yo todavía tenía, bastante frecuentemente, dolores de cabeza y problemas de corazón, y siempre que yo iba al aire fresco mis ojos se llenaban de lágrimas. Posteriormente fue llevada al departamento político y al parecer fui sacada de la cámara de gas porque yo había venido de una prisión en Lublin, lo cual pareció 'hacer una diferencia', y, aparte de eso, mi marido era un oficial polaco.

*War Crimes Trials - Vol. II The Belsen Trial - 'The Trial of Josef Kramer and Forty Four Others' - Seventh Day - Monday, 24th September, 1945 - http://www.bergenbelsen.co.uk*



# FREAK SURVIVOR PICKS MONSTER

## Miracle Saves Girl From Gas Chamber to Testify.

**By Associated Press.**

LUENEBERG, Germany, Sept. 24.—A young Polish Jewess, inexplicably reprieved at the last moment from death in the gas chamber of the notorious Oswiecim concentration camp, today dramatically accused one camp official with slaying "thousands of innocents."

The woman, Mrs. Sophie Litwinska, had testified before the British military court trying 45 Nazis for crimes at the Oswiecim and Belsen camps that women inmates were forced to line up naked before camp officials making selections for the death chamber.

Asked by the prosecutor, Col. T. M. Backhouse, if she recognized any of the prisoners who took part in the selections, she leaped to her feet in the witness box and pointed at Franz Hessler, SS (elite guard) untersturmfuehrer and Oswiecim official:

"That is the murderer who destroyed thousands of innocents," she shouted.

Then she burst into tears and had to be taken from the courtroom.

But it was the little Jewess' story of her own unexplained escape from the chamber of horrors where thousands died that distinguished her testimony.

**"We All Died There."**

She was sent to Oswiecim in the fall of 1941 after her arrest in 1940 "for being a Jew," she said. Her husband, a lieutenant in the Polish army, was also arrested and taken there, she added.

"Did your husband die at Oswiecim?" the prosecutor asked.

"He died—we all died at Oswiecim," came the reply.

After recalling that roll calls lasted from 3 a. m. to 8 a. m. and those who faltered were struck in the face or forced to hold a heavy stone in a kneeling position, she described a "selection parade" on Christmas day in which more than 3000 women were lined up.

"We were lined up quite naked while Hessler and two doctors made selections for the gas chamber," she said.

Victims were loaded on trucks, hauled to the crematorium, "dumped out like potatoes" and made to file into the gas chamber, which, she testified, looked like a shower room.

"Inside the chamber there were cries and tears—people were shaking and striking each other. Then I noticed yellow fumes entering the room. I had a violent coughing spell.

**She Couldn't Talk.**

"My name was called. I raised my arm, for my voice would not answer. Some one pulled me out of the chamber, I don't know who. Later Hessler covered me in a blanket and took me on a motorcycle to the hospital."

Then, under the floodlights, she passed up and down before the prisoners' dock and pointed out 16 of the defendants, including Hessler and the Belsen commandant, Josef Kramer, who, she said, mistreated prisoners.

A defending officer, Maj. L. S. Cranfield, then attacked her testimony and declared her "a thoroughly unreliable witness."

"Only a person who has gone through it and suffered it has a right to speak about it," she retorted, "and not somebody who doesn't know anything about it."

Mrs. Litwinska's testimony and cross-examination during which the defense attacked her credibility, took up the entire morning of this sixth day of the trials.

**Monstrous Women.**

In the afternoon other witnesses identified one after another of the prisoners as helping choose gas chamber victims and beating or otherwise mistreating internees.

One, Dora Szafran, testified the SS woman guard Juana Borman set dogs on prisoners while another, blonde Irma Grese, beat them with riding crops.

Mrs. Litwinska said that beatings of prisoners by guards were "normal" and that there was no apparent system for administering punishment.

She accused one of the women, Ilse Forster, of beating to death with a rubber truncheon a young Polish girl who stole a potato.

*The Spokesman-Review - Sep 25, 1945*

Este es un informe de periódico sobre la actuación de Sophia Litwinska en el juicio, su rescate es mencionado, y es descrito como "un milagro", donde de hecho era banal. El artículo relata que los abogados de la defensa atacaron su credibilidad, como era de esperar.

The Spokesman-Review - 25 Sep 1945 Buscar en este periódico » Buscar en todos los periódicos » Página 1 de 18

Weather forecast—Spokane and vicinity—Partly cloudy today, some scattered showers, continued cool, expected maximum 55. Monday's high, 53 at 11:30 a. m.; low, 44 at 5 a. m.

# THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

63D YEAR. NO. 134. TUESDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 25, 1945. PRICE FIVE CENTS. SPOKANE, WASH.

# DRASTIC DECREES STRIP JAPAN OF CONTROL OVER OWN FUTURE

## MacArthur Orders Plainly Reveal Government Has Lost All Power.

By Associated Press.

TOKYO, Sept. 24.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has issued a series of decrees so drastic they clearly reveal neither Hirohito nor his government has much, if any, control over Japan's fate. At the same time the rumor of the emperor's approaching abdication vanished into the same thin air from which it apparently sprang.

But a new report occupied its place, one that Hirohito was planning an unprecedented visit to Gen. MacArthur to discuss the entire situation.

MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to install stringent wage and price controls and ration all critically short commodities to head off wide hunger and suffering among Japan's 80,000,000 people.

MacArthur froze all Japan's trade abroad, except for approved exports or imports. These will be limited to necessities.

**Ties Up All Assets.**

He forbade forthwith the import or export of bullion, currency and negotiable Japanese assets while his officers are delving into the complex financial structure that backed the nation's conquests.

He prohibited any Japanese atomic bomb research or atom splitting of any nature and placed all research laboratories of the empire under "close and continual" allied control.

MacArthur tore down all Japanese government news barriers stripped the Domei agency of its monopolistic privileges that made it the mouthpiece of the militarists and threw the news field open to all comers—foreign as well as Japanese.

The Japanese said MacArthur also vetoed Vice Premier Konoye's appointment of Seinin Ikeda, former finance minister, to the presidency of the central liaison board which works with occupation forces.

Ikeda, as a former manager of the rich and powerful house of Mitsui, presumably is one of the big financiers and industrialists who have held Japanese workers in thrall and who, the United States insists, must be deposed in the rebuilding of a more democratic Japan.

**Reliable Report.**

The report that Hirohito would be the first emperor of Japan in modern times to go to another ruler for an audience reached the Associated Press from well-informed Japanese.

They said a decision on a meeting at the American embassy at an unannounced date was arranged recently when Adm. Jugita, grand chamberlain, called on MacArthur. Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata said, however, that he was unaware of plans for such a visit, which long has been expected.

One thing was sure. There was no tangible evidence that Hirohito intended to abdicate, as a Chungking radio report said Sunday. (Chungking radio denied it had broadcast such a report. FFC monitors in Washington, who heard it, were rechecking on the theory it might have been a hoax broadcast from some other station.)

Premier Higashi-Kuni, prompted by queries from MacArthur's headquarters on behalf of the allied press, issued an official denial of the abdication rumor.

**Rearming Power Gone.**

MacArthur promised priorities for the materials needed to produce food, clothing and housing, but cut off at one blow all manufactures that might rearm Japan.

He prohibited the making of all arms, ammunition and aircraft of all types, civilian as well as military. Such plants converting to peacetime goods must apply to MacArthur for permission.

Meanwhile, steel plants, chemical plants, radio and electrical equipment factories, shipbuilding yards, automobile plants and all others contributing to the war must be preserved in good condition.

MacArthur's financial embargo prohibited export or import of gold, silver and platinum coin or bullion, currency, securities, checks, bank drafts, bills of exchange, powers of attorney, proxies and any evidence of indebtedness or property ownership not specifically exempted.

**Finances Static.**

Thus Japan's finances will become static—including those of the emperor's fabulous fortune—while the Japanese make an accounting to the United States army of all financial resources, public and private.

MacArthur's order for the emancipation of the Japanese press was designed "to further encourage liberal tendencies in Japan."

It told the Japanese government to remove itself completely from any control of newspapers and news agencies. This meant Domei, the only Japanese agency now in existence.

The reeducation of the Japanese people toward the ways of democracy was inaugurated, meanwhile, by American armed forces, who began broadcasting over one of the Japanese Broadcasting corporation's networks.

Their program of news and music shortly will be extended to 19 stations in Japan and Korea.

American occupation forces were preparing to move Tuesday into Osaka, second largest city of Japan. American troops and marines also were moving into additional strategic cities of the southern island of Kyushu.

## RIPENING APPLES BRING ON CRISIS

### Thousands Needed at Once to Gather Big Crop.

By LEON STARMONT.

OKANOGAN, Wash., Sept. 24.—This hottest spot in the American apple picture appealed to Spokane today for help in a sudden employment crisis due to the ripening of a bumper crop a week ahead of time. There is immediate need for 5000 to 8000 pickers, according to Rodgers Hamilton, manager of the Okanogan Fruit Growers, and Ralph Dunning, secretary of the Chelan-Okanogan labor advisory committee, who is also a member of the governor's employment committee.

"All our advertising gave October 1 as the start of the season," said Dunning, "but cool nights and warm days have hastened the harvest and the need for aid is urgent."

**Depends on Spokane.**

"There is a gentlemen's agreement," explained Harley Heath, editor of the Okanogan Independent, "that Okanogan county will look mainly to Spokane and the Inland Empire for fruit pickers, while Chelan recruits from Seattle and Yakima from lower Coast points. That routing also avoids cross currents of traffic. Okanogan county has only 25,000 people, and must therefore employ the largest proportion of outside help in its fruit harvest of any area in Washington."

The fruit labor crisis was second only Sunday to Greg Boyington's reception as a topic of conversation among the thousands who came here to honor the marine corps ace.

A tour of the valley and bench orchards from Brewster to Tonasket after the reception throng scurried home revealed why the fruit people are so worried about saving their crop, and the United States employment service, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and all volunteer agencies have been asked to help.

**Boughs Hang Like Vines.**

There is hardly an apple tree in the Okanogan that doesn't require supporting poles under its heavily laden branches. Some have 20 or more props, and the free ends hang down over the poles, so thick with apples you can hardly see the leaves.

"Apples have hung thicker than this," says Hamilton, "but only in years when the trees were overbearing. This can fairly be called a full-bearing crop. A few orchards where the trees had too many apples last year suffered from boughs breaking off, but most of them are again in full production, not overproduction, this year."

The county will ship about 6000 carloads this year, compared to 7800 last year, according to statistics given over the phone by the growers' efficient association office. The picking and packing season ordinarily lasts about five weeks. Packing plants that employ eight to a dozen persons the year around increase their staffs to 100 or 150 in the fruit season. Virtually every inhabitant does something in the apple harvest.

**Under Way With Rush.**

"Our plant alone handled 3000 boxes of apples and pears Saturday," says Hamilton. "At the rate they are coming in now we will shortly be up to our peak of 15,000 boxes a day. The growers realize the fruit has ripened ahead of time and they will do everything possible to have it picked and handled.

"I hope the lumber strike is settled soon. I doubt whether the valley as a whole has more than half its normal supply of box tops in.

"We are all through with the d'Anjou pears. The McIntosh and Winter Banana apples are largely packed. The Jonathans and red Delicious are beginning to appear."

All over the valley today tractors were pulling trains of little cottages on skids. They are bunkhouses being set up in or near orchards to house the influx of pickers. The usual quota of Mexicans and war prisoners will be employed again by some of the larger orchards that contract for this labor, but most of the growers, as usual, will depend on casual workers and high school and college youths.

**State Must Feed Nation.**

Washington normally produces about 25 per cent of the nation's commercial apple crop and Okanogan's production is not quite 25 per cent of the state's. But the picture has changed completely this year. Expected production for the nation as a whole is only 55 per cent of 1944 and 58 per cent of the 1934-43 average.

Washington, however, will produce 82 per cent of the 1944 crop and 93 per cent of the 10-year average.

Many sections, according to a report of the International Apple association on Rodgers Hamilton's desk, will produce only 25 per cent as many apples this year as last, this being true in the New England, central and southern states.

"Washington is today the only state in which apple prospects are rated good to excellent," Hamilton points out.

"If anything whatever interferes with our harvest this year, if we are unable to gather and pack all the trees are bearing, it will be just too bad for people who like apples all over the United States."

## SCRAP BAG FLAG STAYS ON STAFF

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 24. (AP)—There was no Betsy Ross in Bangkok.

When the men in a Japanese prison camp there decided they wanted an American flag they had to make it themselves.

Lt. Col. David A. Hunter of New Orleans, La., leader of an American mission from Rangoon which liberated the camps, told the story.

"Those prisoners made their own flag under the noses of Jap guards," Hunter said. "They made it out of blankets and whatever else they could get to add another stripe.

"When we came to drive them to the Bangkok airfield they hoisted the flag on the first truck of the convoy. Maybe it wasn't a perfect job of sewing, but it looked mighty fine."

Hunter said an American officer raised the flag, only to have a Japanese commander order it taken down because the surrender had not yet been signed. The youthful American drew his gun and said the flag would stay up. It did.

## ACHESON WINNER IN SENATE FIGHT

### Nomination as Aide to Byrnes Approved by 69-to-1 Vote.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Dean G. Acheson's nomination as undersecretary of state got 69-to-1 approval from the senate today after 3½ hours' debate on whether he had "rebuked" Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Senator Wherry (Rep., Neb.), who cast the only opposition vote, said Acheson had. He lost, 66 to 12, a move to send the nomination back to the foreign relations committee.

Majority Leader Barkley and Chairman Connally (Dem., Texas) of the foreign relations committee said Acheson hadn't.

Senator Edwin Johnson (Dem., Colo.) said it looked to him "like a tempest in a teapot."

Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky), who had been critical of Acheson last week, said:

"I think there has been a general misunderstanding all around."

**Arguments Thin.**

That was about the sum total of the arguments. But a lot of harsh words went into their presentation.

Wherry declared there is a "smear campaign" on against MacArthur, designed to get him relieved as supreme commander in Japan. Senator Bridges (Rep., N. H.) agreed there were efforts to smear MacArthur, but said he didn't connect them with Acheson.

Nobody came right out and said so, but there were broad hints that some senators believed political feeling was mixed up in the whole matter. MacArthur is a prominent Republican and was mentioned last year as a possible presidential nominee.

One such hint came when Connally shook his finger at Wherry and told him, "I'm not blindly following some administration leader—or any political leader either."

The controversy got its start last week when MacArthur annuonced that after six months he can handle Japan with 200,000 regular army troops and let the draftees go home.

Wherry on Saturday sent Acheson a list of questions about policy on Japan and dealings with MacArthur.

**Wherry's Case "Shot."**

Acheson replied today with the transcript of his news conference remarks and the text of the policy statement which went to the general just before formal Japanese surrender. He said he believed the statement covered most of Wherry's ground.

"They have no food and they have no clothing," Wherry said of the Japanese people in today's debate. "What more do you want? I'm not for promoting a revolution that may cost the lives of thousands of American boys."

Wherry demanded to know more about Acheson's "revolutionary policies" before the senate voted.

Connally said the Nebraskan was "trying to magnify, to inflate a very trivial matter."

"I think the senator is unduly alarmed," he continued. "Mr. Acheson doesn't make the policies.

"I'm willing to teach the Japanese that the will to war will not pay them dividends," Connally added. "I'm willing to go in there and change their minds."

"No matter what it takes!" shot back Wherry.

## SHOT WRONG MAN, "SHORE HATES IT"

By Associated Press.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 24.—"I shore hate that I shot the wrong man," Dan Miller, 59-year-old gravedigger, told county authorities today after being jailed for a strange Sunday morning killing of James M. Bridges on a lonely road.

Miller told arresting authorities he had been gunning for Jess Green, a relative by marriage, whom he hated and feared because of a long family dispute over a small frame shack and river bottom patch of land.

"I thought it was Jess Green," Miller said in a statement, "and I intended to get Jess, because he has done me so much dirt, and so much dirt to some of my brothers."

Coincidence as well as mistaken identity led Bridges to his death in the shooting, which imperiled his screaming wife and sleeping five children. Bridges had volunteered to drive a friend's car home from a late dance, leaving his wife to follow. The Bridges car was in an accident, and Bridges drove back down the road looking for his family.

He found his car near Miller's small shack. Miller fired a blast, which was not fatal.

"Don't do it, Dan," Bridges yelled and started to run. Another blast hit the car in which the children slept, the third killed Bridges. "My God, I've shot the wrong man," he told Mrs. Bridges later.

## WOMAN WRITER TO WED HER DAUGHTER'S FATHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 24. (AP)—Emily Hahn, author of several books on the Far East, said today she expects to marry British army Maj. Charles Boxer, father of her 4-year-old daughter, Carola, as soon as he arrives in America from Hongkong.

In her book, "China to Me," Miss Hahn told of her romance with Boxer, and of their daughter's birth in Hongkong while both were interned in a Japanese prison camp.

## BELGIAN CARTOONIST GETS DEATH SENTENCE

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 24. (AP)—Paul Jamin, Belgian cartoonist whose caricatures of Winston Churchill were published in the German occupation press, was sentenced to death by a Belgian court-martial today for his pro-German activities.

Jamin, known as "Jam," fled to Germany when the Germans were driven out of Belgium.

## FREAK SURVIVOR PICKS MONSTER

### Miracle Saves Girl From Gas Chamber to Testify.

By Associated Press.

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But it was the little Jewess' story of her own unexplained escape from the chamber of horrors where thousands died that distinguished her testimony.

**"We All Died There."**

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"Did your husband die at Oswiecim?" the prosecutor asked.

"He died—we all died at Oswiecim," came the reply.

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Mrs. Litwinska's testimony and cross-examination during which the defense attacked her credibility, took up the entire morning of this sixth day of the trials.

**Monstrous Women.**

In the afternoon other witnesses identified one after another of the prisoners as helping choose gas chamber victims and beating or otherwise mistreating internees.

One, Dora Szafran, testified the SS woman guard Juana Borman set dogs on prisoners while another, blonde Irma Grese, beat them with riding crops.

Mrs. Litwinska said that beatings of prisoners by guards were "normal" and that there was no apparent system for administering punishment.

She accused one of the women, Ilse Forster, of beating to death with a rubber truncheon a young Polish girl who stole a potato.

## G. I.S SURVIVE CANYON TUMBLE

CANON CITY, Colo., Sept. 24. (AP)—From a perilous side of the Royal Gorge canyon eight soldiers rescued another soldier last night after he fell 150 feet off a ledge. A companion of the soldier was forced to spend the night on the ledge.

The two service men, sightseeing with a group from Peterson field, Colorado Springs, became stranded yesterday afternoon on the ledge 400 feet below Inspiration point. They are Pfc. Francis Lovette, who was severely bruised and suffered possible internal injuries in the fall, and T/Sgt. John Carrier.

During the night a rescue crew from the field formed itself into a chain and, with the bottom of the gorge 1000 feet below them, slid Lovette over their bodies until they lowered him to the canyon floor. There they put him on a sightseers' rail car which ascends and descends one side of the canyon.

Discomfited but unhurt, Carrier huddled on the ledge until he was pulled to the top this morning by rope.

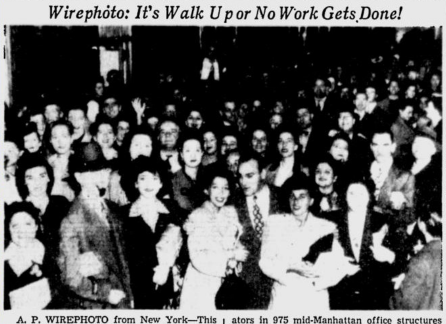
## 905,000 U. S. SOLDIERS FREED SINCE V-E DAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. (AP)—The army announced today 905,000 soldiers have been discharged since V-E day, May 12, 1945.

Of this number, 139,000 were released the week ended September 21. On September 21 alone 24,000 were discharged.

From May 12 through September 14 a total of 1,576,000 have been returned to the United States from overseas theaters. Of this number, 135,000 were brought home from September 7 through September 14.

### Wirephoto: It's Walk Up or No Work Gets Done!



A. P. WIREPHOTO from New York—This crowd of workers yesterday jammed the lobby of the Empire State building as elevator operators in 975 mid-Manhattan office structures went on strike during the morning rush hour. Empire State normally has 72 elevators going.

## SENIORITY ISSUE SPLITS VETERANS

### Selective Service Is Running Hog Wild, Says V. F. W. Man.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A veterans' leader said today selective service is running hog wild in its interpretation of superseniority for returning war veterans.

James W. Cannon, general counsel for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared in an interview:

Selective service now has gone far beyond what congress ever intended. It has mixed things up until neither business nor the labor union knows where it stands.

The American Legion, on the other hand, is going along with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director. Asked for a comment today, a Legion spokesman said:

He (Hershey) is still our man.

Here is what brought on Cannon's outburst:

Hershey has issued a new handbook to guide the 6500 selective service boards, which now must see that veterans get their old jobs back. The handbook interprets the law for the boards.

Much of what is said in the new manual has been selective service policy all along. But this is the first time some veterans' rights, as selective service sees them, have been stated so definitely.

**Has Plenty of Rights.**

The veteran, says selective service:

1. Can have his old job back—and hold it for at least a year regardless of cutbacks in the plant—if he applies for it within 90 days of discharge. A federal court has supported selective service on this.

2. Does not have to join a union, even though the plant may have become a closed shop in the meantime.

3. Is entitled to a job, even though several men may have been drafted from the same position. Jobs must be found for all of them.

Even if a worker signed a statement saying he realized he was taking a job temporarily it isn't necessarily valid, selective service says. The employer must prove the job is temporary. In case of doubt, the decision should be resolved in favor of the veteran.

**Leads to Tangle.**

You can see where this can lead, Cannon said. Take an industry with a great turnover, which since has been cut down by reconversion. It's entirely possible that the entire plant would be staffed only with veterans of World war II.

Under Gen. Hershey's ruling, all the seniority in the world wouldn't count. It isn't fair, it doesn't make sense, says Cannon.

Cannon insisted he could find only one bright spot in the picture. This interpretation, he said, will force congress to take action.

Things are so muddled congress can't afford any more delay, he declared. It will have to revise the law so that it's fair to all—and so that every one knows what it means.

## ROOSEVELT TREASURES STOLEN AT ART SHOW

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. (N. Y. News.)—More than 1000 art patrons were held behind locked doors and submitted voluntarily to being searched tonight when it was discovered that two priceless items from the estate of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had been stolen from a $10,000,000 arts and antiques show in the 171st regiment armory of lower Park avenue.

The stolen exhibits were listed as a color print of a navy vessel, "The U. S. Frigate Macedonian in Distress," and a highly prized collection of Brazilian stamp issues and covers, presented to President Roosevelt in 1940 by President Getulio Vargas of Brazil, and autographed by both men.

## HIS FORECAST OF RAIN PAINFULLY ACCURATE

DETROIT, Sept. 24. (AP)—Observers at Detroit weather bureau didn't have to look at their instruments Sunday to tell if it was raining.

Workmen left a roof-repairing job uncompleted Saturday and when a heavy rainstorm started Sunday water poured down on the hapless weathermen, their maps and instruments.

Forecaster Floyd Pearson joined in the clean-up detail, commenting dryly, "It's too bad those fellows didn't read our forecasts before they started work. We have been predicting rain since Friday."

## *Age Fibbers Get Benefits*

*WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. (AP)—Boys and girls who fibbed about age to get in the navy, marines, coast guard and WAVES will be forgiven and paid off now.*

*President Truman today signed a congressional measure that will allow these under-age patriots the same pay and treatment accorded honorably discharged veterans. The navy department previously had ruled that it lacked authority to pay them usual benefits.*

*Congress quickly authorized the payments. It was told that the army already overlooked false age statements in such cases.*

## BANK'S ELEVATOR JAMS, 8 ABOARD

The feeling of "hanging in midair" became a reality yesterday morning for eight passengers in one of the elevators in the Old National Bank building, Riverside and Stevens, when the car stopped between the first and second floors and remained there an hour.

Cause of the stop was an open circuit on the brake, which prohibited the brake from lifting and kept the car clamped motionless. Firemen finally were called and were making an attempt to force the car down, but then the cage suddenly jerked to the first floor.

What the firemen did not know what that Howard Flynn, E2011 Fifth, Otis Elevator company repairman, had gone to the 16th floor to the emergency control board. Mr. Flynn rigged up a temporary circuit to lift the brake and permit the car to descend. Only thing wrong with the car, he said, was that the brake was holding it from moving. He arrived at 12:40 and had the car down at 1 o'clock.

"They were all getting pretty anxious in the car," Mr. Flynn said last night, "but nobody was hurt and there wasn't anything to worry about."

## GANGS PRESSURE BUTCHER SHOPS

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 24. (AP)—Gangs of men today toured the city of Montreal, entered butcher shops and forced meat merchants to close up or face the alternative of having their counters overturned and their stock ruined. Many independent butchers did not open today, in protest at the present meat rationing system, and many of these joined in the groups that called on the other stores.

The strike by the independents was designed to force the dominion government to abolish the coupon system for meat. However, at the start of business many stores, particularly chain stores, opened.

The manager of a large chain store said about 100 men crowded into his store and threatened to damage his stock if the entire establishment, including the grocery section, were not closed.

The Canadian press said there were reports that meat delivery trucks had been overturned and that the contents of one truck had been pulled off.

Three in One

The army's air technical service command has recently perfected a rapid photographic printing paper called "Gasparcolor." Sensitive to red, green and blue light in a single exposure, it should make colored prints from colored transparencies easy in home darkrooms. Here's a device that kills three birds with one stone! And speaking of birds, remember the old phrase favored by photographers, "Watch the birdie"? You don't hear it very often now, but you still hear the advice, "Watch the Want Ads," and for good reason when they offer such excellent equipment as that shown in the Want Ad below:

WESTINGHOUSE sandwich grill and toaster $15 model 75 Stevens 22 repeater rifle, $15. hospital bed $10. Glen. 6113.

O. J. Pauly, E1124 Olympic, says, "I am pleased with the results of the Want Ad, placed in The Spokesman-Review, which enabled us to sell the articles advertised."

## MANHATTAN FINDS ITSELF GROUNDED

### Workers Go Home or to Theater When Elevators Stop.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Fifteen thousand elevator operators and maintenance workers in some 1875 Manhattan buildings walked off their jobs today.

For hours the sidewalks outside some buildings were crowded with office workers who were undecided whether to tackle the stairways. They spilled into streets and police had difficulty keeping the way clear for vehicles.

Finally many workers went home. Others went to shows. Operators of the 102-story Empire State building, workshop for 15,000 New Yorkers, reported "very few" attempts to walk higher than the sixth floor.

**Extra Police Called.**

Policemen from Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx were called into Manhattan to augment the force in the strike area.

Locals 32-B and 164 of the A. F. of L. Building Service Employees' International union called the strike after a protracted dispute with the Midtown Realty Owners' association and the realty advisory board on labor relations.

The union rejected a war labor board ruling which awarded day office building workers $28.05 a week for a 44-hour work week. They had previously received $30.15 for a 46-hour week. The WLB turned down demands for union security, severance pay, vacations with pay and holiday provisions.

Dissatisfaction with awards to apartment house employees also was expressed by union officials, but none of those workers had left their jobs late today.

**Owners Are Stubborn.**

Union leaders and property owners were asked to discuss possible mediation with the regional WLB this afternoon but the building owners declined.

As the Empire State building's 72 elevators stood idle, long lines of office workers stood before telephone booths in the lobby waiting for a chance to "phone upstairs." There were similar scenes in the 54-story Woolworth building and other skyscrapers.

Two television engineers of the National Broadcasting company—Thomas J. Buzalski, 36, and Joseph Lombardi, 45—got to their work on the Empire State's 85th floor half an hour before the strike began. With them they took two beds, a stove, an ice box and a locker full of food.

"We're prepared to stay three days," said Buzalski.

**Sightseers Stay Down.**

Out-of-town visitors wanting to reach the Empire State's observation tower were told: "You can go if you walk."

None did. Only once has any one walked to the top in the building's 16-year history, officials said.

Food was the big problem of those who did go to work. Everywhere could be seen office boys carrying huge bundles of sandwiches. One restaurant did a good business selling food to upstairs workers who pulled it up by rope.

Many concerns sent their employees to lunch and told them not to return.

Other buildings affected included the Flatiron building, 23 floors; 512 Seventh avenue, 44 stories; 10 East Fortieth street, 44 floors; 498 Seventh avenue, 24 stories; 500 Seventh avenue, 18 stories.

Meanwhile Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said he had authorized the health department to rescue persons marooned above the 12th floor who were not physically able to walk down. He added that the city was prepared to provide emergency service should the strike spread to dwellings.

## PLAQUE TO ROOSEVELT BARED; TRUMAN TALKS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. (AP)—President Truman declared today that the world must organize for peace on the basis of the brotherhood of man or "walk straight to destruction."

The President spoke at the unveiling of a bronze plaque in memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt, he declared, "risked his reputation on one war weapon—the breaking of the atom."

Now that that is an accomplished fact with the development of the atomic bomb, Mr. Truman said, those who believe in the things for which he fought and died should strive to bring about their accomplishment.

## DIAPER SPECIAL PULLS INTO PORT

### Wails and Coos Hail New Homeland From Lurline's Rail.

By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The world's greatest floating baby carriage pulled into San Francisco today and discharged a gay but somewhat bewildered cargo of 545 Australian wives of American service men and their 220 small children.

This nursery special was the 18,163-ton Lurline, once gleaming queen of Matson Line luxury cruisers, now a grim, gray troop transport along whose crowded decks the wails and laughter of Australian-born American youngsters mingled incongruously with the talk of 2325 discharge-bound soldiers and sailors.

The 14-day voyage from Brisbane was so uneventful that none of the big-eyed Australian brides had much to say about it.

As the big ship heeled over slightly in warping into her berth beside a flag-decked pier on which an army band tootled brassily one blond girl exclaimed, "Coo, this is the roughest part of the trip." That about summed it up.

An impromptu but efficient nursery, set up by the ship's chaplain, Navy Lt. L. M. Kennedy, won the praise of everybody. Without it few mothers would have gotten much to eat on the trip for the jammed dining saloons were busy 10 hours a day.

**Dry Pants Brigade.**

Greatest accolade, however, went to a baker's dozen of gluttons for punishment—a group of G. I.s who voluntarily constituted themselves a "diaper detail" and spent their waking hours seeing that junior had dry pants.

Some of these were among the lucky 18 men who accompanied their families home.

"It was a just a lucky accident," said Sgt. Joseph C. Wyhs of St. Charles, Mo., as he cuddled his 15-month-old daughter Yvonne and smiled at his wife, Lorna, a Melbourne girl. Wyhs, a Philippines veteran of the 648th engineers, boarded the ship at Manila and met his wife as she came aboard at Brisbane.

One who didn't trust to luck was Yeoman 2/c Robert Latarte of Carrollton, Mich., who said his commanding officer arranged the trip for his Brisbane wife and 3-month-old son as a reward for long service.

**Must Meet Relatives.**

The lone wives and wives with children were bound for points throughout the United States to live with their strange American relatives or to meet husbands already discharged. One of the latter was Gladys Prelle, bound to meet her husband, former T/Sgt. Charles Prelle, in Rockville, Conn. One who said she must wait out the late war for a while yet was Roma McFarren, who last heard from her husband, Sgt. Robert, in Tokyo, and is going to his family home in Bluffton, Ind.

One anxious wife was officially listed as a stowaway because she walked on the ship at Brisbane without a visa, but immigration men said she probably would be able to straighten out the red tape and remain in her adopted country.

The passenger list of 3558 included 1400 assorted troops from the Philippines, the remainder from Australia, plus a handful of Red Cross personnel, army and navy nurses and merchant seamen.

**Come Devious Route.**

Senior officer returning was Col. H. O. Enwall, former assistant United States district attorney at Miami, Fla., who has spent the last three and a half years in the judge advocate general's department, mostly handling courts-martial.

The Lurline came straight through from Brisbane to San Francisco, but her outbound itinerary was perhaps typical of the war-end shipping situation. Officers said she had sailed from Marseille for Suez, but turned around and headed for New York, then was diverted to the Panama canal and to Manila, thence to Brisbane and San Francisco, a total trip of more than 32,000 miles.

But, troopship or no, she still was catering to the carriage trade—baby.

## YANKS IN JAPAN WEAR WOOLLIES

TOKYO, Sept. 24. (AP)—The best-dressed man in Japan this fuyu (winter) will be the American G. I.

He probably won't qualify as any Beau Brummel but he is going to be warm and in this country that's something when the snow whitens the slopes of Fujiyama.

Brig. Gen. Harold E. Eastwood, supplies officer on Gen. MacArthur's staff, said today that thousands of units of winter clothing for the American occupation army are en route to Japan. He said all American soldiers in Japan and Korea could expect woolens by October 1.

It's almost pleasant just to talk about the prospect of low temperatures for forces with Pacific campaign ribbons. For as long as three years in some instances infantry men and air personnel now policing Japan have known only equatorial heat.

It may not be easy for them to put on woolen underwear the first time, but from what old Japan hands say about fuyu, they'll soon welcome the change-over.

## ACTRESS AND AUTHOR, LEYLA GEORGIE, DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 24. (AP)—Leyla Georgie, actress, playwright and author, died last night after a brief illness. She would have been 40 years old tomorrow.

Miss Georgie created the role of Charmaine in the play, "What Price Glory," wrote the play "Twenty-five Dollars an Hour," and coauthored the play "I Must Love Someone" with Jack Kirkland. Her books included "Establishment of Mme. Antonia" and "Iron Express," to be published in three weeks.

**U. S. GIFT TO DE GAULLE.**

PARIS, Sept. 24. (AP)—United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, acting for President Truman, today presented Gen. De Gaulle with a C-54 passenger plane. The giant craft, which the President offered De Gaulle on his recent Washington visit, arrived from the United States just in time for the brief ceremony.

# Tells How Nazis Lined Up Women in Nude for Death

## Auschwitz Camp Horrors Related in Court by Jewess

Lueneberg, Germany-(AP)-A Polish Jewess Monday told how 3,000 women at Oswiecim (Auschwitz) concentration camp were lined up naked by the camp commandant and selected for a Christmas day parade to the gas chamber.

Testifying at the trial of 45 Nazis charged with prison camp atrocities, Mrs. Sophia Litwinska, 28, of Lublin, said she lived through the horrors of the lethal chamber because she was mysteriously pulled out at the last moment on Christmas, 1941.

"Who was in charge of that parade?" the prosecutor asked.

"Commandant Hessler," the witness shouted, pointing to one of the defendants. "He is a murderer responsible for the death of thousands."

While Hessler lowered his head, the witness continued: "We were lined up quite naked, while Hessler and two doctors made selections for the gas chamber. The victims were then loaded into trucks and hauled to the crematorium where they were dumped out like potatoes."

### Filed Into Gas Chamber

The victims filed into the gas chamber, which looked like a shower room, the witness said. "Inside the chamber there were cries, tears—people were shaking and striking each other. Then I noticed yellow fumes entering the room. I had a violent coughing spell. My name was called. I raised my arm, for my voice would not answer. Then someone pulled me out of the chamber, I don't know who. Later Hessler covered me in a blanket and took me on a motorcycle to the hospital."

"Were you given an explanation of why you were taken from the chamber?" the prosecutor asked. "I arrived in camp in a transport that had come from a prison, which apparently made a difference. Also I was the wife of a Polish army officer."

Then the overhead floodlights were flashed on and the witness was led in front of the prisoners' cage. She identified 16 of them, as guilty of atrocities at the camp, including the Belsen camp commandant, Josef Kramer, Hessler and Irma Grese.

### Beat a Girl to Death

"No. 33 (Ilse Forster) beat to death a young girl," she testified, adding that the Forster woman caught a teen age girl stealing a potato, dragged her into the kitchen, beat her unmercifully and forced her to eat her own excrement.

"I could not watch and turned away. Later she dragged the girl outside and beat her until she died. She has beaten so many persons there must be a thousand who have seen her."

Ilse Forster, a short blond of about 25, remained tight lipped and defiant during the accusations.

*The Milwaukee Journal - Sep 24, 1945*

Este informe de periódico sobre la actuación de Sophia Litwinska nos informa de que fue el día de Navidad cuando ella fue un poco gaseada por los malvados nazis.

Hitler ordena que 36 judíos sean liberados de Auschwitz.



Eckart Klessmann, un historiador alemán especializado en la historia del siglo 19 y de ningun modo revisionista.

Página de Wikipedia del historiador en alemán.

En febrero del 2000 Klessman escribió un artículo titulado *Resistencia del corazón, la cual apareció en el diario alemán Die Welt* (El Mundo)

Widerstand des Herzens
Die Berliner Demonstration von 1943
Von Eckart Klessmann
Am 6. März 1943 befahl Goebbels, alle jüdischen Männer, die in „Mischehe“ lebten, freizulassen, nachdem er sich der Zustimmung Hitlers versichert hatte . . . Die Demonstration in der Rosenstraße richtete sich ja auch nicht gegen das Regime selbst, sondern bezog sich einzig auf die ihren Frauen entrissenen Männer. . . Nicht nur die 1700 in „Mischehe“ lebenden Juden wurden wieder freigelassen, man holte sogar 36 nach Auschwitz Deportierte von dort zurück. Fast alle Entlassenen haben das Hitler-Reich überlebt.

[Traducción:]

Resistencia del corazón
La demostración de Berlín de 1943
por Eckart Klessmann
El 6 de marzo de 1943, Goebbels ordenó que todos los hombres judíos quienes vivían en "matrimonios interraciales" fuesen liberados, después de asegurarse de que Hitler estuviese de acuerdo ... La demostración en Rosenstrasse no fue dirigida contra el régimen como tal, sino que sólo se referia a los hombres arrebatados de sus mujeres... No sólo los 1700 judíos viviendo en "matrimonios interraciales" fueron liberados de nuevo, trajeron consigo a otros prisioneros treinta y seis prisioneros después de que ellos fuesen deportados de Auschwitz. Casi todos aquellos liberados sobrevivieron el Reich de Hitler.

26.02.2000 | Autor: Eckart Klessmann Empfehlen +1 0

# Widerstand des Herzens

Die Berliner Demonstration von 1943

Am 27. Februar 1943 um 6 Uhr rollten in Berlin Lastwagen vor die Tore der Fabriken. Männer der Gestapo und der SS drangen in die Betriebe ein und verhafteten alle dort beschäftigten Juden, etwa 5000 Menschen. Man trieb die Menschen, die vor Angst und Kälte zitterten, auf die Lastwagen und fuhr sie zum Verwaltungsgebäude der Jüdischen Gemeinde in der Rosenstraße, in Kasernen und provisorische Sammelstellen. Von hier aus sollten die Festgenommenen in die Vernichtungslager deportiert werden.

GOOGLE ANZEIGE

**Unangreifbarer Wohlstand**
2 Minuten täglich reichen aus. So festigen Sie Ihren Wohlstand!
wirtschaft-vertraulich.de/2011

Es handelte sich durchweg um solche jüdische Männer und einige Frauen, die mit nichtjüdischen Partnern verheiratet waren und daher einen Sonderstatus einnahmen. Zwar waren sie zur Zwangsarbeit vor allem in der Rüstungsindustrie verpflichtet, blieben aber von der Deportation ausgenommen und wohnten mit ihren Partnern weiterhin zusammen. Dennoch waren sie äußerst misstrauisch und wachsam. Als die Ehefrauen der verhafteten Männer bemerkten, dass diese nicht zur gewohnten Zeit von der Arbeit nach Hause gekommen waren, informierten sie einander und zogen gemeinsam zur Rosenstraße.

Zunächst versammelten sich am Nachmittag dieses Samstags etwa 150 Frauen und verlangten die Freilassung ihrer Männer. Am Sonntagmorgen hatte sich ihre Zahl auf 600 erhöht, und nun gingen sie nicht mehr am Abend nach Hause, sondern blieben Tag und Nacht auf der Straße. Ihre Zahl hatte inzwischen längst die 1000 überschritten. Immer wieder riefen sie "Gebt uns unsere Männer heraus! Wir wollen unsere Männer wiederhaben!" Die Soldaten der "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" drohten zwar, das Feuer auf die Demonstrantinnen zu eröffnen, wagten es dann aber doch nicht. Die Gestapo begann, Frauen aus der Menge der Demonstranten zu verhaften, was die Versammelten aber keineswegs einschüchterte, zumal sich auch nicht unmittelbar Betroffene mit ihnen solidarisierten, darunter einige Soldaten der Wehrmacht, die auf Heimaturlaub waren. Die Frauen hielten durch.

Am 6. März befahl Goebbels, alle jüdischen Männer, die in "Mischehe" lebten, freizulassen, nachdem er sich der Zustimmung Hitlers versichert hatte. Denn der Minister wie sein "Führer" fürchteten zu diesem Zeitpunkt, wenige Wochen nach Stalingrad, nichts so sehr wie innenpolitische Unruhen. Die Demonstration in der Rosenstraße richtete sich ja auch nicht gegen das Regime selbst, sondern bezog sich einzig auf die ihren Frauen entrissenen Männer. Auch befürchtete Goebbels, durch die tagelange Demonstration in der Rosenstraße könnte plötzlich eine Diskussion über die Deportationen entfacht werden. Nicht nur die 1700 in "Mischehe" lebenden Juden wurden wieder freigelassen, man holte sogar 36 nach Auschwitz Deportierte von dort zurück. Fast alle Entlassenen haben das Hitler-Reich überlebt.

Der amerikanische Historiker Nathan Stoltzfus hat die bewegende Geschichte vom Protest der Frauen in der Berliner Rosenstraße nacherzählt und zugleich die Schicksale der in diesen "Mischehen" (von denen es 1933 etwa 35 000 gab) verheirateten Menschen für die gesamten Nazi-Zeit anschaulich gemacht: Eltern und Verwandte brachen den Kontakt ab, Nachbarn beleidigten und denunzierten die Eheleute. Andere aber sorgten heimlich für zusätzliche Lebensmittel und gaben auf vielfältige Weise ihre Sympathie zu erkennen. Die Schikanen des Regimes reichten von der Reduzierung der Lebensmittelrationen bis hin zum 1942 erlassenen Verbot, Haustiere zu halten. Die Tiere mussten eingeschläfert werden.

Angesichts des erfolgreichen Protests der Frauen in der Rosenstraße fragt man sich natürlich, ob solcher Protest nicht schon früher möglich gewesen wäre. Es hat ihn auch gegeben: Die katholischen Christen Deutschlands wehrten sich erfolgreich gegen einen Erlass, alle Kruzifixe aus den Schulen zu entfernen. Und 1941 war es dem Bischof von Münster, Clemens von Galen, zu danken, dass das Euthanasieprogramm zur Ermordung psychisch Kranker beendet werden musste. Allerdings: In beiden Fällen stand die katholische Kirche hinter dem Protest, und während des Kriegs wünschten die Machthaber keine innenpolitischen Unruhen. Die Juden aber genossen keinerlei Schutz in einer Bevölkerung, die zum Teil antisemitisch eingestellt war und sich vor Schikanen fürchtete.

Nathan Stoltzfus hat eine auch in der Detailfülle beeindruckende Darstellung geschrieben, die vielfältige Aufschlüsse gibt über das Verhalten der Menschen in einer Diktatur. Auch wenn das Volk in der Masse zu den Untaten schwieg, so haben sich damals doch viele Tausend an einem "Aufstand des Gewissens" beteiligt, nicht nur in der Berliner Rosenstraße, aber doch nirgends so sichtbar vor aller Augen wie hier.

Nathan Stoltzfus:

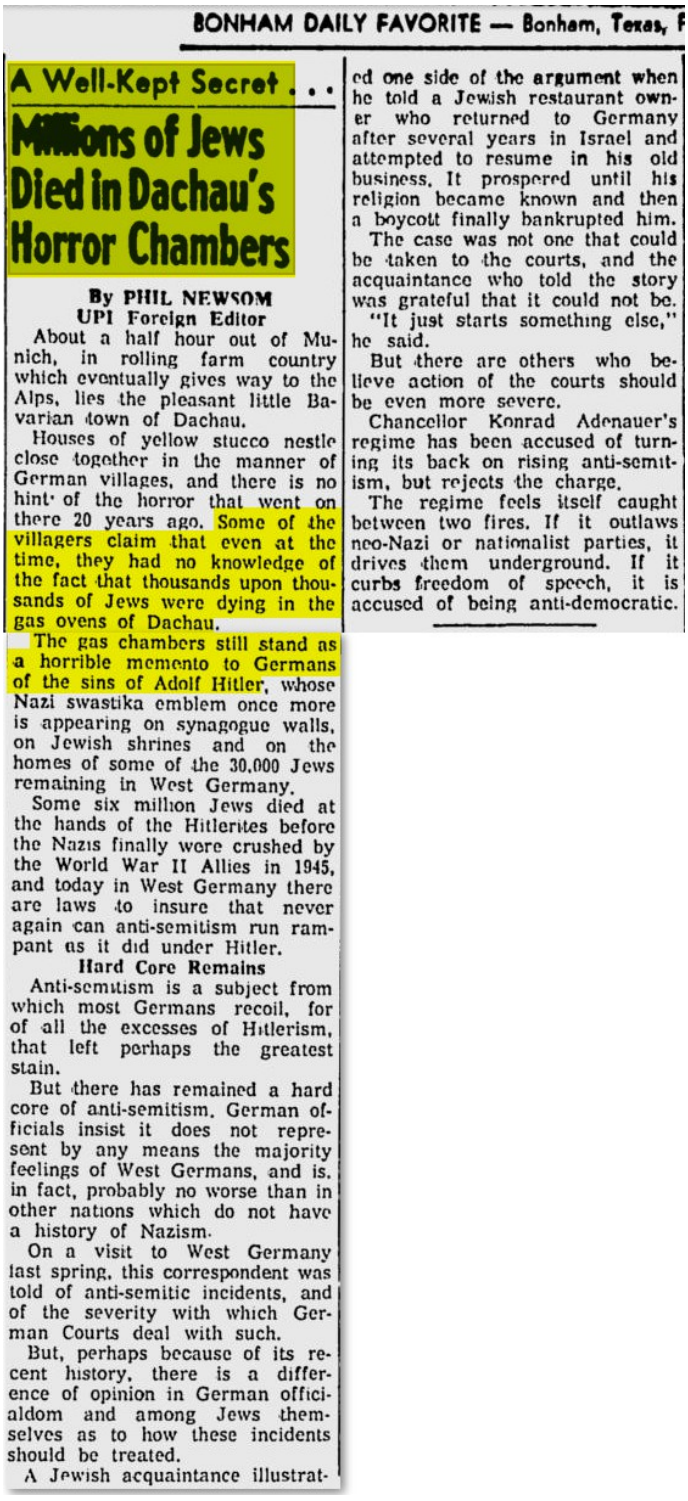
Widerstand des Herzens. Der Aufstand der Berliner Frauen in der Rosenstraße 1943

Übers. von Michael Müller. Hanser, München 1999. 476 S., 54 Mark.

*Eckart Klessmann ist Schriftsteller. Er lebt in Klein Bengerstorf.*

[Die Welt - 26 February, 2000]

"Millones de judíos murieron en Dachau"



BONHAM DAILY FAVORITE — Bonham, Texas, F

A Well-Kept Secret . . .

# Millions of Jews Died in Dachau's Horror Chambers

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

About a half hour out of Munich, in rolling farm country which eventually gives way to the Alps, lies the pleasant little Bavarian town of Dachau.

Houses of yellow stucco nestle close together in the manner of German villages, and there is no hint of the horror that went on there 20 years ago. Some of the villagers claim that even at the time, they had no knowledge of the fact that thousands upon thousands of Jews were dying in the gas ovens of Dachau.

The gas chambers still stand as a horrible memento to Germans of the sins of Adolf Hitler, whose Nazi swastika emblem once more is appearing on synagogue walls, on Jewish shrines and on the homes of some of the 30,000 Jews remaining in West Germany.

Some six million Jews died at the hands of the Hitlerites before the Nazis finally were crushed by the World War II Allies in 1945, and today in West Germany there are laws to insure that never again can anti-semitism run rampant as it did under Hitler.

**Hard Core Remains**

Anti-semitism is a subject from which most Germans recoil, for of all the excesses of Hitlerism, that left perhaps the greatest stain.

But there has remained a hard core of anti-semitism. German officials insist it does not represent by any means the majority feelings of West Germans, and is, in fact, probably no worse than in other nations which do not have a history of Nazism.

On a visit to West Germany last spring, this correspondent was told of anti-semitic incidents, and of the severity with which German Courts deal with such.

But, perhaps because of its recent history, there is a difference of opinion in German officialdom and among Jews themselves as to how these incidents should be treated.

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*The Bonham Daily Favorite, Feb 26, 1960*

Un absoluto montón de gilipolleces del Bonham Daily Favorite, publicado el 26 de febrero de 1960.

El periodista, después hacer la ridícula afirmación en titular del artículo sigue y dice:

"Algunos aldeanos (de Dachau) afirman que aún entonces, ellos no tenían ningún conocimiento del hecho de que miles y miles de judíos morían en los hornos de gas de Dachau. Las cámaras de gas todavía están de pie como un recuerdo horrible para los Alemanes de los pecados de Adolf Hitler."

## ★ CHURCHES ★

**Ravenna Baptist Church**
Ravenna, Texas
10 a. m. — Sunday school, Ray Faulkner, superintendent.
11 a. m. — Morning worship.
6:30 p. m. — Training union.
7 p. m. — Evening worship.
Jessie Hide, pastor

**First Methodist Church**
Bailey, Texas
Services first and third Sundays in the month.
10 a. m. — Sunday school.
11 a. m. — Morning worship.
7 p. m. — Evening worship.
Jim Randle, pastor

**Mulberry Assembly of God**
Mulberry, Texas
10 a. m. — Sunday school, Paul Caves, superintendent.
11 a. m. — Morning service.
7:45 p. m. — Evening service.
WEDNESDAY—
7:45 p. m. — Midweek service.
Jack Verndale, pastor

**Bizar Methodist Church**
Bizar, Texas
9:45 a. m. — Sunday school.
John W. Stepnen, superintendent.
10:55 a. m. — Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. — Junior and senior MYF.
7:30 p. m. — Evening worship.
Gary Rogers, pastor

**New Zion Baptist Church**
North of Bizar
9:45 a. m. — Sunday school.
11 a. m. — Worship service.
6:30 p. m. — Training union.
7:30 p. m. — Worship service.
WEDNESDAY:
7 p. m. — Midweek prayer service.
Floyd Woodard, pastor

**Dodd City Church of Christ**
Dodd City, Texas
10 a. m. — Bible school.
11 a. m. — Morning worship.
6 p. m. — Young people's meeting.
7 p. m. — Evening service.
WEDNESDAY:
7 p. m. — Mid-week prayer service.
R. V. Wood, minister

**Corinth Baptist Church**
North of Bonham
10 a. m. — Sunday school, Kenneth Bethel, superintendent.
11 a. m. — Morning worship.
6:30 p. m. — Training union, Pete Bethel, director.
7:15 p. m. — Evening worship.
WEDNESDAY:
7:30 p. m.—Midweek prayer service.
Howard Clark, pastor

**Grove Hill Methodist Church**
Services held fourth Sunday in the month.
10 a. m. — Sunday school.
11 a. m. — Morning worship.
7 p. m. — Evening worship.
Jim Randle, pastor

**Northside Church of Christ**
Main and Tenth Streets
9 a. m. — Gospel in song and sermon.
9:40 a. m. — Bible study.
10:40 a. m. — Morning service.
7 p. m. — Young People's classes.
8 p. m. — Evening service.
WEDNESDAY:
8:30 p. m. — Ladies' Bible class.
7:30 p. m. — Midweek service.
Gladden W. Walker, evangelist

**Portland Congregational Church**
10 a. m. — Sunday school, Clyde Jones, superintendent.
11 a. m. — Morning worship, sermon.
6 p. m. — CYYS.
8 p. m. — WHS.
6:45 p. m. — Evening worship.
THURSDAY:
7 p. m. — Mid-week prayer service.
Edward Cunningham, pastor

## Mr. Mrs. Alexander Visit in Trenton

TRENTON (Spl.) — Recent visitors with Mrs. Tom McEvoy were Mr. and Mrs. David Alexander and son, Bill, of Fort Worth.

Visiting Mrs. Berry Connelly were Mrs. Bonnie McLain, Mrs. Dee Rice and daughter, Christy, and Mrs. Dick Mobley, all of Dorset, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft Duxworth of Dallas have returned home after visiting his brother, Dan Duxworth.

Mr. and Mrs. John Connelly visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peacock and family in Bonham.

Mrs. Wig Summers has been confined to her home with the flu.

Visiting in Grand Prairie recently with Mrs. Calvin Shaw were Mrs. Grady Riley, Mrs. J. M. Butler and Mrs. Loretta Reed.

Mrs. Henry Donaghey is expected to be home with flu.

Guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Bates were Clifton Shaw and Lewis Kuehn of Turbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McCleary have returned from Fort Worth where they visited Lees McCleary and family.

Mrs. Homer Murphy and Miss Willie Catherine Murphy visited relatives in Detroit.

Spence Vincent is reported in an improved condition after being confined with the flu.

Mrs. Stella Magruder of Cobbs Glen, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom Cunningham.

Recent visitors with Mrs. L. F. Southerland were Mr. and Mrs. Louie Southerland of Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Southerland and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Southerland and family, all of Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Robinson of Levelland are visiting her mother, Mrs. Minnie Hill and her sister, Mrs. Dora Hill.

## WSCS Officers Are Named at Meeting

HONEY GROVE (Spl.) — Officers for the Women's Society of Christian Service of Methodist Methodist church were named for the 1960-61 year Monday when Mrs. Grover Luttrell conducted the meeting. Mrs. Henry Stroud, chairman of the nominating committee made the report. Officers will be installed at the May meeting.

The new officers include Mrs. George Luttrell, president; Mrs. Grover Hall, vice president; Mrs. Henry Stroud, secretary; Mrs. Henry Dobson, treasurer; Mrs. George Turner, promotion secretary.

Other secretarial officers are Mrs. D. R. Dodson, missionary education; Mrs. Henry Stroud, christian social relations; Mrs. Luther Davis, student work; Mrs. D. E. Shriver, youth work; Mrs. E. T. Roberts, children's work; Mrs. Hattie Bishop, spiritual life; Mrs. A. C. McClure Hermsmeyer and publications, and Mrs. Mattie Smith, parsonage.

During the business session Mrs. George Luttrell was named delegate to the North Texas Conference of the WSCS in Paris March 23-24 and Mrs. Grover Hall was named alternate.

Mrs. Hattie Bishop was leader for the program entitled, "The Stewardship of the Church," and she gave a devotional taken from Isaiah 42:1-7. She also directed a skit with Mrs. S. D. Evans, Mrs. S. A. Flanagan, Mrs. Lonnie Harvell, Mrs. Gordon Ridge and Mrs. Jess Perkins taking part.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

## Bonhamites to be Initiated by Frat

Three Fannin county students, including two from Bonham will be initiated into Delta Pi chapter of Delta Sigma Pi, business fraternity, at East Texas State college Saturday.

Being initiated from Bonham are Bobby Clayton and Joel Peterson. The other Fannin county student being taken into the fraternity is Jerry W. Laymack of Windom.

Speakers for the occasion will include Dr. James Gee, ETSC president; Dr. Elton Johnson, head of business administration; Dr. Stanley Brower, grand president of Delta Sigma Pi; James Thomson, executive director; Jim Hefner, regional director; Ronnie Smith, district director, and Kenneth Dotzel, local chapter president.

Chapters from SMU, TCU, NTSC and the Dallas alumni chapter will assist the national officers with the initiation of 60 members.

## Not Real Antiques . . .

## Chairs, Etc. Give Them That Look

By GAY PAILEY

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mrs. Rita S. Nathan is the third generation in a family business catering to those who want "antiqued" but not unique furniture for their homes.

Her business is reproductions and adaptations of fine old pieces of furniture, many of them worthy of museums, and some of the rooms of her company's trade are charm, wit, luxuries, and ease.

Yarborough Urges Rio Grande Dam

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) urged Senate action Thursday on a proposal to build the Amistad (Dee Lieu) Dam across the Rio Grande.

Yarborough called the Senate's attention to a resolution passed by the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, favoring the dam, and asked that the text of the resolution be entered into the Congressional Record.

He said construction of the dam would prevent another disaster like the 1954 Rio Grande flood that killed hundreds of persons and caused property damage in the millions of dollars.

Yarborough stated the project "one of the most vital flood control and water conservation projects now under consideration."

## Carr Levels New Charge at Wilson

HARLINGEN (UPI)— Wagers on Carr leveled a new charge at Atty. Gen. Will Wilson Thursday, claiming Wilson has "ignored" narcotics traffic in Texas to "make headlines in other fields."

"Local law enforcement officials all across Texas tell me that this is one of the most serious law enforcement problems we face," Carr said.

A "safe-cracker" attorney general, he said, could end the state's narcotics problem in 90 days by enlisting the aid of local and federal officials.

Carr, pestered by the speaker of the Texas House, opposes Wilson in the attorney general's race. He arrived in the lower Rio Grande Valley Thursday for three days of campaigning for the office.

He said because of Wilson's "inexperience" in the narcotics problem, local authorities have to depend all too heavily on federal assistance in combating it.

Trade at home and save!

## A Well-Kept Secret . . .

## Millions of Jews Died in Dachau's Horror Chambers

By PHIL NEWSOM
AFS Foreign Editor

Ahead a half hour out of Munich, in rolling farm country which eventually gives way to the Alps, lies the pleasant little Bavarian town of Dachau.

Dozens of yellow stucco roofed clear together in the manner of German villages, and there is no hint of the horror that went on there 20 years ago. Some of the villagers claim that even at the time, they had no knowledge of the foul deed. Thousands upon thousands of Jews were dying in the gas ovens of Dachau.

"The gas chambers will stand as a horrible memorial to Germans of the men of Adolf Hitler, whose Nazi swastika emblem once more is appearing on synagogue walls, on Jewish shrines and on the persons of some of the 30,000 Jews remaining in West Germany.

Some six million Jews died at the hands of the Nazis before the Nazis finally were crushed by the World War II Allies in 1945. But today in West Germany there are laws to ensure that never again can anti-semitism run rampant as it did under Hitler.

**Hard Core Remains**

Anti-semitism is a subject best left alone, Germans insist, for of all the enemies of Hitlerism, that left perhaps the greatest mark.

But there has remained a hard core of anti-semitism. Germans shudder when it does not report that by any means the majority feelings of West Germans, and is, in fact, probably no worse than in other nations which do not have a history of Nazism.

On a visit to West Germany last spring, this correspondent met and of anti-semitic incidents, and of the severity with which German Courts deal with such.

But, perhaps because of its recent history, there is a difference of opinion in German affairs and among Jews concerning as to how those incidents should be treated.

A Jewish acquaintance thereof, [illegible] one side of the argument when he told a Jewish restaurant owner who returned to Germany after several years in Israel and attempted to remodel in his old business. It prospered until the religious business owners and then to boycott finally bankrupted him.

The case was not one that could be taken to the courts, and the acquaintance who told the story was grateful that it could not be. "It just starts something else," he said.

But there are others who believe action of the courts should be more severe.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's regime has been accused of turning its back on many anti-semitic acts, but refutes the charge.

The regime feels itself caught between two fires. If it outlaws neo-Nazi or anti-semitic parties, it drives them underground. If it curbs freedom of speech, it is accused of being anti-democratic.

## Local Couple Attend ACC Lectureship

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Wood, 220 Hazel, returned home Thursday night from Abilene where they had attended a lectureship at Abilene Christian college since Sunday night.

They met four of their children and five grandchildren at the homecoming, where was attended by more than 8,000 ministers and church members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Wood is minister of the Church of Christ in Dodd City.

Opening the history series at that area, the highways had been clear-

## Rice Plans New Class Building

HOUSTON (UPI)— Rice Institute officials yesterday announced plans for a [illegible] million dollar building much needed by a 49 year old institution.

The building, to be known as Anspacher Hall, will house faculty offices and classrooms for the humanities and social sciences.

The gift was the latest in a series of gifts by the Maguire's to the institute. The sum given was not disclosed, but it was understood to be a substantial part of the million dollar cost of the proposed building.

**MR. AND MRS. DUCKETT TO VISIT IN PARIS**

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Duckett are spending the weekend in Paris with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Cardwell, Mr. Cardwell and children.

**The Smiling Blue Birds**

The Smiling Blue Birds met with their leaders, Mrs. Marion Curry and Mrs. Jolly Shank, in the Curry home Wednesday. In spite of the snow and bad weather only three Blue Birds were absent. After the business meeting, when Joann Shank presided, the leaders directed the Blue Birds in making necklaces. Carol Pinard served refreshments. Sheryl Card, scribe.

[illegible] of the way across home, Mr. Wood said.





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Style Shop

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Fabulous fit in soft Glove leathers; cushioned wedge; platform sole.
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# SPECIALS!

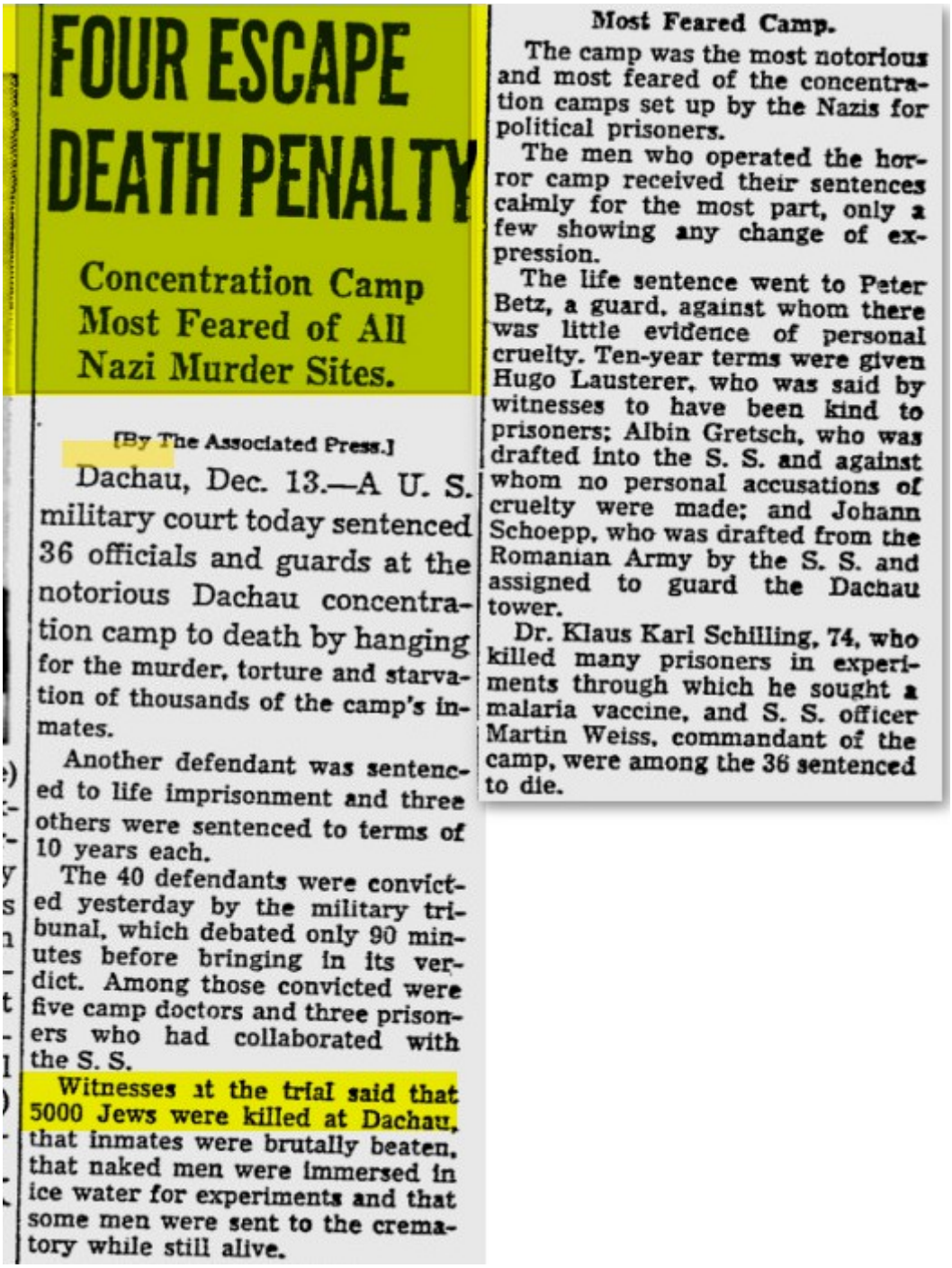
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| Regular & Menthol AERO SHAVE ..... Only 59c | WOMEN'S RAIN BONNETS . only 19c |
| Adjustable with New Super Blue Blades GILLETTE RAZORS ..... $1.95 | UMBRELLAS ..... only $1.95 |
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| Reg. $24.95 New Nivelux Rotary ELECTRIC SHAVER RAZOR ... $19.95 | VX-6 Cadion BATTERY ADDITIVE ..... $2.98 |
| Reg. $29.50 Remington Roll-A-Matic Adjustable ELECTRIC SHAVER ..... $22.00 | Reg. $6.00 MOTALOY RING & VALVE JOB $5.00 |
| 10 Gillette SUPER BLUE BLADES .... Only 69c (In Dispenser) | PRESTO FIRE EXTINGUISHERS $3.98 |
| 10 Gillette BLUE BLADES ..... Only 49c | Reg. $1.25 Size BAKER'S HAIR TONIC ... Only $1.00 |
| 10 Gillette THIN BLADES ..... Only 35c | Reg. $1.10 HARGROVES COLOR-NU .. Only $1.00 |
| 4 Mastery Edge RAZOR BLADES ..... 3 packs 25c (Single & Double Edge) | Reg. $1.10 LAN-LAY ..... Only $1.00 (For Skin, Hair & Scalp Dryness) |
| Weatherite Sealed MEN'S RAINCOATS ... $1.75 to $5.95 | Reg. $1.10 ALBERTO VO5 HAIR DRESSING . $1.00 (Oily) |
| LADIES' RAINCOATS . $1.49 to $2.98 | 12 Oz. FORMULA Q ..... Only 32c (For Hair & Scalp) |
| MEN'S WATERPROOF HATS .. $1.98 | 12 Oz. HAIR OIL ..... Only 32c |
| MEN'S WATERPROOF CAPS .... 98c | Reg. 69c HALO SHAMPOO ..... Only 49c |
| MEN'S RAIN HAT COVERS . only 85c | Reg. $1.00 WOODBURY SHAMPOO ... Only 59c |

AND LOTS OF OTHERS — ALSO DRUGS, NOTIONS AND NOVELTIES

LEETH'S VARIETY

"THE LITTLE STORE WITH BIG VALUES"

En este otro artículo del Southeast Missourian, publicado el 13 de diciembre de 1945 informando sobre los juicios de los crímenes de guerra, se afirma que el tribunal oyó que 5.000 judíos fueron asesinados en Dachau. Y no hay ninguna mención de hornos de gas, ni cámaras de gas.



# FOUR ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY

## Concentration Camp Most Feared of All Nazi Murder Sites.

[By The Associated Press.]

Dachau, Dec. 13.—A U. S. military court today sentenced 36 officials and guards at the notorious Dachau concentration camp to death by hanging for the murder, torture and starvation of thousands of the camp's inmates.

Another defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment and three others were sentenced to terms of 10 years each.

The 40 defendants were convicted yesterday by the military tribunal, which debated only 90 minutes before bringing in its verdict. Among those convicted were five camp doctors and three prisoners who had collaborated with the S. S.

Witnesses at the trial said that 5000 Jews were killed at Dachau, that inmates were brutally beaten, that naked men were immersed in ice water for experiments and that some men were sent to the crematory while still alive.

### Most Feared Camp.

The camp was the most notorious and most feared of the concentration camps set up by the Nazis for political prisoners.

The men who operated the horror camp received their sentences calmly for the most part, only a few showing any change of expression.

The life sentence went to Peter Betz, a guard, against whom there was little evidence of personal cruelty. Ten-year terms were given Hugo Lausterer, who was said by witnesses to have been kind to prisoners; Albin Gretsch, who was drafted into the S. S. and against whom no personal accusations of cruelty were made; and Johann Schoepp, who was drafted from the Romanian Army by the S. S. and assigned to guard the Dachau tower.

Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, 74, who killed many prisoners in experiments through which he sought a malaria vaccine, and S. S. officer Martin Weiss, commandant of the camp, were among the 36 sentenced to die.

*The Southeast Missourian – December 13, 1945*

# THE SOUTHEAST MISSOURIAN

Vol. 44—No. 61. Twelve Pages CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1945. Price 5 Cents.


## ARMY PRIVATE LOOSES BLAST ON BRASS HATS

### Bemedaled Officers Hear G I Oppose Peacetime Training.

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 13.—While a score of generals and colonels listened attentively, an Army GI opposed to universal military training blistered "Army brass hats" today at a House committee hearing.

He was Pvt. George L. Mark, Cleveland, O., who received from the Army an extension of leave in order that he might testify before the House military committee.

To enable the 20-year-old GI to get out of town in time to reach Camp Atterbury, Ind., tomorrow for discharge, the committee heard him ahead of schedule, around Chairman Thomason, Democrat of Texas, interrupting the lawyer testimony of four major generals and requesting them to "take a back seat for a while."

**Wants Protection Assured.**

Before attacking what he called "the Pentagon boy scouts," "bemedaled butterflakes" and "militaristic planners of the Pentagon racket," Private Mark asked the committee if it would protect him from any possible official repercussions from his testimony.

He was assured by Thomason that "this committee will protect you; this is still a free country."

Mark, who said he has three children, two of whom are in military school, said is eligible for discharge by reason of his age and fatherhood, explained that he didn't want to jeopardize the honorable discharge awaiting him at Camp Atterbury.

He said the committee he has been in service 18 months, having been stationed at Camp Lee, Va., Fort Belvoir, Va., and more recently at Camp Kilmer, N. J.

His opposition to universal military training, expressed by President Truman and backed by the Army and the Navy, he said, stemmed from his belief that it is not "the democratic way" to raise an Army unless all other methods fail. He felt certain, he said, that volunteer enlistments would be adequate.

**Plan Might Fail.**

But, he said, the volunteer plan might fail because "the Pentagon boy scouts" have been "undermining voluntary enlistments and forcing the Congress to pass a compulsory military training program."

Aforementioned planners of the Pentagon racket have previously stultified the members of Congress from individual training" which, he asserted, "demobilized fourthdoors who pass out decorations with one hand and dismissed reports as formidable action with the other hand still erect."

The entire universal training idea, he declared, is the product of "the Army brass hats."

"They want a large Army to retain the officers," Mark said. "These brass hats don't like work. If they did they wouldn't be in the Army. They're in the Army so officers because they cannot make a fight in the competitive market."

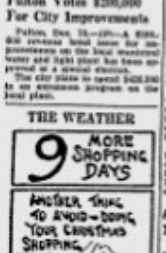
His own observation, he testified, was that men in the ranks are opposed to compulsory peacetime training.

### Fulton Votes $200,000 For City Improvements

Fulton, Dec. 13.—(AP)—A $200,000 revenue bond issue for improvements on the municipal waterworks and light plant has been approved at a special election.

The city plans to spend $428,000 in an extensive program on the local plant.

### THE WEATHER




Cape Cowrbeys and Vicinity: Here ever tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Missouri: Snow north, rain or snow in south tonight; somewhat colder in southwest portion; low temperatures 18 to 25 northwest, 25 to 30 south portions; Friday, flurries, diminishing snow in east and central and somewhat colder.

Arkansas: Snow in northwest portion tonight; Friday, mostly snow except snow extreme northeast portion, colder tonight.

## PRAYER FOR ANOTHER CHRISTMAS



ROSEMARY Waglage, 23, stricken with a rare disease which is gradually turning her body to stone-like rigidity, looks on, as her mother, Mrs. Wm. Waglage, kneels beside her, imploring "a miracle, anything to make her well." Doctors say this may be her last Christmas. —(AP Wirephoto)

## Officers Told Of Crime Moves

### Demonstrations Given At Enforcement School.

Dim to winter weather a chorus with inside today in the peace efforts' training school, which will close late today. A dramatic news program, at the plaza pm on Bloomfield road, set for this evening, was changed to the afternoon, and the planned afternoon program was given this morning at Legion Hall. Demonstrations and firing were held at the range Wednesday afternoon.

Giving addresses and demonstrations today were Special Fbi Agents John E. Stevens and Wm. A. Durbin, both of St. Louis. Other officers made the presentations, two and an address was given yesterday for by editor of the St. Louis Fbi district, Gerald B. Nutter.

**Others Enrolled.**

A demonstration of precautions in stopping a suspect auto on the highway was given today by Troopers Arnold Truman and Lloyd Shipley of the State Highway Patrol.

Additional officers enrolled today, besides those attending Wednesday were Dr. L. C. Hettinger of Oran, Sgt. M. Steele of Fredericktown, T. L. Cade of Lowes, W. J. Harris, Scott County, Clyde Nichols and Joe Woods of Cape Girardeau.

## Forces Abroad Ordered Slashed

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 13.—Gen. Eisenhower has directed Patche and European theater commanders to reduce their occupation forces "to the bone," it was disclosed yesterday.

Maj. Gen. W. S. Paul, assistant chief of staff for personnel, told the Senate war investigating committee the new army chief of staff has "written a very strict letter to reduce their requirements."

The dismissals came during testimony on army and navy shipping plans. Thereon and 1,650,000 men will be returned from the European and Pacific theaters this month. They and 1,840,000 were returned during November.

## U. S. Invites Trade Talks

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 13.—The United States has invited 15 of the world's key trading nations to a "round table" discussion designed to cut down tariff barriers and open the task of expanding world trade.

Disclosing this today, officials who asked not to be named said the conversations will provide a full-dress United Nations trade and employment conference scheduled for next summer.

Countries reportedly invited to the preliminary meeting are Britain, Russia, France, China, Canada, Brazil, Australia, Cuba, New Zealand, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia South Africa and India.

### Portageville Doctor To Springfield Post

Springfield, Dec. 13.—Dr. Raymond Conrad has joined the city health department staff, effective immediately, Health Commissioner Hershey said today. Dr. Conrad, who recently came to Springfield from Portageville, Mo., will succeed Dr. E. Allen Pickens. He will have charge of cases in the western half of the city, and will chief city hospital duties with Dr. Don J. Stone.

### MacArthur Gets Review Of Yamashita's Case

Manila, Dec. 13.— (AP) —Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of American forces in the western Pacific, announced today he had requested his review of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's death sentence and had forwarded his recommendations to Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo.

Styer gave no indication what he had recommended.

## President to Spend Christmas at Home

Washington, Dec. 13.—(AP)—President Truman has announced he will fly to Independence, Mo., on Christmas Day to have dinner with his home folks.

He said a news conference he would inform his usual custom of having three Christmas dinners—with his mother, with his mother-in-law and with his elderly aunt.

He said Mrs. Truman, and their daughter, Margaret, will go by train to Independence Dec. 18.

The low overnight temperature was 27.

Snow elsewhere in Missouri was much heavier and the highway situation in the central section of the state was growing more serious, Associated Press reports said.

Motor buses kept going, but nearly all overnight arrivals were behind schedule.

The Greyhound Line, one of passenger, said no overnight bus completely because of ice on highways 63 at Patton and Fredericktown. Other highways, including Highway 25 at Greenville, were reported icy early in the day.

**Two Fire Calls.**

City firemen had two calls to answer on the Greenwood weather yesterday. A chimney behind 1 Kinder Court went to a blaze at 10:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. Firemen, when a ceiling beat, near the chimney, damage was limited to the timber. Two other calls were to the H. J. Meyer Jr. residence, 328 North Sprigg street, where a gas burner was reported out, and to the Missouri Pacific depot where a fire burned out an exhaust fan motor.

The State Highway Patrol said traffic in the Jefferson City area was at a practical standstill with roads slippery and visibility poor. Snow, already measuring three inches, was continuing there.

Springfield and Joplin were having a more that was falling at the rate of one inch every two hours and no snow was in sight. Highways in that area, two were slippery.

St. Louis had an inch of snow and a temperature temperature of 23.

Tuesday, and the temperature throughout the country for the next 24 hours was forecast by the Kansas City weather bureau as generally below freezing with the mercury expected to fall to zero in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Snow and sleet was general throughout the Ohio valley and the Great Lakes region, and a severe storm was expected to hit the Atlantic coast by tonight.

## Farmers to Get Girardeau Bid

### Conservation Leaders To Be Meeting Guests.

Eighty-six Cape County farmers, who have earned for the soil conservation program, will be guests of 90 local business men Jan. 10 for a dinner a discussion of conservation practices at chamber, Dave Bittner, Cobden farmer of Franklin County will be the principal speaker.

Initial presentations for the program will be made Wednesday night at a meeting of the agriculture committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Invitations to the farmers are to be issued soon, said Clyde C. Harris, president of the Chamber of Commerce, which, with the county agent's office, will sponsor the gathering.

**To Be Guests.**

Each of the business men chosen by the committee will have as his guest one of the farmers. Plans for the meeting is to be discuss by Robert Vaplemann, chairman of farmers to business men's meeting held by a committee composed of A. C. Sikes, T. F. Read and Wer Barnes.

Mr. Bittner is a prominent throughout the county for his work in soil conservation and has been the subject of numerous articles in newspapers and magazines. Formerly living near Jackson, he was instrumental in securing construction of the Dubo Swamp levee known as Perry County Levee and to Franklin County, he continued his conservation work, and that county was one of the first in the state committee. He was a speaker at the recent National Friends of the Land conference in St. Louis.

## Two-Hour Strike Ties Up French Government

Paris, Dec. 13.—(AP)—All government activities in France were tied up for two hours Wednesday in a token strike by 2,500,000 civil service workers protesting the inadequacy of their pay in most increased living costs.

Subway trains were stalled on their tracks at 4 p. m. Policemen walked off their beats or stopped directing traffic and radio stations went off the air for two hours.

## Yule Cheer for Cape Needy to Be Brought by Separate Groups

Cape Girardeau's needy families, in prewar days cared for through the Community Christmas Club which served as a central clearing agency for distribution of baskets, will not be neglected this Yuletide, it thought the community agency idea will not be revived. Church organizations, civic clubs, schools and the American Legion Auxiliary will each care for needy families and will make up baskets packed with food, toys to distributed on Christmas Eve.

Numerous calls have come to the Social Security Commission, 301 Themis street, asking for names of families and invariably the eight offices were overlooked.

The end of rationing as all items but sugar ended January 1st, the program to care for the needy this year. It is the first time in several years that a general distribution of baskets can be made. For the past two holiday seasons ration points did not permit the practice and in many cases gifts of money were made to families as they could use their own ration points.

However, during the war with each generally plentiful, the need for baskets fell off considerably. Mrs. Ben Hirsch, chairman of the Social Security office, said that there around 200 families who are in greater need, there are only 20 families on their list.

The Salvation Army will aid in the distribution, Mrs. Alex Stockton said, and she requested families in which food they need baskets to call Monday or Tuesday of next week to put in their requests. Those names will be checked with the Social Security office to prevent duplication.

The Ministerial Alliance, which guided the Christmas Club before the war, is abandoned, also, but will plan to distribute baskets, Rev. Raymond Swartz, president, said. However, if funds are needed for stocking or food the organizations will secure the money.

## State in Grip Of Icy Storm

### Highways Slippery, Light Snow in Cape.

A light snowfall overnight followed by a cold freezing mist that formed an icy coating covered highways and streets and highways and motor today generally was hazardous.

The low overnight temperature was 27.

Snow elsewhere in Missouri was much heavier and the highway situation in the central section of the state was growing more serious, Associated Press reports said.

Motor buses kept going, but nearly all overnight arrivals were behind schedule.

The Greyhound Line, one of passenger, said no overnight bus completely because of ice on highways 63 at Patton and Fredericktown. Other highways, including Highway 25 at Greenville, were reported icy early in the day.

**Two Fire Calls.**

City firemen had two calls to answer on the Greenwood weather yesterday. A chimney behind 1 Kinder Court went to a blaze at 10:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. Firemen, when a ceiling beat, near the chimney, damage was limited to the timber. Two other calls were to the H. J. Meyer Jr. residence, 328 North Sprigg street, where a gas burner was reported out, and to the Missouri Pacific depot where a fire burned out an exhaust fan motor.

The State Highway Patrol said traffic in the Jefferson City area was at a practical standstill with roads slippery and visibility poor. Snow, already measuring three inches, was continuing there.

Springfield and Joplin were having a more that was falling at the rate of one inch every two hours and no snow was in sight. Highways in that area, two were slippery.

St. Louis had an inch of snow and a temperature temperature of 23.

Tuesday, and the temperature throughout the country for the next 24 hours was forecast by the Kansas City weather bureau as generally below freezing with the mercury expected to fall to zero in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Snow and sleet was general throughout the Ohio valley and the Great Lakes region, and a severe storm was expected to hit the Atlantic coast by tonight.

## Javanese Reject Dominion Rule

(By The Associated Press)

Batavia, Dec. 13.—Indonesian leaders from Sumatra today reaffirmed the decision of dominion status and declared they would support the nationalist Indonesian republic in its fight for full independence.

Their position was stated by several of the leaders attending a conference with Premier Sutan Sjahrir and other leaders of the republic. Arms and three hundred of the staff were flown here from Palang in a British plane.

The principal question in Dutch rule problems had been considered in Java, with only a few minor disturbances in Sumatra.

## REAL ESTATE DEALERS HIT TRUMAN PLAN

### Legislation Believed Unnecessary; Sentiment Against Price Curbs.

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 12.—Administration-endorsed legislation to fix price ceilings on new and existing houses ran into stiff opposition today. The most outspoken criticism of the proposed control program appeared to President Truman even from real estate circles.

On Capitol Hill, a spot check of the House banking committee considering the price-fixing legislation disclosed that a majority of members believe Mr. Truman already has sufficient authority to deal with the housing problem.

The sentiment was echoed by the National Association of Home Builders, which said the immediate extension of building materials to a priorities system made premature.

Fresh W. Conrad, executive vice president of the association, said his organization would continue to oppose ceilings "as unrealistic and counterbalancing, and as a crippling blow to relieving the housing problem."

**Supports Truman's Program.**

He told a reporter Mr. Truman's program for channeling to persons of all building materials to meet of all housing needs within 2½ or less would help keep all home prices in line.

"I don't think people will be foolish enough to pay ridiculous prices for houses," Conrad said, "and the mass builders won't be able to charge them."

The National Housing Agency, on the other hand, said in a statement:

"When people want shelter, they want it bad. Within limits, many people will pay any price for a place to live."

Controls until have helped to have been getting only about 30 per cent of available construction materials, and that with the increased to be put under the new program there is good chance that a goal of 100,000 new homes in 1946 can be reached.

**Office Housing Bill.**

Meanwhile, Rep. Patman, Democrat of Texas, author of the pending bill to provide for housing authority, issued the president's expenditures and priorities program steps "in the right direction."

But Sen. Wherry, of Michigan, senate Republican member of the banking committee, expressed the opinion to a reporter that the Patman bill has no chance of passing in its present form.

The bill provides that the ceiling on existing homes would be the first price at which it sells after enactment of the legislation. On new homes, the ceiling would be based on actual construction cost, the fair market value of the land, and the cost of reasonable profit margin on a comparable dwelling.

Under the bill, ceilings would be fixed only in areas where they were deemed necessary by a housing director.

**BILL REPEALING P. W. LAW, BATES SIGNED.**

Washington, Dec. 13.— (AP) — President Truman signed into law yesterday legislation repealing the Public Works Administration law of 1939.

The repeal rates were granted by the government to the railroads to encourage them to buy new equipment and to help the railroad equipment industry.

The repeal rates will be authorized to allow per mpile transportation at an average annual rate of 100 pounds. The department said authorized have been consisting mostly of 1 to 1½ per cent "land grant" rail rates under which government property is moved at half the regular rates.

The repeal rates were granted by the government to the railroads to encourage them to buy new equipment and to help the railroad equipment industry. Many of their late kept were obsolete or inadequate.

Hundreds of Japanese prisoners were exempted from the treatment by the order. It said interview of the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade of all categories of other information of men to be answered with the words, "escaped and not captured."

## Meat Supplies To Fall Some

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 12.—The agricultural department said today civilian supplies of meats will decline about 5 per cent from present levels of consumption during the first quarter of 1946.

Those supplies will be sufficient to allow per capita consumption at an average annual rate of 150 pounds. The department said authorities have been consuming nearly 160 pounds, or a rate of 160 pounds.

It is reported that civilians will get less pork than during the present quarter, since the same amount of lamb and mutton, but less beef and veal. Hogs are being fed to move to market in part because of the season, while sales of beef cattle are declining.

### Vanderbilt Marries Relation of Fard

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—(AP)—Jean Dorothy Vanderbilt disclosed last night Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, 23-year-old New York heir, and Jeanne Lourdes Murray, 23, a resident of Drexel Hill, were married by magistrate R. A. Bonfil yesterday in the justice's City Hall chambers after the two had obtained from New York by private plane. Judge Klein was best man.

The Vanderbilts returned by plane to New York. It was Vanderbilt's second marriage and Miss Vanderbilt's first.

## 36 Dachau Officials Sentenced to Hang Exhibits Move Nazis

## HUMAN HEAD SHOWN COURT

### Grisly Items Placed Before Tribunal to Prove Barbaric Acts.

(By The Associated Press)

Nuremberg, Dec. 13.—A preserved human head and lamp shades made of human skin were presented as evidence of atrocities in Nazi concentration camps at the war crimes trial of 21 top German war leaders today.

The grisly exhibits were added to the Germans' own records of murder and brutality placed before the four-power international military tribunal by Allied prosecutors charging the war-powerful Nazi warlords with "crimes against humanity."

Refusing the already-crowded lectures of the notorious concentration camps at Natzweiler and Buchenwald, U. S. Assistant Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd declared that "we feel we accomplished our purpose to present our statement that the Nazi concentration camp these men controlled cannot be given an adequate picture of atrocities."

**Use of Baseball.**

The prosecutor human head, shrunk to the size of a baseball and showing the scar marks of an attempted head hunter, was that of a Pole who had been caught trying to escape with a German girl.

The three pieces of human skin used into parchment for lampshades bore the marks of SS Standartenführer Rudy Lenz from whom it was discovered selected tattoos of three "victims" returning, according to an affidavit by a factory manager of the concentration camp.

Anti-Nazi Julius Streicher, some of all the defendants, remained unmoved. The others greeted their heinous testimony with groans and gestures at the barbaric exhibits.

A statement from a Budapest Jewish leader declared that three million Jews who were not killed or did not die of starvation were sent to death in concentration camp gas chambers.

**$75,000 Jews Slaves.**

American prosecutors, supporting the charge against 21 Nazi leaders, produced Robert Kempner, Jr., introduced the affidavit of Rudolph Kastner, leader of a Hungarian Zionist organization, report-ing 388 Jewish around 475,000 Hungarian Jews in 1944 and transported them to the Nazis as slave labor.

Children up to the age of 12 or 14 and other people above 50 as well as the sick or people with contagious diseases were killed immediately on their arrival at the enemy concentration camps in the gas chambers," Kempner declared in his affidavit.

Following another branch of inhumanities set up by the German U. S. Assistant Prosecutor Thomas J. Dodd produced a Nazi order showing the high command had directed that prisoners of war who escaped and were recaptured should be transferred to the concentration camps and their fate kept secret from the international Red Cross.

The Nazi treatment of prisoners were exempted from the treatment by the order. It said interview of the British Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Brigade of all categories of other information of men to be answered with the words, "escaped and not captured."

### President Requests $1,650,000 to Make White House Changes

Washington, Dec. 13.—(AP)—President Truman has asked Congress for $1,650,000 to enlarge and improve the White House.

Mr. Truman request explained that defects in the president executive suit of the war have made it necessary to have the staff work necessary needed. Some now have offices there.

Proposed construction would include an addition in the east wing, enlargement of the west executive wing to the war, and other improvements to the executive mansion and grounds.

Appropriations for the year also are necessary, Mr. Truman said.

### Kenney to Head All Air Forces in Pacific

Washington, Dec. 13.—(AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney has been appointed chief of all air forces in the Pacific, as our forces spearhead occupation of Honshu.

Kenney has commanded the Far Eastern Air Forces which included all army air units in the Pacific except the 20th Air Force, the operating agency for the Superfortresses.

### To Be Deported



BANTISCK Sopko, (above) a 18-year-old Czechoslovakish boy who arrived in Norfolk, Va., as a stowaway aboard a Liberty ship, has been ordered excluded from the United States by immigration officials and will be sent to Ellis Island pending an appeal to the Attorney General of the United States. —(AP)

## FOUR ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY

### Concentration Camp Most Feared of All Nazi Murder Sites.

(By The Associated Press)

Dachau, Dec. 13.—A U. S. military court today sentenced 36 officials and guards at the notorious Dachau concentration camp to death by hanging for the murder, torture and starvation of thousands of the camp's inmates.

Another defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment and three others were sentenced to terms of 10 years each.

The 61 defendants were convicted yesterday by the military tribunal, which defended only 89 survivors before bringing in its verdict. Among those convicted were five camp Cadres and three prisoners who had collaborated with the S. S.

Witnesses at the trial said that 5000 Jews were killed at Dachau, that Soviets were brutally beaten, that naked men were branded in an effort for experiments and that some men were sent to the crematory while still alive.

**Most Feared Camp.**

The camp was the most notorious and most feared of the extermination camps set up by the Nazis for political prisoners.

The men who operated the horror camp received their sentences calmly for the most part, only a few showing any change of expression.

The sole witness went to Prime Ben, a guard, stated women there were little evidence of personal cruelty. One-time Soviet major Gregg Nikolai Lazarenko, who was said by witnesses to have been kind to prisoners, Alfred Gleisch, who was drafted into the S. S. and assigned to guard the Dachau prisoners.

Dr. Klaus Karl Schilling, 74, who killed many prisoners in experiments through which he sought a serum against malaria, and A. S. official Martin Weiss, commandant of the camp, were among the 36 sentenced to die.

## Auto Wage Talk Marking Time

### Speed Up of Ford Settlement Sought.

(By The Associated Press)

Detroit, Dec. 13.—While some union leaders resumed face-to-face negotiations with General Motors Corp., others were hopefully word that look into bottle today to see whether anything or nothing remained of the wage fight with the Ford Motor Co.

Negotiators for both Ford and the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers appeared still confidently hopeful a separate kind of peace all union policy and a union ratification vote that would put "premature" Richard T. Leonard, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Ford director, admitted he had "not very hopeful" over the success of yesterday's wage parley, but said he would press the issue. Walter P. Reuther, president of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., and Leonard, chief Ford negotiator, were together for the second day in an effort to settle the Ford strike.

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Union officials have expressed the belief a settlement with any of the "big three" auto producers would set a pattern which would help solve disputes still the others.

ENGLAND proposes wage increase to be credited largely to a directive of General Motors' chief of "liberal policies" in some of the Detroit strike-bound plants, where 210,000 workers have been idle since Nov. 21.

President Truman's appointment of a fact-finding board in the Ford dispute, however, was expected to hasten the efforts of both parties to reach an agreement over the bargaining table.

## Allied Troops Out of Syria

(By The Associated Press)

London, Dec. 13.—Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin told Commons today that Britain and France have agreed to pave withdrawal of their troops from Syria and Lebanon.

Speaking in London today, the British-French agreement provides for close alignment of policy in the Near East with the object of settling matters reached seven months ago by armed clashes in a dispute between the French and the two countries.

In announcing his testimony, Marshall asserted angrily that Stalin had given a "definite" word order before the attack on Pearl Harbor and that he had a right to expect it would be carried out.

## Marshall Ends Pearl Testimony

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 13. — Gen. George C. Marshall wound up his testimony before congressional investigators today with a statement that he had nothing to do with the decision to recall Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, the Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked them.

The pension, Marshall told the Senate-House group, was reached by Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox who had similar action in the case of Admiral Richardson and Kimmel, the naval chief in Hawaii.

Marshall's appearance on the witness stand lasted but little over a seven-day period, for he finished a plane was waiting to fly him immediately to China as President Truman's envoy.

In opening his testimony, Marshall asserted angrily that Stalin was given a "definite" alert order before the attack on Pearl Harbor and felt he had a right to expect it would be carried out.

## Wire Bulletins

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Washington, a Japanese submarine commander, told a Navy court martial today his ship fired three torpedoes into a "dark object" which it sighted 290 miles from Palau on the night of July 29-30. Hashimoto was admitted as a witness despite vigorous objection by defense counsel for Capt. Charles B. McVay, II., battled on charges of negligence and inefficiency in the loss of his heavy cruiser, the Indianapolis, that night en route from Guam to Leyte.

Moscow, Dec. 13.—A United States embassy spokesman said today that U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes and his party, en route here for three-power talks, had been delayed by bad weather. He said the group might arrive as late as Sunday.

Detroit, Dec. 13.—General Motors Corp. sought an injunction today against a striking Cleveland local of the C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union, alleging "illegal picketing" at the Fisher body plant in that city.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—The nation's railroads today asked the government to take a hand in wage-rule negotiations with 20 railroad unions.

# Tells of Outwitting Nazis in Human Guinea Pig Role

## Capuchin Priest Gassed and Exposed to Malaria

By KEN GORMIN

The Rev. Hyacinth M. Dabrowski, a Capuchin priest from Poland, made some Nazi scientists "very unhappy" because he wasn't a good human guinea pig.

They used him for malaria experiments at the dread Dachau prison camp where he was held prisoner during the war.

Wednesday he laughingly recalled here how he outwitted the scientists.

**"Three times they gassed me," said the young priest, "and once they injected the blood of a malaria victim into my veins. But I didn't get sick. I took quinine to offset the malaria. I had a package of quinine that had been sent to me. The doctors didn't know it. I took the quinine and told them nothing about it."**

Father Dabrowski was persona non grata to both the Communists and the Nazis.

He joined the Polish underground and headed a propaganda division in the fight against fascism.

He was "found out" in his native North Poland, taken prisoner and held for three months before he escaped to Warsaw.

**Escaped Eight Times**

"There, they arrested me eight times, and I escaped eight times. But the ninth time, they caught me asleep in my bed. That time I did not escape."

He said he was sent with 24 other Capuchin fathers to the Auschwitz-Lager prison camp — "every good man had to go to some concentration camp."

From Auschwitz he was moved in 1942 to Dachau to be used in medical experiments.

"That was my third university of higher German culture."



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
REV. H. M. DABROWSKI

**He was freed by the US Seventh Army. He saw priests killed in Dachau, said that more than 1200 Polish priests were put to death there and 400 in the gas chambers at Dachau. At Auschwitz, he said the toll of civilians murdered reached 4,800,000.**

The 42-year-old priest, who spoke but a few words of English before coming to this country six weeks ago, told his story hesitatingly but well.

**Barred from Poland**

After he was released from prison, he wrote for a Polish daily newspaper under a pen-name, but it was learned who he was so he could not return to Poland for fear of being killed.

He served as a liaison officer between Poles in France and the American forces and later he worked with the American Graves Registration command.

An accomplished linguist, Father Dabrowski was brought to the US as a displaced person through the efforts of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He will eventually go to a church in Oklahoma, but at present he is living in New Orleans and serving as interpreter and spiritual advisor to DPs in this area.

*The Times-Picayune – May 5, 1949*

*"Tres veces me gasearon."*

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1993

# Surviving the horror

## *Author recounts experiences in Nazi concentration camp*

KAREN SEIDMAN
THE GAZETTE

ST. LAURENT – As an 11-year-old boy held captive at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II, Moshe Peer was sent to the gas chamber at least six times.

Each time he survived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died.

To this day, Peer doesn't know how he was able to survive.

"Maybe children resist better, I don't know," he said in an interview last week.

### Spent 19 years on book

Now 60, Peer has spent the last 19 years writing a first-person account of the horror he witnessed at Bergen-Belsen. On Sunday, he spoke to about 300 young adults at the Petah Tikva Sephardic Congregation in St. Laurent about his book and his experience as a Holocaust survivor.

The gathering was part of the synagogue's Shabbaton 93, which brought together young adults from across North America for a cultural and social experience.

Called Inoubliable Bergen-Belsen (Unforgettable Bergen-Belsen), Peer wrote the book to make the reader feel like a witness at the scene.

But he admits he can never recreate for anyone the living hell he experienced.

"The condition in the camp is indescribable," Peer said. "You can't bring home the horror."

In 1942, at age 9, Peer and his younger brother and sister were arrested by police in their homeland of France. His mother was sent to Auschwitz and never returned.

Peer and his siblings were sent to Bergen-Belsen two years later.



**Peer**
"Some went mad"

He recalls the separation from his parents as excruciating. But surviving the horrors of the camp quickly became a priority.

"There were pieces of corpses lying around and there were bodies lying there, some alive and some dead," Peer recalled.

"Bergen-Belsen was worse than Auschwitz because there people were gassed right away so they didn't suffer for a long time.

"But at Bergen-Belsen people stayed months and months until they died – they suffered for a long period of time."

Peer said Russian prisoners were kept in an open-air camp "like stallions" and were given no food or water. "Some people went mad with hunger and turned to cannibalism," Peer said.

Peer's days began with a roll call of the numbered prisoners. This could last as long as five hours while their captors calculated how many prisoners had died. Anyone who fell over during the roll call was beaten on the spot.

After roll call, the prisoners returned to their barracks, where they were given a tiny piece of bread and some colored water.

Peer and his siblings – who all survived – were cared for at the camp by two women, whom Peer has unsuccessfully tried to find.

Children being children, they did play, sometimes chasing each other around the barracks. But there would always be some who were too sick or weak to get up.

### Reunited with father

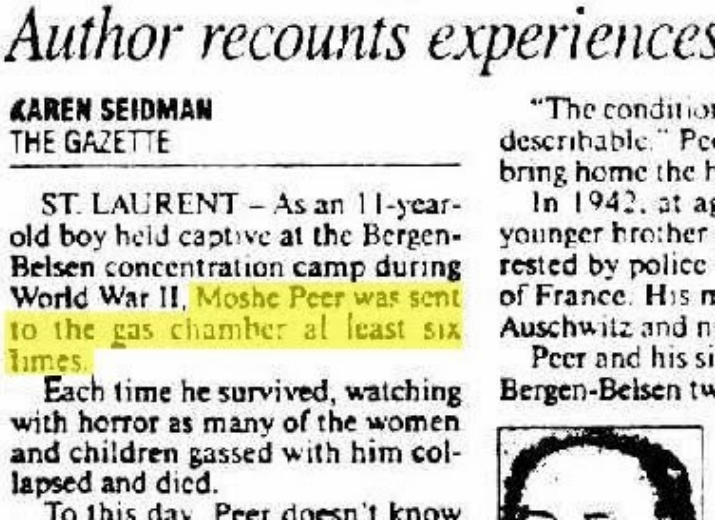
After the war, Peer was reunited with his father in Paris and the family moved to Israel. Peer's four children were born in Israel, but after serving in the Israeli army in a number of wars, Peer moved to Montreal in 1974.

Even 49 years later, Peer is still haunted by his concentration-camp experience and still finds his memories keep him awake at night.

But what he is most bitter about is the way the rest of world stood by and let the Holocaust happen.

"No one told the Germans not to do it. They had the permission of the world," he said.

*The Gazette, Montreal – August 5, 1993*



Author recounts experiences

KAREN SEIDMAN
THE GAZETTE

ST. LAURENT – As an 11-year-old boy held captive at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp during World War II, Moshe Peer was sent to the gas chamber at least six times.

Each time he survived, watching with horror as many of the women and children gassed with him collapsed and died.

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*"Moshe Peer fue enviado a la cámara de gas al menos seis veces"*

*"Bishop of Auschwitz.....Catholic Rabbi"*

# Survivor knows meaning of life

Jersey City, N.J. (NC) — Brother Stanley Kolowski doesn't need a television show to remind him of the Holocaust; he merely has to look at his left arm.

Still visible midway between the brother's elbow and wrist is the number 12988 — the "discount number" as he calls it — that was tatooed on him by the Nazis at the Auschwitz concentration camp.

A native of Poland, the Conventional Franciscan was rounded up when Hitler rose to power and shipped off to the Auschwitz prison camp, where hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed.

He survived Auschwitz only because there was no more room in the gas chamber on his appointed day. A short time later he was taken to another camp, where he was liberated by American troops two hours before he was to be executed.

At the time of his release the now burly Franciscan weighed 68 pounds.

It was at the Auschwitz death camp that Brother Kolowski said he discovered the meaning of life. "I received my spiritual confirmation there," he recalled.

"In order not to lose the battle, you have to pick the proper salvation philosophy: self-preservation," he said. "Hang onto hope, religion – then the deep waters of your heart are not disturbed, only the surface . . . You have recourse to hope, there is always the chance you will survive."

His efforts to organize secret Masses for prisoners earned Brother Kolowski the title "Bishop of Auschwitz." He often assisted the priests by carrying the consecrated host under a patch on his uniform.

Now Brother Kolowski gives homilies, conducts wakes, teaches religion and visits the sick, including those at a Jewish hospital where patients know him as "the Catholic rabbi."



**Franciscan Brother Stanley: the numbers of Auschwitz.**

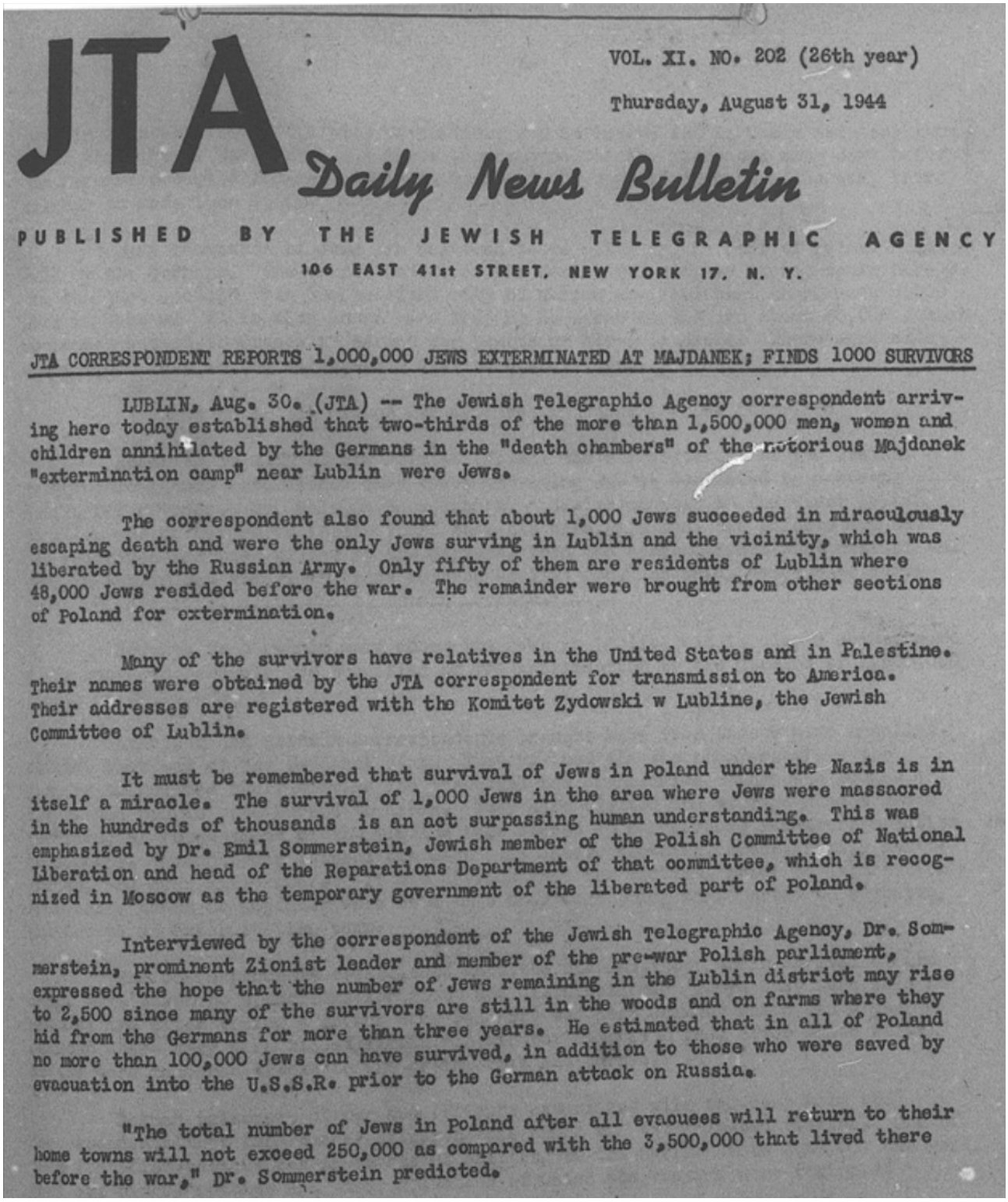
He also talks about his prison camp experiences to church, student and civic groups. His message is forgiving, stressing "pity and sympathy" for his oppressors, and hopeful.

"Look on the past with historical vision, but always look back to the present," he advises. "Every age has stress, demands — and solutions."

"We have to adjust to where God places us today," he says. "Christ's message is still ringing. Not for Mussolini, Stalin or Hitler — for us, today."

*North Country Catholic - April 26, 1978 - page 15*

*"Sobrevivió a Auschwitz sólo porque no había espacio en la cámara de gas en su día señalado (de ejecución)."*



JTA Daily News Bulletin

VOL. XI. NO. 202 (26th year)

Thursday, August 31, 1944

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

106 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

JTA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS 1,000,000 JEWS EXTERMINATED AT MAJDANEK; FINDS 1000 SURVIVORS

LUBLIN, Aug. 30. (JTA) -- The Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent arriving here today established that two-thirds of the more than 1,500,000 men, women and children annihilated by the Germans in the "death chambers" of the notorious Majdanek "extermination camp" near Lublin were Jews.

The correspondent also found that about 1,000 Jews succeeded in miraculously escaping death and were the only Jews surving in Lublin and the vicinity, which was liberated by the Russian Army. Only fifty of them are residents of Lublin where 48,000 Jews resided before the war. The remainder were brought from other sections of Poland for extermination.

Many of the survivors have relatives in the United States and in Palestine. Their names were obtained by the JTA correspondent for transmission to America. Their addresses are registered with the Komitet Zydowski w Lubline, the Jewish Committee of Lublin.

It must be remembered that survival of Jews in Poland under the Nazis is in itself a miracle. The survival of 1,000 Jews in the area where Jews were massacred in the hundreds of thousands is an act surpassing human understanding. This was emphasized by Dr. Emil Sommerstein, Jewish member of the Polish Committee of National Liberation and head of the Reparations Department of that committee, which is recognized in Moscow as the temporary government of the liberated part of Poland.

Interviewed by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Sommerstein, prominent Zionist leader and member of the pre-war Polish parliament, expressed the hope that the number of Jews remaining in the Lublin district may rise to 2,500 since many of the survivors are still in the woods and on farms where they hid from the Germans for more than three years. He estimated that in all of Poland no more than 100,000 Jews can have survived, in addition to those who were saved by evacuation into the U.S.S.R. prior to the German attack on Russia.

"The total number of Jews in Poland after all evacuees will return to their home towns will not exceed 250,000 as compared with the 3,500,000 that lived there before the war," Dr. Sommerstein predicted.

*"El corresponsal de la Jewish Telegraphic Agency informa de 1 millón de judñíos exterminados en Majdanek; encuentran 1000 supervivientes".*

http://www.jta.org/1944/08/31/archive/jta-correspondent-reports-1000000-jews-exterminated-at-majdanek-finds-1000-survivors

"Sólo los piojos fueron gaseados en Auschwitz"



Louis Darquier (1897 - 1980) Comisionado de Asuntos Judíos (Jewish Affairs) bajo el régimen de Vichy.

Darquier trabajó para el gobierno de Vichy en Francia, el cual colaboraba con los nazis y estuvo directamente implicado en la deportación de judíos a los campamentos de trabajo en Auschwitz. Pero una vez que Francia fue invadida por los Aliados, él se escapó, fue acogido en España. Él nunca tuvo que conocer a un 'especialista de interrogación' (experto en tortura) comunista, y por lo tanto nunca "confesó" haber gaseado judíos, y en una entrevista de 1978 con un periodista francés, él negó que se realizasen ejecuciones mediante cámaras de gas en Auschwitz.

También dijo:

"Esta figura (de los 6 millones) es una invención, pura y simple – una invención de los judíos, por supuesto,' dijo. 'los judíos son así; ellos están listos para hacer cualquier cosa por publicidad."

# 'Only lice gassed' remarks spark anti-Semitism furor

PARIS — (AP) — An unrepentant French Nazi collaborator who claimed "only lice were gassed at Auschwitz" has sparked a national furor over anti-Semitism reminiscent of last century's Dreyfus Affair.

The remarks were made by 80-year-old Louis Darquier de Pellepoix, who was commissioner for Jewish affairs in France's Second World War Vichy government, in an interview published Oct. 29 in *L'Express* magazine.

They came during a United Nations-sponsored debate here over how the world press might prevent future Nazi-style propaganda. And they focused attention on recurrent anti-Jewish incidents in France.

Among other responses, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing admonished *L'Express*, and government prosecutors began investigating whether Darquier could be punished.

In the interview, Darquier, who lives in exile in Spain, said the Jews had plotted to control the world, making Jerusalem the capital. At one point, he denied that the Nazis had exterminated six million Jews.

## An invention

"This figure is an invention, pure and simple – an invention of the Jews, of course," he said. "The Jews are like that: they're ready to do anything for publicity."

He denied charges that he sent 75,000 Jews to Germany, and he said the Germans used gas chambers only to delouse people before internment.

Among the first to react was Health Minister Simone Weil, No. 3 in the French cabinet, a Jew who was deported to Auschwitz at the age of 14. She lost most of her family there.

"*L'Express* was wrong to publish the interview without more commentary and photos of wartime atrocities," she said, asking whether it was not expecting too much of the general public to see the interview as *L'Express* portrayed it as a blow against anti-Semitism.

Giscard d'Estaing issued a statement saying freedom of the press should include respect for "truth and decency."



ALFRED DREYFUS
To Devil's Island



GISCARD D'ESTAING
'Truth and decency

*L'Express*, in its issue released yesterday, defended publishing the interview, saying: "Far from making racism indecently commonplace, this document, on the contrary, shows that it is, like all totalitarianism, a permanent danger."

The interviewer, Philippe Ganier Raymond, had repeatedly challenged Darquier's assertions and, as context, added historical extracts to point out obvious contradictions.

## Brought denials

The "Affaire Darquier" was front-page news in Paris newspapers and commentators discussed it at length. In the cafes, it brought denials of anti-Semitism in France — and some new anti-Jewish remarks.

On Friday, government prosecutors began assembling information to see whether there is a case against Darquier for glorifying war crimes and inciting racial hatred. They could either try him in absentia or attempt to have him extradited.

Anti-Semitism is still a sensitive subject in France, 80 years after the storm over a Jewish army captain, Alfred Dreyfus, who was condemned to Devil's Island for passing military secrets to the Germans.

Dreyfus was vindicated after 12 years of bitter debate. The strong feelings of the time moved Theodor Herzl, a young Viennese Jewish journalist, to found Zionism, the doctrine that led eventually to Israeli statehood.

## A current

"There has always been a current of anti-Semitism in France," says Georges Nicod of the Paris-based International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICA).

Gangs have smashed synagogue windows and defaced Jewish graves with swastikas. This year a quasi-Nazi group boasted of its responsibility for blowing up the Paris headquarters of the Jewish-owned Club Mediterranee.

The uproar has been followed closely by delegates to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's conference in Paris. Their agenda includes discussion on the role of the press in combatting racism.

Third World and Socialist delegates have demanded that governments should have control over the mass media to prevent what they call Nazi-style propaganda that fosters racism and warmongering.

The Montreal Gazette - Nov 6, 1978 - p.7

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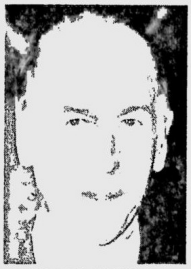
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# UN report acquits Israel of cultural aggression on Arabs

PARIS — (Reuter) — A report prepared for UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, has acquitted Israel of cultural aggression against Arabs living in occupied territories.

The report criticizes Israel's military occupation of the Arab territories, saying it prevents the free exercise of independent cultural life. But it concludes that Israel generally has acted for security reasons and not deliberately undermined Arab culture.

The report, prepared in April by a team of scholars and international bureaucrats led by former UN official Paul-Marc Henry of France, is still under wraps. But copies have leaked to delegations at UNESCO's general conference in Paris and one has been obtained by Reuters news agency.

The leaked report, which is expected to spark controversy when it is presented to the UNESCO general conference later this month, is an UNESCO-edited version of individual reports written by members of Henry's team.

Sources said UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow considered the complete report of the inquiry, opposed by Israel, "too political" to release.

Nearly every page of the report criticizes the impact of the occupation on Arab education and culture. It says "the requirements of military security lead to repressive measures" and "impose a series of contraints which manifestly prevent the free exercise of an independent cultural life...

"It seems quite clear that the standard of education in the occupied territories is not as good as it could have been in normal circumstances."

But it added: "The mission received a positive impression from the majority of the schools visited in the West Bank and Gaza. . . . (It) was unable to detect any violations, restrictions or obstacles with regard to freedom of religious teaching or that concerned with human rights, apart from the suppression of certain texts for reasons of security."

# Firm's boss guilty of $250,000 fraud

SHERBROOKE, Que. — (CP) — Gaston Blanchet, president of one of the country's largest margarine manufacturers, was convicted Saturday on three counts of fraud involving transactions worth more than $250,000.

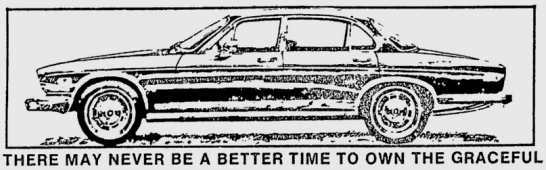
A jury deliberated for more than 24 hours before bringing in a guilty verdict. Justice Thomas Thot of Quebec Superior Court will hear sentencing arguments tomorrow.

The charges against Blanchet, head of Blanchet Inc. included defrauding the provincial Bank of Canada of $200,000 and illegally accepting $59,519 which should have been turned over to his company for accounting purposes. Police say he kept the money to avoid paying taxes on it.

Blanchet's mother was kidnapped in 1975 and held for five days while her abductors demanded $1 million from the Blanchet family.

The two kidnappers were later arrested and sentenced to 15 years each. They said they had a personal grievance against Gaston Blanchet.


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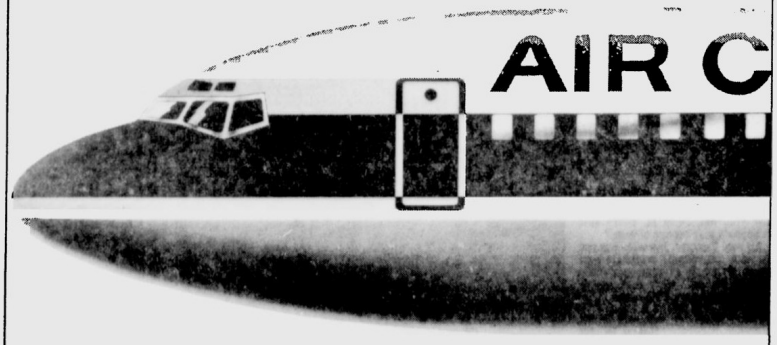
St-Laurent area (Mont-Royal Metro)
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AIR CANADA

["Himmler ordena construir hospitales en los campos de la muerte"]

En el "campo de exterminio": Majdanek, la construcción de un hospital para prisioneros de guerra rusos heridos, fue ordenada por Himmler el 6 de enero de 1943:

*"Además, a mediados de 1943 la central de policía de Lublin, actuando bajo instrucciones de Himmler del 6 de enero de aquel año, abrieron y subordinaron a sí mismo un hospital de campaña para heridos de guerra ruso-soviéticos."*




*Majdanek, the concentration camp in Lublin (1986) page 38 - Józef Marszałek*

# Lista de revisionistas

## David Cole

•Se convirtió en victima de la Liga de Defensa Judía. Fue agredido a golpes brutalmente. Ha sido amenazado de muerte en la Internet, por esa misma Liga.

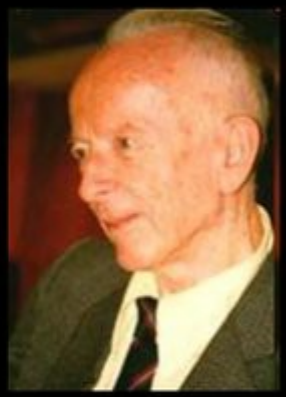


•Este joven judío revisionista y productor de videos acudió en defensa de Ernst Zündel cuando Zündel necesitaba ser defendido. A continuación Zündel y Cole hicieron una película en Auschwitz en la que David Cole iba resaltando todas las cosas extrañas o equivocadas evidentes dentro de ese tema principal del odio en contra de los alemanes. Más tarde Cole fue a Canadá para dar charlas a grandes auditorios sobre sus descubrimientos revisionistas en Auschwitz, junto con David Irving.

También apareció junto a Zündel en Munich, Alemania difundiendo el derecho al revisionismo justo bajo la mirada vigilante de la policía. En una carta odiosa aparecida en Internet la LDJ amenazó de muerte a Cole. Emocionalmente frágil y dividido entre su conciencia y la lealtad a su familia, así como su devoción filial, no fue capaz de sobrellevar la presión y terminó en una abierta disculpa a los miembros de su tribu y atormentadores. Todo revisionista serio comprende que este acto de retractación fue obligado y puede haber servido para comprar la supervivencia de David. Se disculpó efectivamente, pero en ninguna parte de su extensa nota se encuentra un desmentido de sus descubrimientos.

## Tjiudar Rudolph

- Encarcelado en Alemania por largos períodos por "dudar del Holocausto", a pesar de que tenía más de ochenta años en ese momento.



- Miembro del Servicio de Seguridad Alemán, habla cinco idiomas, incluyendo Yiddish y Polaco. Se encargó de la organización de tours de inspección de la Cruz Roja a Auschwitz y a otros campos durante la guerra. Cabe agregar que la Cruz emitió un Informe en 3 gruesos tomos más un Apéndice en los que ni una sola línea habla de cámaras de gas ni asesinatos masivo. Escribió numerosos artículos revisionistas. Acompañó a Fred Leuchter como intérprete en Auschwitz y Majdanek en 1988. Fue acusado y condenado por publicar una circular que discrepaba de la fantástica historia de los seis millones.

# Thies Christophersen

- Forzado a huir de país en país. Perseguido a muerte después de numerosos ataques con ácido, incendios y atentados contra su vida y su propiedad.



- Como un experto agrícola de Alemania, Christophersen fue destinado a Auschwitz en el período crítico de 1943 y 1944. En su condición de experto, tenía acceso a todo el campo. Tomó valiosas fotografías de aquella época. Fue el primer revisionista y testigo ocular que se atrevió a declarar categóricamente que no hubo cámaras de gas en Auschwitz. Escribió el folleto La Mentira de Auschwitz, traducido a muchos idiomas.

# Francois Duprat

- Asesinado por distribuir la versión en francés de "¿Murieron Realmente Seis Millones?"



- Escritor de Francia, historiador y educador, Duprat que había introducido el folleto "¿Murieron Realmente Seis Millones?" en Francia, también publicó "El Misterio de la Cámara de Gas". Tenía 38 años cuando volaron su automóvil mediante una bomba, siendo asesinado así el 18 de marzo de 1978. Su viuda, que también estaba con él dentro del automóvil, perdió el uso de sus piernas en este acto terrorista.
  Dos grupos judíos reivindicaron este asesinato. Uno fue el "Comando del Recuerdo Judío" y el otro grupo se auto identificaba como "Grupo Revolucionario Judío". Los asesinos jamás fueron ubicados y siguen impunes. Cabe preguntarse si la policía habría sido tan relajada con ellos si en lugar de volar un auto con dos ciudadanos en su interior hubieran cometido el delito de dudar del Holocausto.

# Germar Rudolf

- Acusado, juzgado y condenado en Alemania. Se arruinó su carrera y su doctorado. Forzado al exilio.



- Este brillante químico titulado en Alemania, reexaminó Auschwitz, Birkenau, otras instalaciones y edificios, examinando rocas del suelo y muestras físicas con sedimentos de Zyklon B. Siguiendo el trabajo pionero de Fred Leuchter puso el último clavo en el ataúd de la leyenda de Auschwitz. A pesar de que hizo un trabajo científico y fue absolutamente apolítico, el hogar y la oficina de Rudolf fueron allanados, confiscados sus computadores, etc. Fue acusado y juzgado en Alemania por no creer ciegamente el dogma de Auschwitz. Como científico descubrió que las acusaciones de gaseamientos eran científicamente insostenibles. Fue encontrado culpable y condenado porque rehusó renunciar a los hechos científicos, así como a sus propios exámenes científicos y descubrimientos. Estaba enfrentando la cárcel cuando fue al exilio con su joven esposa y sus dos hijos pequeños. Actualmente edita y publica devastadoras refutaciones a la propaganda aliada en un diario en idioma alemán. Los esbirros del Holocausto están como sabuesos tras sus pasos y él enfrentaría interminables acosamientos y juicios en caso de que las autoridades vasallas "alemanas" llegaran a capturarlo. Testigo experto en química de Zündel en el juicio de Munich de 1991. A pesar de todos sus pergaminos, currículum y probada capacidad profesional, fue desautorizado por el juez a solicitud del fiscal.

# Emil Lachout

- Perseguido sin piedad por las autoridades de Austria y los perros falderos de los medios austríacos, durante más de una década. Forzado a someterse a una evaluación psiquiátrica humillante.



- Profesor primario austríaco, antiguamente policía militar y dirigente de los boy-scouts. El nombre Lachout se asocia con el famoso "Documento Müller-Lachout" emitido por el Tribunal Militar Internacional de Nuremberg en 1948 que determinó la falsedad de las acusaciones contra los 13 campos de concentración más renombrados y dejó constancia que las confesiones sobre asesinatos, cámaras de gas y abusos se obtuvieron mediante tortura. Ganó el caso en la Corte Europea de Derechos Humanos.

# Ernst Zündel

- Hay tres intentos de asesinato documentados, mediante incendios y bombas en su contra. Hostigamiento legal interminable que ha llevado a repetidos encarcelamientos y la ruina de su negocio de artes gráficas. Debe circular siempre con un casco metálico y su hogar está revestido totalmente con nylon -ciudadanos anónimos lanzaban toda clase de objetos al interior incluyendo excrementos- además de contar con guardia

  Tiene el sobrenombre de "El Dinamo Revisionista" y "El Hombre del Renacimiento Revisionista", por su incansable campaña por la verdad revisionista y su comprensión integral de los más complejos temas políticos. Zündel, más que cualquier otro revisionista sobre la tierra, ha hecho que la fábula del Holocausto se haya convertido en un tópico principal de discusión.



# David Irving

- Es un historiador revisionista de Gran Bretaña especializado en la historia militar de la II Guerra Mundial. Es autor de mas 30 libros.

- Autoridad reconocida sobre Hitler y la Segunda Guerra Mundial, Irving creía la versión oficial del Holocausto hasta que leyó el "Informe Leuchter", accedió a presentar testimonio como el último testigo de la defensa en el juicio a Zündel en 1988. En los años siguientes realizó tours de conferencias a través de todo Canadá y EUA. las que fueron extensamente publicitadas y aclamadas. Trabajó como orador, a través de varios países europeos. Atrajo audiencias completas y enfureció al "Lobby del Holocausto", el cual reaccionó con campañas de desprestigio y se las arreglaron para que Irving fuera arrestado y condenado en Munich. Esta condena provocó que a Irving se le prohibiera la entrada a Canadá, Australia, Italia, Nueva Zelandia y Sudáfrica. Fue deportado con esposas, después de una farsa de juicio inmigratorio que más bien fue un montaje durante el cual fue detenido y tratado en prisión como cualquier criminal común durante semanas. Un hombre combativo Irving ha contraatacado a la Cámara Británica de Diputados Judíos y a la promotora del Holocausto, Deborah Lipstadt.



# Joseph Burg

- Perseguido y golpeado por matones al estilo de los compulsores del Holocausto de la Liga de Defensa Judía. Se le negó el funeral en el Cementerio Judío de Munich.
- Autor de muchos libros "Schuld und Schicksal" (Culpa y Destino), "Zionazi", "Das Tagebuch der Anne Frank" (El Diario de Ana Frank), "Auschwitz in alle Ewigkeit" (Auschwitz Por la Eternidad), etc. Así como muchos folletos y dos entrevistas documentales con Ernst Zündel. Principal asesor judío, mentor y testigo de Zündel en el Gran Juicio del Holocausto en 1988.



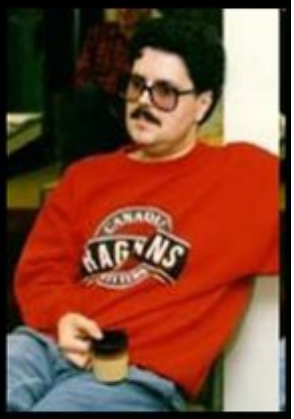
# Ditlieb Felderer

- Acusado, juzgado, condenado y encarcelado en Suecia. Desprestigiado por la prensa. Forzado a vivir en el exilio.
- Fué un prominente Testigo de Jehová, es conocido como investigador de la evidencia física en todos los principales campos de concentración, ubicados en la Antigua Europa Comunista Oriental. Tomó más de 30,000 fotografías de cada detalle en aquellos campos; descubrió que había una piscina para los internos de Auschwitz, y las instalaciones incluían un moderno hospital con una sección ginecológica, así como una orquesta, un teatro para presentaciones en vivo, una biblioteca y clases de escultura. Descubrió las partituras del "Vals de Auschwitz" en los archivos secretos, accesibles sólo con un permiso especial. Descubrió que los Testigos de Jehová tuvieron un papel amistoso dentro de los campos, ya que cooperaron con la administración SS, y expuso la mentira de que 60,000 Testigos de Jehová habían muerto. Por iniciativa e insistencia suya, este número ha sido reducido a 203. Fue excomulgado de los Testigos de Jehová.



# Ivan Lagace

- Se convirtió en el objetivo de varias persecuciones efectuadas por la Real Policía Montada de Canadá. Renunció a su trabajo como director de un crematorio, después de recibir incontables amenazas, mediante llamadas anónimas y presencia de matones que decían pertenecer a la Liga de Defensa Judía.



- Un experto en crematorios de Calgary, Alberta, que ha sido responsable de disponer de 10,000 cuerpos durante su carrera, Lagace finalmente sorteó todas las mentiras fantasiosas acerca de que los alemanes habrían "cremado cantidades de cuerpos en retortas diseñadas para uno solo" dentro de Auschwitz, Birkenau y otros puntos. El testimonio de Lagace puso punto final a las exóticas acusaciones de los así llamados "sobrevivientes de campos de la muerte" acerca de "cremar cuerpos en cinco minutos". Su testimonio junto con los descubrimientos de Fred Leuchter, así como los resultados de laboratorio presentados por el Doctor James Roth de los Laboratorios Alfa sobre el suelo y muestras de piedras que Leuchter había traído desde Auschwitz a los EUA., tocó el tañido mortal para las acusaciones de fantasiosos sobrevivientes. Lagace fue allanado por la Real Policía Montada de Canadá en su oficina del crematorio donde estaba haciendo notas y guardaba fotografías tomadas para futuros casos, y que tenía escondidas en una urna para cenizas humanas.

# Gerd Honsik

- Condenado, multado y enviado al exilio.



- Honsik, un escritor y poeta austriaco, escribió varios libros devastadores, uno exponiendo a Simón Wiesenthal, uno titulado "Absolución para Hitler" con más de 40 testimonios autorizados con fotos y reproducción de documentos originales, y el tercero titulado "33 Testigos Contra la Mentira de las Cámaras de Gas", fue condenado en Austria y Alemania a multas de más de 50,000 marcos y obligado a exiliarse en España, donde ahora vive. Gerd Honsik escribe una circular revisionista mensual en formato tabloide llamada "Halt!" (¡Alto!) -que significa "alto a las mentiras y al odio".

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|---|---|
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| ABBAS, Mahmoud (político, presidente) | Palestina |
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| AYNAT, Enrique (autor) | España |
| BACQUE, James (militar, médico y autor) | Canadá |
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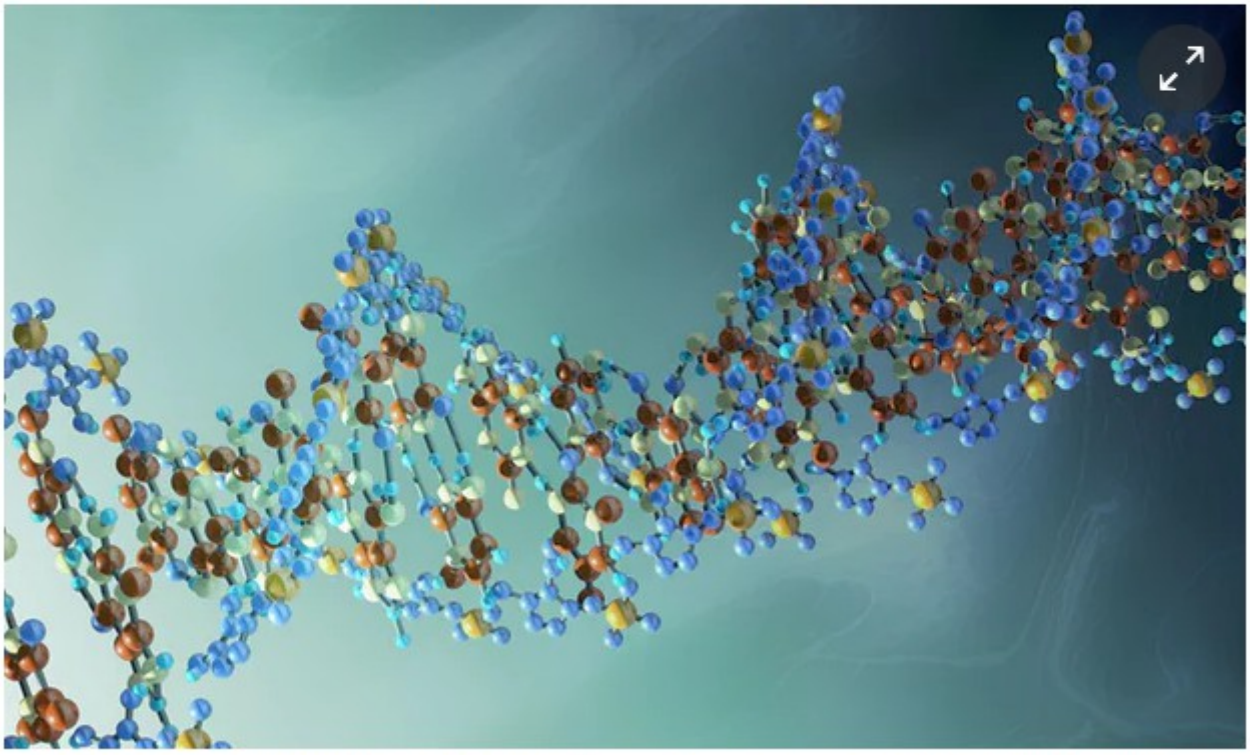
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Un (((estudio))) realizado sobre los supervivientes del holocausto ha descubierto que el trauma provocado por este ha sido heredado genéticamente por sus hijos.

# Study of Holocaust survivors finds trauma passed on to children's genes

New finding is clear example in humans of the theory of epigenetic inheritance: the idea that environmental factors can affect the genes of your children

Ewan Birney: Why I'm sceptical about the idea of genetically inherited trauma



The team's work is the clearest sign yet that life experience can affect the genes of subsequent generations. Photograph: Mopic/Alamy

https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/aug/21/study-of-holocaust-survivors-finds-trauma-passed-on-to-childrens-genes

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**"Estas personas que niegan el Holocausto son muy escurridizas"**



source

Steven E. Some, actualmente está trabajando en relaciones públicas, pero en 1996 él era el Presidente de la Comisión de Nueva Jersey sobre la Educación de Holocausto, cuando él dijo (como todo el mundo sabe) en una conferencia contra ' el odio en línea ' en la Raider University: *Los negacionistas de holocausto ... justifican todo lo que ellos dicen con hechos y cifras.*

En los Angeles, el Centro (((Simon Wiesenthal))), llamado así en referencia al famoso cazador de nazis ha presionado duramente para que los sitios web que niegan el holocausto sean censurados tanto en los Estados Unidos como en el extranjero. Pero eso es un reto difícil, avisó Barry (((Steinhardt))) de la Unión de Libertades civiles americana que luchó contra el CDA [el Acto de Decencia de Comunicaciones].

"Los derechos de libertad de expresión son indivisibles. Si la libertad de expresión de otra persona puede ser eliminada, también puede serlo la tuya," dijo (((Steinhardt))), quien explicó a la audiencia que él perdió a familiares en los campos de "exterminio" nazis. Él describió los peligros de internet como exagerados – debes buscar el contenido perjudicial. "Los niños están en mayor peligro patinando sobre hielo que navegando en línea."

Dijeron que el objetivo de las sesiones de ayer, co-patrocinadas por la Comisión de Nueva Jersey sobre la Educación de Holocausto era ayudar a los estudiantes a reconocer la desinformación y dirigirlos hacia sitios confiables así ellos no serán fácilmente engañados.

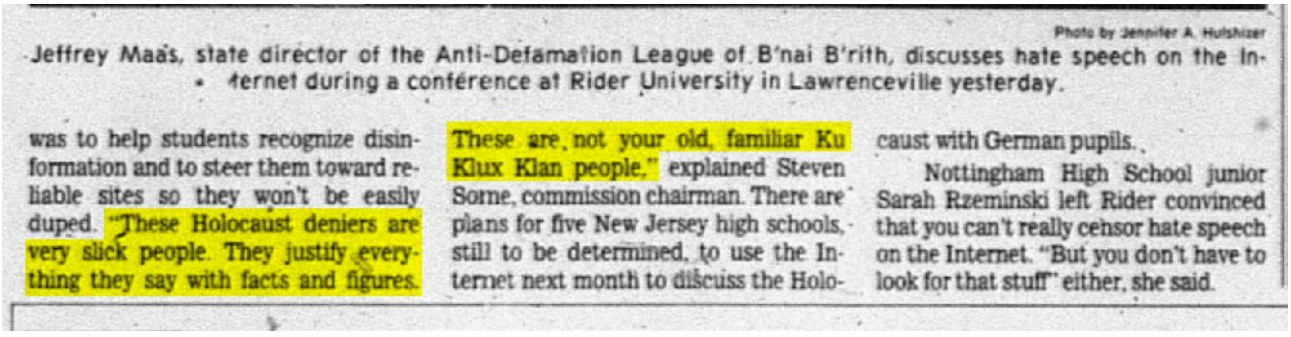


Photo by Jennifer A. Hulshizer

Jeffrey Maas, state director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, discusses hate speech on the Internet during a conference at Rider University in Lawrenceville yesterday.

was to help students recognize disinformation and to steer them toward reliable sites so they won't be easily duped. "These Holocaust deniers are very slick people. They justify everything they say with facts and figures. These are not your old, familiar Ku Klux Klan people," explained Steven Some, commission chairman. There are plans for five New Jersey high schools, still to be determined, to use the Internet next month to discuss the Holocaust with German pupils.

Nottingham High School junior Sarah Rzeminski left Rider convinced that you can't really censor hate speech on the Internet. "But you don't have to look for that stuff" either, she said.

*"Esos negacionistas del holocausto son gente muy escurridiza. Ellos justifican todo lo que dicen con hechos y cifras. Esos no son vuestros viejos conocidos miembros del Ku Klux Klan." explicó Steven Some, presidente de la comisión."*

"Teens left to ponder Internet right-wingers", by Kevin Coughlin,
The Star-Ledger, (Newark, NJ), Wednesday, October 23, 1996, p.15.

# Teens left to ponder Internet right-wingers

## Sites that deny Holocaust lead 'hate parade'

By KEVIN COUGHLIN

Five hundred high schoolers got a guided tour of hate speech on the Internet yesterday, clicking through a rogues' gallery of white supremacists, militia groups and Holocaust-deniers.

It wasn't the sort of Web surfing one might expect Jewish leaders to condone, let alone lead.

Yet guiding the virtual tour was the state director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Jeffrey Maas.

He wanted to make sure students recognize these sites for what they are next time their teachers assign a report on the Holocaust.

It was part of a statewide conference at Rider University, where some pretty heavy hitters of the Internet world took their best swing at a high, hard one: Should such speech be censored on the global computer network?

"There are certain kinds of speech that maybe nobody needs to hear," asserted Bruce Taylor of the National Law Center for Children and Families.

A former Justice Department attorney who prosecuted child pornography cases, Taylor helped author the controversial Communications Decency Act (CDA) that criminalized online porn in February. Federal courts struck down the measure, which is before the Supreme Court.

Taylor said yesterday that a Good Samaritan amendment to the act empowers online services such as Prodigy and America Online to bar content they deem offensive, without fear of lawsuits. He believes consumers should boycott services that don't block offensive sites — even if Internet censorship hinders the public's ability to monitor what the "bad guys" are saying.

A Prodigy lawyer said Taylor's interpretation of CDA protections was too broad. Regardless, he said, the service is not interested in playing censor.

Prodigy chief counsel Marc Jacobson said Prodigy gives parents their own blocking tool, a filtering program called CyberPatrol, to censor the Internet as they see fit. Like other speakers, Jacobson contended that governments and corporations should not decide what people can see on the Internet.

"I have no problem with my 13-year-old surfing the Web without restrictions," said Jacobson. "I have faith in her. She won't go to sites she finds offensive."

At least 19 states have proposed laws to censor the Internet, according to Daniel Weitzner of the Center for Democracy and Technology.

In Los Angeles, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, named for the famed Nazi hunter, has pressed hard for the shutdown of Internet sites that deny the Holocaust, both in the United States and abroad. But that is a slippery slope, warned Barry Steinhardt of the American Civil Liberties Union, which fought the CDA.

"Free speech rights are indivisible. If someone else's free speech rights can be taken away, so can yours," said Steinhardt, who told the audience he lost relatives in Nazi death camps. He described fears of the Internet as overblown — you must search for the bad stuff. "Kids are at greater risk in-line skating than when online."

The purpose of yesterday's sessions, co-sponsored by the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education, was to help students recognize disinformation and to steer them toward reliable sites so they won't be easily duped. "These Holocaust deniers are very slick people. They justify everything they say with facts and figures. These are not your old, familiar Ku Klux Klan people," explained Steven Some, commission chairman. There are plans for five New Jersey high schools, still to be determined, to use the Internet next month to discuss the Holocaust with German pupils.

Nottingham High School junior Sarah Rzeminski left Rider convinced that you can't really censor hate speech on the Internet. "But you don't have to look for that stuff" either, she said.

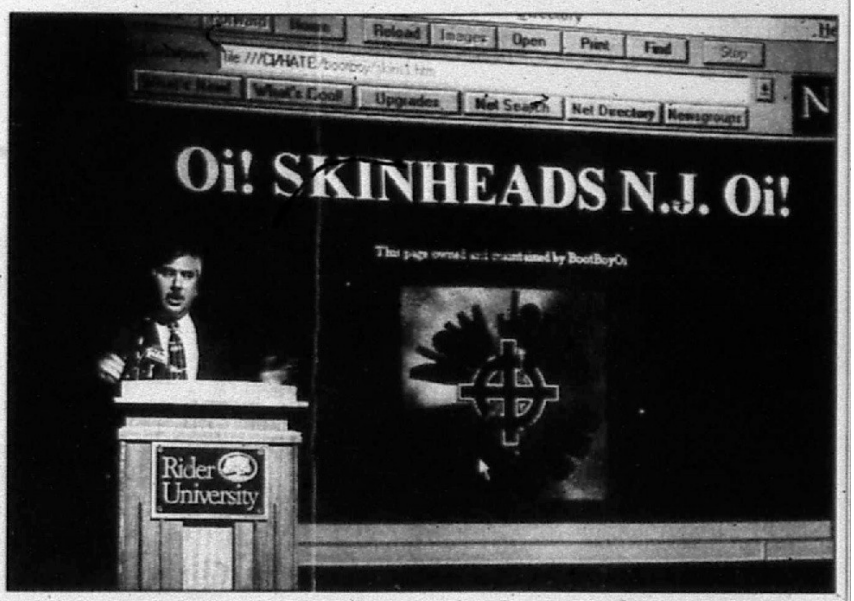



Photo by Jennifer A. Hutshizer

Jeffrey Maas, state director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, discusses hate speech on the Internet during a conference at Rider University in Lawrenceville yesterday.

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# If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg

BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

What would have happened if the South had triumphed? Winston Churcl distinguished English statesman and historian, views the new world which wo have been created. In his essay, he assumes as a fact that Lee did win at Gettysb and sketches the course of the Southern republic to the present day. He specul upon the effect of this alignment on the world crisis of 1914 and on the career Woodrow Wilson, of the South, of Theodore Roosevelt, of the North.

It is a fascinating conjecture, an interesting essay on world peace as well as entertaining reconstruction of history. It is the second of three articles. The third, Napoleon Had Escaped to America," will appear next month.

THE quaint conceit of imagining what would have happened if some important or unimportant event had settled itself differently has become so fashionable that I am encouraged to enter upon an absurd speculation. What would have happened if Lee had not won the battle of Gettysburg? Once a great victory is won it dominates not only the future but the past. All the chains of consequence clink out as if they never could stop. The hopes that were ponderous balance of destiny turns; certainly the details of the famous C federate victory of Gettysburg furnis fertile theme. There can be at this no conceivable doubt that Picke charge would have been defeated if art with his encircling cavalry had arrived in the rear of the Union posit at the supreme moment. Stuart mi have been arrested in his decisive sw if any one of twenty commonplace i dents had occurred. If, for instance, G

"*Una vez que una victoria es lograda, [esta] domina no solo el futuro,* ***sino también el pasado***"

***— Winston Churchill, "If Lee Had Not Won the Battle of Gettysburg" Scribner Magazine, diciembre de 1930, p. 587-97***